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THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

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BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

FORTWORTH, Texas.—Trade dull. Union 277 has raised its entrance fee to $5.00.

SALEM, Ohio.—Union 168 has rented a hall of its own on the main street, and furnished it.

TORONTO, Canada.—This city is completely overrun with carpenters, and "bats" are plentiful.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Union 87 donated five dollars to the Thos. A. Armstrong monumental fund.

UNION 57, Savannah, Ga., now charges fifty cents per month dues, and two dollars initiation fee. New members are flocking in.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Union 16 has adopted a by-law to fine a member ten cents each time he fails to attend a meeting of the union.

SANTA ROSA, Cal.—Union 75 is doing remarkably well. Our initiation fee since January 1, has been two dollars and fifty cents, monthly dues fifty cents.

ERIE, Pa.—There is one shop here, named Banchard Bros., doing very cheap work, and sending it to Philadelphia. We want our Philadelphia union men to follow it up.

STOCKTON, Cal.—Union 337 is doing splendidly, and all that is now needed is for each and every union man to push the cause ahead all he can, and not throw the work on a few.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—Union Labor Hall is now in possession of Union 204. We have it nicely fitted up, with stage and scenery, ladies' parlor and refreshment-hall, suitable for entertainments or balls.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.—Leading contractors in this city are all hiring none but union carpenters; one of them employs twenty-seven men, and they all find union men preferable to non-union men.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — The Carpenters' United Council of this city has adopted a splendid set of rules, and is organizing a series of public meetings, to be held this winter, with good native and German speakers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The carpenters' unions of this city have decided to place a walking delegate of their own in the field, as they think it preferable to having a walking delegate for all the building trades, as at present.

WEST TROY, N. Y.—All fair contractors in this town hire none but union carpenters, and express themselves well satisfied with union men. A few refuse to hire union men, with the effect that on that account one of them had to give up a contract last month.

ALTON, Ill.—Fred. Groshane had in his application to join Union 79, but a few days prior to initiation, he was killed instantly by the breaking down of a scaffold, which precipitated him 27 feet. Union 79 turned out in a body, and attended his funeral.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—This is a stunning place for cheap work, and five months ago the majority of resident carpenters were "dead-set" against a union. Now they are in favor of Union 315 heartily. The formation of the union was both timely and fortunate.

OWOSSO, Mich.—The carpenters and masons on the railroad shops in this city, presented J. Turnbull, foreman, with a costly, handsome chair, for his gentlemanly and fair treatment of the journeymen. Would that we had more such foremen everywhere. They would be appreciated.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—An understanding has been reached whereby the Carpenters, Council, of this city and vicinity, will place their own walking delegate in the field this month. This is a measure both timely and absolutely necessary, and had it been done some time ago, the carpenters' unions in this whole vicinity would have been much stronger and greatly benefited thereby. All that is needed now is for all the carpenters' unions in this vicinity to stand firmly together, and to sink all petty feeling.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

TRENTON, N. J.—Union 31 is holding a series of public meetings with good effect in building up the union.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Our initiation fee in Union 72, now is two dollars, and we are beginning to build up again.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES have been recently put in running order in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Wheeling, W. Va., Bellaire, O., Peoria, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., and Toronto, Canada.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The "boom" here has flattened out, work is dreadfully scarce. and vast numbers idle. We warn all carpenters not to come to this city, or they will go hungry.

ATCHISON, Kan.—Union 264 has adopted a rule to fine a member five dollars for working on Sundays for first offence, ten dollars for second offence, and expulsion in case of a third offence.

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The attempted reduction of wages of house carpenters and joiners, has been combatted by the union men, and successfully, too. Wages will still remain as usual, at seven pence per hour.

CINCINNATI, O.—Organized labor and workingmen generally are talking of boycotting the new Exposition building, unless all men employed are union men. Things are in such shape, we advise all union carpenters not to come here this season.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Union 316 turned out in a body at the funeral of Bro. C. J. Blanchard, and did proper homage to his memory. We have an enormous flood of saw-and-hatchet men, and a great many idle. Our union has established a free employment office for the benefit of union men.

THANKS are due to the *Labor Unionist*, a weekly paper published in Port Huron, Mich., for printing our circular to carpenters. It had the effect of starting a union in that city. Organized labor should support the labor press, and in return the labor press will sustain and support organized labor.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—Work is getting very slack, and "bats" are flying around pretty thick. This place is overrun with carpenters, but business people are learning that Union 270 has come to stay, and union-men are the cheapest and most reliable in the end, though they charge a little more wages.

A DOWN-EAST Yankee has invented a new screw—half nail, half screw—which is said to beat anything extant. Two blows of the hammer, two turns of the screw-driver, and it is in. Its holding power in white pine is said to be 332 pounds, against 298 pounds, the holding power of the present screw.

A NEW NAIL is coming on the market to make more trouble. It is claimed the nails will run 20 per cent. more to the keg in number than the ordinary nails, and not one imperfect nail is to be found in a keg. They are to be sold at current prices. German steel is imported to make them, and a Chicago firm has the monopoly.

THE ENDOWMENT system of the Cigar-Makers' Union went into effect on January 1. Under this system the heirs of any member of the union, of five years' standing, get $250. If he has been a member ten years, the sum is $350; and if fifteen years, $550. The endowment fund is created by a special tax of $1 a year.

PAINTERS.—The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators now have seventy-two local unions, and are making wondrous progress at the rate of five or six new unions a month. Their official journal, *The Painter*, acknowledges the services of the carpenters, cigar-makers, and other unions in pushing the formation of painters' unions. Let the good work proceed!

A SERIOUS NURSERY QUARREL.—Tom—"We've got a bay-window in our house." Bessie—"So have we. And a balcony." Tom—"Pooh! That's nothing. We have two bath-rooms." Bessie—"So have we." Tom—"We've got something you folks haven't. I heard papa tell mamma about it last night." Bessie—"I'll bet we've got some of 'em too. What is it? Tom—"A defective flue.—*Philadelphia Call.*

CHIPS OF ALL SORTS.

NORFOLK, VA.—Union 285 has decided to enforce a scale of wages, after May first next. Three dollars per day for first-class men, and $2.50 for second-class. A central labor union is under way in this city.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS in December report show 25,742 members, 1580, on unemployed benefit, 627 on sick benefit, 224 superannuated. The only gains they are making, are in New York and Brooklyn, where the United Order is located.

STONE CUTTERS' National Union was formed in convention at Chicago, on December 5, 1887. Alexander Smith, of Chicago, is President, and Thomas Ward, of St. Paul, Minn., is Secretary-Treasurer. Delegates were present from nineteen cities.

THE SASH AND DOOR manufacturers of Oshkosh, Wis., employing eight hundred men, closed down for a month, until January 15, in order to raise their scale of prices. This strike of the capitalists has not been heralded all over the country and condemned as an outrage. Had it been a strike of the workmen, however, it would have been bitterly denounced.

WILMINGTON, Del.—This is quite a centre for car-shops and boat-building, and when these trades are dull the workmen crowd in from them and flood the carpenter trade, with the help of "plucks" from the country. This time of year we are overrun by such people. We advise carpenters to keep this city in the distance, as a dull place for work.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Union 25 has leased the old K. of P. hall at the corner of Monroe and Summit Streets for three years, and have fitted it up with good substantial furniture. It is the intention of the union to make it the finest labor hall in the city. This does not look as though the union would burst in a short time, as was stated by some of our enemies when we were first organized, six years ago.

ASSIST THE LEHIGH COAL MINERS.

The General Executive Board of the Brotherhood unanimously appeal to all carpenters' local unions to donate and send financial aid to immediately help the suffering coal miners of the Lehigh Valley. They are making a brave and manly fight for their liberty to live, and to maintain their organization against the powerful Coal and Railroad Pools of Pennsylvania. In this struggle they and their families are suffering for bread, and for months the bitter contest has been waged. Contributions sent to P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa., will be forwarded to the proper parties, and such sums will be acknowledged in print in this paper.

STRIVE TO IMPROVE.

It should be the duty of every mechanic to know all his abilities will permit of the intricacies of his trade. No man can ever reach much eminence in any calling unless he applies his mind as well as his hands at mastering its difficulties. If a trade is worth learning, it is worth learning well and thoroughly, and more particularly the case when the trade is the means—and often the only one—of support for self and family. No man likes to work with a bad or inferior tool; and a workman who does not know his business well is simply an imperfect tool, and, in the hands of a foreman or contractor, is just as difficult to manage as a bad tool. Frequently the best of foremen have to deal with the worst kind of material in the shape of half-formed mechanics, and, between a desire to do his work well and honestly, fill all the conditions of the contract, and a struggle to make the work pay the contractor, the poor fellow has a pretty hard time of it. It is always a difficult job to make work with a defective tool; every mechanic knows that. It is no disgrace to be an inferior workman if every effort has been made to become a good one, but, when a man foists himself on a foreman as a first-class mechanic and is only a poor one, he is simply a "fraud," and takes his money under false pretence. It is quite true that every man cannot become a good mechanic; it is also true that every unfinished workman may become very much better if he will only "try," and keep trying.—*Builder and Wood Worker.*

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

IN SENDING money for tax or supplies, send all remittances per post-office money order, postal note, bank check, or draft. This is the law. See page 6, Section 8, of the Constitution. Postage stamps and Canadian currency will not be received hereafter.

"THE AMERICAN BUILDER," a monthly journal published in Cleveland Ohio, has no connection with our Brotherhood, nor have we given it any sanction to use our name in any respect. This is provoked by a circular sent to our local unions by the above-named paper.

HEREAFTER the list of local secretaries will be sent out in circular form quarterly, to the local unions, at the same time as the password. The publication of the list in this journal is discontinued, as the continual increase in the length of the list encroached too much on the amount of reading matter in the paper. Besides that, the list was used too frequently by outside parties for business purposes.

ORGANIZERS WANTED.—All local unions desirous of having neighboring towns or cities organize carpenters' unions, will at once send the names of such places to the General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa. At the same time state what are the prospects of organizing, and send the name of some good active member whom the union would recommend to organize the towns or cities reported. The Executive Board will pay all expenses of sending out live organizers, and are arranging an energetic movement to extend our organization into every town and city where a carpenters' union can be formed.

THE AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS of New York and vicinity, and of the whole American district, will hereafter recognize the cards of members of the Brotherhood, We have a mutual treaty signed and sealed, whereby the Brotherhood and the Amalgamated are to recognize each others cards. Members of the Brotherhood going to work in New York City, will claim the protection of the walking delegate of the Amalgamated in case the United Order attempts to drive them off any jobs. For the present, though, we advise our members to stay away from New York and Brooklyn, as both cities are overcrowded with carpenters.

LINCOLN'S PREDICTION.

President Lincoln, in answer to a letter from a friend in Illinois, used the following language:

"Yes, we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing a close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. The best blood of the flower of American youth has been freely offered upon our country's altar, that the nation might live. It has indeed been a trying hour for the republic, but I see in the near future a crisis arising that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As the result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in few hands, and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war."

REPORT FROM BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Carpenters are flocking to Brooklyn, N.Y. in vast numbers, and many of them are working at any price. This is depriving good resident union men of the chance to support themselves and families. Trade is very dull and wages $3 per day. The condition of affairs in New York City is not any better than in Brooklyn. The "Amalgamated Association of Employers" are arranging to attack the union carpenters, but this does not disconcert us in the least. One of the greatest eye-sores to the carpenters of Brooklyn, are the "Bureaus" and "Employment Agencies," who make it a rule to advertise largely for carpenters, when they really have no places for them. One of the worst of them is located at 306 Washington Street. Union men had better pay no attention to the advertisements of these agencies.

CARPENTERS' DEMANDS THIS COMING SEASON.

STOCKTON, Cal.—Union 337 is arranging to establish nine hours.

NORFOLK, Va.—Union 285 has decided to ask an advance of 25 cents per day, May 1.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.—Union 133 has just gained the nine-hours system, and proposes to maintain it the ensuing year.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Union 343 has adopted a scale of wages to be 30 cents per hour, and time-and-a-half for overtime.

KNOXVILLE, TENN—Union 225 will demand an advance of 12½ per cent. in wages, to take effect April 1.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.—Union 297 is in prosperous shape, and contemplates demanding nine hours in the spring.

LA GRANDE, OREGON.—Union 348 has gained the nine hours, and is striving to establish eight hours when spring work opens.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio.—Union 328, on and after April 1, will work only nine hours per day, with $2.25 per day the minimum wages.

YORK, Pa.—Union 191 has adopted resolutions and sent out a committee to visit the contractors, and obtain a general advance in pay.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Union 40 has made a demand on the builders, and the latter are willing to concede, nine hours a day and $2.50 per day, to go into effect May 1.

NORWICH, CONN.—Union 137 is negotiating with the contractors to establish nine hours a day, on and after April first, with same wages as were formerly paid for ten hours. No trouble expected.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.—Union 158 proposes to enforce the nine-hour rule next spring, and has resolved to do so. The blind "bats" are our only obstacle, for the contractors are mostly favorable to the measure.

E. SAGINAW, MICH.—Union 163 has not yet heard from the contractors in regard to nine hours as a day's work this spring, but indications are favorable. *Later*—The men are out on strike.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Union 65 has notified all contractors and builders that, after March 20, the rule will be nine hours a day. No overtime, only in cases of extreme necessity, and then double pay for such overtime.

NEW ALBANY, Ind.—Union 19 will establish 9 hours a day on May 1 next, and will not work with expelled or suspended members, nor will the members use material furnished by "bats" or prison labor, or if prepared by pieceworkers.

SHARPSBURG, PA.—Union has a committee out waiting on the employers to secure nine hours a day, eight hours on Saturday, week-workers to get the same pay, and day-workers to get eight per cent advance, to take effect April 1.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Union 3 desires that after April 1, 1888, nine hours will be recognized as a day's work, overtime to be paid at the rate of one-and-a-half time, and such overtime to be required only in case of necessity. Wages are to remain the same as at present.

BATH, Maine.—Early in December the employers in our concern in this city, gave notice of a reduction in wages to their carpenters. The union men met and resolved to quit work, when the employers at once backed down. This has restored the faith of many men who had lost all hope of labor organizations after the dismal failures of the K. of L.

FLINT GLASS WORKERS are making a brilliant stand against the combination of manufacturers, who have locked them out. All indications are favorable to the men.

BRICKLAYERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION was in convention, in Boston January, 9th. Was well attended, and considerable discussion took place in favor of enforcing the eight-hour rule.

THE CARPENTER.

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THE COAT THAT HE WEARS.

Judge not a man by the cost of his clothing,
Unheeding the life-path that he may pursue,
Or oft you will admire a heart that needs loathing,
And fail to give honor where honor is due.
The palm may be hard and fingers stiff-jointed,
The coat may be tattered, the cheek worn with tears;
But greater than kings are labor's anointed,
And you can't judge a man by the coat that he wears.

Give me the man for a friend and a neighbor
Who toils at the loom, or with spade or plow,
Who wins his diploma of manhood by labor,
And purchases wealth by the sweat of his brow.
Why, then, should broadcloth alone be respected,
And the man be despised who in fustian appears?
While angels in heaven have limbs unprotected—
You can't judge a man by the coat that he wears.

Judge aye a man by the work he is doing;
Speak of a man as his actions demand;
Watch well the pathway that each is pursuing,
And let the most worthy be chief of the land.
And the man shall be found 'mid the close ranks of Labor,
Be known by the worth that his industry rears
And his chiefdom, when won, shall be dear to his neighbor,
And we'll honor the manhood whatever it wears.

TRADE UNIONS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND OBJECTS, INFLUENCE AND EFFICACY.

By William Trant.

CHAPTER III.

TRADE UNIONS—THEIR OBJECTS.

Equality of bargaining power—To raise wages—Protection—Sick benefits, etc.—Mutual support—Moral improvement of the workman—Executive of unions prevents strikes—Unselfishness of unionism—Trade unions congresses—Their influence—The International—The Paris conference.

The foregoing account of the origin of trade unions is almost an answer to the question, "What are the objects of trade unions?" The question must at all times be difficult to answer in a sentence, because the scope of the objects of unionism grows with the growth of unionism. At first they were merely a protection against outrages being *too* unjust, too heavy to be borne. They now demand—and rightly so—that contracts shall be fair. Mr. Dunning says the object of a trade union is "to ensure the freedom of exchange with regard to labor, by putting the workman on something like an equal position in bargaining with his employer." Professor Fawcett takes a similar view. Trade unions are formed, he says, so "that the laborer may have the same chance of selling his labor dearly as the master has of buying it cheaply." At a later date, the same authority declares the intention of the men to have been "to protect themselves against what are supposed to be the conflicting interests of their employers." So, too, Mr. Frederic Harrison believes that, at any rate, "the all-important question is how equality is to be established," and he represents the placing of labor on the same footing as capital as the great *desideratum*. Mr. W. T. Thornton, however, admits of no such object as the abstract idea of equality, The object of unionism, he maintains, is not merely to free men from the dictation of their employers, but to change positions, and to dictate; and that "their rule is to get as much as they can, and to keep as much as they can get."

Although the evidence given before the Trade Union Commission by some of the most intelligent and trustworthy of the trade union secretaries endorses such views as those expressed by Mr. Thornton, yet the history of the movement shows that although unions may have been founded principally, if not solely, as protective associations, and have developed to some extent into aggressive associations, yet they have long ago embraced other features in their objects. They now aim at every means that will raise workmen to the best position it is possible for them to obtain.

An impartial inquirer, then, will take a higher view of the object of trade unionism than Mr. Thornton believes in, without being liable to a charge of sentimentalism. The object of a trade union is a wide one, viz., to do all that can be done to better in every respect the condition of its members. The raising of the rate of wages is undoubtedly the principal means to that end, but to say that it is the "sole aim" is to mistake the one for the other. Based upon union, the efforts of these organizations are collective, and the results general, not special. Unlike most kinds of individual effort, the object is not to assist men to lift themselves out of their class, as if they were ashamed of it, or as if manual labor were a disgrace, but to raise the class itself in physical well-being and self-estimation.

No encyclopædia has yet devoted an article to trade unions, and yet trade unionism is an accomplished fact. They are built on a rock—a firm, sound, substantial basis. They cannot be annihilated. If they were done away with to-day, they would spring up again to-morrow, the same as in the celebrated dispute with Messrs. Platt, of Oldham; when the men were starved into submission, and were obliged to give up their union, yet they rejoined as soon as they were at work. Although unionism in Lancashire languished during the cotton famine, it sprang into life with renewed vigor when the crisis was over. It would be well if the employers at present endeavoring to crush out unionism amongst the workmen would take warning from these facts. It is a mistake to say that unions are the cause of hostility between labor and capital; they are the result of that hostility. It will be well for the employers to remember this. It will be well for them to realize the fact that unions will not decrease in power as some persons fondly hope.

Wherever there has been intelligence, there has been combination. Professor Fawcett pointed out, in 1871, that there was no combination amongst the agricultural laborers, because they were "too ignorant," and because there was a "want of intelligence." They quietly submitted in North Herefordshire to a pittance of nine or ten shillings a week, while their fellow-laborers in Warwickshire were getting twelve shillings a week, and probably they were so inured to suffering that they would never have complained, had they not been persistently subjected to pitiless, relentless, and objectless cruelty. It is a fact that the most intelligent of our artisans are the most earnest advocates of trade unions, and these have not been slow to instruct their less fortunate brethren in the advantages of unionism.

The power of trade unions will increase with experience, and their influence will extend as education becomes general. It is for employers to say whether they will bow to a necessity graciously, or, as hitherto, goad to the last extremity. Day by day the men are becoming less and less dependent upon the caprice of employers. Their demand for just laws cannot longer be disregarded, and even now they are able to show that they are as competent as any other class to take care of their own personal habits and requirements.

The unions, formed in the manner described, spread rapidly. They did not long confine themselves to the villages or towns in which they began, but the "unions" in various places "amalgamated," and thus influenced large areas. They extended their ramification still wider, and they embraced the whole kingdom, and even obtained a footing in America and Australia.

No trade union is subsidized. The funds arise from the contributions of members. In the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the contribution generally is one shilling a week, and if a man be in arrears, he is suspended from the benefits of the society—unless, indeed, he is out of work, or in distressed circumstances.

No sketch of a trade union can give any idea of the scrupulous care that is taken to do that which is lawful and right. The code of rules of a trade union bristles with judicious safeguards. The ideas that a strike depends upon the *ipse dixit* of a paid agitator, and that if the men were to vote by ballot on the question, they would never consent to a strike, are conceived by those only who do not know what a trade union is. In most cases a strike is the result of action taken by the men themselves in each district, the executive having more power to prevent a strike than to initiate one. So recently as the last cotton strike, the executive did all they could to prevent the strike, but the operatives rushed into it in spite of the protestations of all the leaders.

As a proof of the care taken to avoid strikes, may be mentioned that several of the most powerful unions in the kingdom, have made a rule that in no case shall aid be given to any local branch, unless it can be proved that before going out a *bona fide* offer of arbitration has been made to the employer. The secretaries, or executive, too, always warn their union to avoid causes of dispute. "It was confidently expected" says Mr. Thos. Hughes, in the *Century*, "that strikes would grow in numbers and intensity, as the unions spread over larger areas;" but "of late years the number of these strikes has notably diminished; and every year the chances of such lamentable contests seem likely to decrease." It should be noted further, that Mr. Mr. Frederic Harrison, at the Trade Union Congress, and Mr. George Howell, in the *Contemporary Review*, pointed out that "in 1882, the Amalgamated Engineers, with an income of £124,000, and a cash balance of £168,000, expended in disputes altogether, including the support they gave to other trades, the sum of £895 only. That was far less than one per cent. of their income. The Ironfounders spent, out of an income of £42,000, £214 only; and the Amalgamated Carpenters, who had had a number of disputes, and had been engaged in strikes, spent £2000 only, out of £50,000, which was only four per cent.; the Tailors, with £18,000, spent £565 only; and the Stonemasons, with 11,000 members in union—the report seems to say more in sorrow than pride—spent nothing in strikes. During six years of unexampled bad trade, reduction of wages, and industrial disturbance, there were a great many strikes, and during that period, seven great trade societies expended in the settlement of disputes £162,000 only, out of a capital of nearly £2,000,000. Last year these societies, with an aggregate income of £330,000, and a cash balance of £360,000, expended altogether, in matters of dispute, about £5000, which was not two per cent. upon the whole of their income, and not one per cent. upon their total available resources for the year." The rules of unions, too, are so framed that the work of the officers of the local union is not interfered with by the duties of their office. Thus no member must call on an officer when he is at his ordinary work under a penalty of one shilling; and there are many wise and prudent regulations, the most important of which will be pointed out in due course.

A remarkable feature in trade unionism, is its thorough unselfishness. The various societies are not opposed to each other; indeed, they help one another. Every assistance is given to those who are prepared to sacrifice whatever benefits are to be derived from living in this country, by emigrating to another. Workingmen realize the fact that by *some* going, *all* are benefited. Not only do they cheerfully submit to the ordinary contributions of an entrance fee, and a weekly subscription, but they are ever ready to pay an extra levy, sometimes for their own trade purposes, but very often for ulterior objects, such as assisting Mr. Plimsoll in his agitation. The noble way in which almost every union helped the agricultural laborers, and in which some of them subscribed to the relief fund for the famine in India, will not easily be forgotten. This sacrifice by the individual for the benefit of the community, contrasts favorably with the thoroughly selfish programme of the National Federation of Associated Employers, and probably accounts for the general tendency to victory on the side of the men whenever disputes arise. The employers do not try to help each other. They are in opposition to each other. Their motto is, "Each for himself," and they are only united in their attempts to crush the men. The men, on the other hand, it is worth repeating, sink all individual feelings, and help each other in a thoroughly practical and praiseworthy manner.

It remains to point out that the principle of unionism is extending beyond individual trades. In all large towns there are trade councils, formed of delegates from various unions. These councils look after the general interests of the unionists in the area represented, and an attentive reader of the public prints cannot have failed to notice that they are as ready to censure the action of union members who have done wrong as to support the action of those who are in the right. The growth of unionism shows itself still further in the annual congress which is now held. This is a thoroughly national institution, and its arrangements allow of the widest possible latitude in the subjects for discussion. It is now sixteen years since the "Labor Parliament" began (at Manchester) its annual sittings, and if there were no other evidence of the great good unionism accomplishes, the work of the Trade Union Congress would be ample testimony. Many most beneficent acts of Parliament are directly due to the action of the congress, and others have been, and others again are being, improved by the same influence. The Employers' Liability Bill is a case in point, and testifies also to the persistent industry and ability with which all obstacles are removed and all difficulties overcome. The extension of the Factory Acts to workshops is another instance, as is also the Act for the better Regulation of Mines; while the protection afforded to wages by alterations in the Bankrupt Law is also due to the direct influence of the parliamentary committee of the congress. At present it is exerting its powers to have a proper inspection of boilers, a proof of the competency of engine drivers; the protection of merchant seamen, and a great many other things. In addition, the congress, as has been said, exerts its influence on many questions that may not at first sight appear really "labor questions." While disavowing party politics, it urges that workmen should be enfranchised; that the Corrupt Practices Act should cheapen the cost of elections so that labor may have a chance of direct representation in Parliament; that alterations in the criminal law shall not affect workmen differently to other people; and that artisans shall be jurymen, factory inspectors, and otherwise act on those occasions wherein the artisan and the operative are as much concerned as anybody else. Added to which it should be observed that the annual gathering together of the picked unionists of the country must tend to strengthen the feeling of brotherhood amongst them which is the basis on which unionism rests.*

*When the Trade Union Congress first started, it was made the medium of addresses in favor of the principles of unionism by gentlemen of position, not members of any union. It was soon seen that these addresses, however interesting, were not of that practical business character for which the congress met, and were delivered to a body of men who obviously required no proof of the principles they held, and the practice was at length forbidden by a standing order "that papers in defence of trade unions are unnecessary." Facilities, however, are always given for addresses on general subjects affecting labor, by competent authorities, at times which do not interfere with the business of the congress. Another and an important point that was found to require alteration was that in the early days of the congress the regulations for the admission of delegates were not sufficiently stringent, or, more correctly speaking, were not carried out with proper rigor. A peculiar circumstance brought the matter to a crisis. The paid agitators of a "Fair Trade" organization had offered their services as delegates gratuitously to certain unions, and these, actuated by a false economy, accepted those services. The agitators presented themselves for admission at the congress of 1881 (held in London), but after some discussion were expelled—the rule that delegates should be formally elected, and their expenses paid by the society which sent them being on this occasion carried out, despite precedent; and the matter was finally set at rest by a resolution "that no one should be eligible as a delegate whose expenses are paid by private individuals, or by any institution not *bona fide* trade unions or trade councils."

It is easy to see witherward this tendency points. From a national congress to an international congress is a very short step. The Trade Union Congress of 1879 passed a resolution in favor of a federation of all the trades of the United Kingdom, and thorough unionists desire to see a federation of all the trades throughout the world. An international congress was successfully attempted some years ago, and failed at last only because of the socialism so characteristic of the continental *ouvrier*, who dreams of an exterminating war against a class, instead of seeking to do that which the International Society originally intended to do, viz., to make trade unionism cosmopolitan instead of national.

The experience of the late International Association will enable the promoters of a new one, inevitable sooner or later, to arrange matters upon as sound a basis as are trade unions in this country. The leading trade unionists in England realize the fact, and are not afraid to express it. The germ of the organization is present in the foreign branches of some of the largest unions, and it is no uncommon thing for the workingmen here to assist their brethren in disputes abroad. To almost all the meetings of the Trade Union Congress come messages from their continental friends. In 1878 it was from the "International Labor Union," in 1879 it was from the Trade Unions of Germany. In 1881 the workmen of Switzerland similarly approached their English friends; and in 1883 came an invitation from Paris that was cordially accepted. The friendly feeling towards each other of workmen in different countries, and the international relationships that are springing up, were illustrated in 1874 and in 1882 by the visit to England of deputations from the railway servants of France and Belgium; and still more recently by the reciprocal visits of the London and Paris cabmen.

This noble sentiment is peculiar to workmen. The employers have not yet learned to love one another. It is a sentiment, however, that is rapidly spreading, and in high quarters. Professor Thorold Rogers, in his admirable work so often quoted, says, "I confess that I look forward to the international union of labor partnerships as the best prospect the world has of coercing those hateful instincts of government, all alike irresponsible and indifferent, by which nations are perpetually armed against each other, to the infinite detriment, loss, and demoralization of all."

In response to the invitation of 1883, just referred to, the Trade Unions Congress empowered Mr. E. W. Bailey, Mr. John Burnett, and Mr. Henry Broadhurst and others to attend the conference in Paris of representative working men of France, Italy, and Spain, and I will allow these gentlemen to express their views on the matter in their own words by giving a condensation of their official report. "The conference was presided over by Messrs. Broadhurst and Shipton, and by Miss Simcox, and by the French, Italian, and Spanish delegates successively. Mr. Burnett presided over the first public meeting, and Mrs. Heatherley over the third. The French procedure in business is different from our own. They discuss a question generally. They attempt to form a resolution to meet the expression of opinion given in debate. So far as our experience went, this mode is not so expeditious as the custom adopted by us, of drawing up a resolution and debating it, and then amending it as may be found necessary. We found that the chief work lay in the debate in committee over the terms of resolutions. At one time it looked as though the conference would fail in this work; however, this undesirable event was avoided, and our subsequent business became more agreeable and easy. The point of difference was the extent to which the State should be asked to protect labor.

"Our time was too much occupied with meetings to admit of much investigation into the number, the extent, and strength of the Paris trade unions; but so far as we could gather, it appeared that the compositors, the engineers, the smiths, and the carpenters possessed the best unions. Even these cannot be compared with the British unions in stability or discipline. The difficulty appears to be to get them to pay contributions of more than twopence a week. Even this sum is only paid by a comparatively small number of the men. The masons' delegate stated that out of some thousands of masons who accepted the principles of their society, only about sixty men were regular subscribers. From this statement, and from other things which came under our observation, it would appear that the numerical strength of an association is reckoned upon the basis of the number of those in the given trade who approve of the objects of the union, and not upon the number of those who contribute to the funds, such as they are. It was upon this loose condition of things that the English delegates made their strongest attack, by stating the condition of membership in Great Britain, and appealed to the members to exert themselves in making the societies more solid and numerous.

"From what came under our notice, we are of opinion that the condition of the workpeople (*i.e.*, the mechanics) in Paris is not so good as that of corresponding trades in Great Britain. We met an English mason in Paris, who is engaged, by an English firm of contractors, at the erection of a Protestant church. He informed us that he was receiving London wages (viz., ninepence an hour), out of which he paid eighteen francs a week (15*s.*) for a furnished room, firing, and the use of a kitchen, the latter shared amongst three families. A shoemaker, who was a delegate at the conference, said that men in his trade were working fourteen hours a day for three and a half francs (2*s.* 11*d.*). These and similar statements made by other delegates, in reference to some of the provinces of France, would seem to prove that the condition of other French workpeople in the large centres and at large works is anything but an enviable one.

"With the exception of a wish to rely upon the State for things they may do for themselves, we did not object to the general views of the French delegates on social questions. A delegate from the carpenters (M. Tortellier) was an exception. He was in favor of revolution by force, but we were informed that this person was under a sentence of imprisonment, and would serve his term of punishment at his convenience. The natural inference to be drawn from this statement was that he was, in the interest of the reactionary party, doing his best to cause strife; thus affording a pretext for the continuance of the French law relating to labor combinations, which we have no hesitation in saying is a disgrace to, and an anomaly in, a Republican nation.

"The speeches of the French delegates contained constant reference to, and condemnation of, the *bourgeois*, *i.e.*, the middle classes. It would appear that their is little or no intercourse between the workmen and the middle classes in France, and the former, therefore, look upon the latter as their natural enemies; but we are bound to say that the want of intimacy is not only obvious in the cases referred to, but it is also true, to a lamentable extent, between the various groups of workmen themselves. We are painfully alive to the differences between workmen in our own country, and to its deterrent effect upon our thought and progress, but, happily, it does not exist here to such a degree as it does in France.

"We have here given a *resume* of our delegation. We do not now offer any definite opinions as to the ultimate issue of the conference in relation to the future intercourse between the peoples of the United Kingdom and the peoples of the continental nations. We hope it may bear some fruit. We are assured of one thing, and that is that the British trade unions have not suffered by the contact with their foreign associates. We should be open to the charge of vanity if we ventured to hope that our continental brethren had benefited by our intercourse with them."

In Antwerp, Ghent, and Brussels, too, the cabinet-makers have recently been holding meetings, and have decided to form a union on the plan of the Alliance Cabinet-makers' Association of England; and indeed, any one who reads the official documents of the trade unions of the United Kingdom cannot but be struck with the close intercourse with the workmen of other nations, with a view that no person taking work in a foreign country shall undersell the workmen of that country.

It is seen, then, that a trade union is pre-eminently fitted for the work it has to do, as must necessarily be the case when the work to be done has created the organization, and not that the organization has created the work to be done. The power to take men whence they are not wanted, and to carry them—abroad if necessary—where there is work to do; the care that is taken of the interests of the men, as opposed to the aggression of the employer, as shown by the frequent reports of the branch secretaries on the trade of their districts; the ability to support men "on strike;" the way in which the unions assist each other and the ease with which additional contributions are successfully levied; and the fund that is reserved for sickness, emigration, accidents, superannuation, burials, etc.—of which more hereafter—are all evidences of the willingness of the men to obey an organization in which they have confidence, and which they believe is working for their good.

(*To be continued.*)

A Trades Council has recently been formed in Tarentum Pa.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts for Tax and Supplies and Expenses for the Month ending Dec. 30, 1887, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in February CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

The * denotes the unions not sending in their Monthly F. S. Report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S.

Local Unions.	Nov. Page.	Dec. Tax, etc.
1. Chicago, Ill.	181	18 20
2. Cincinnati, O	385	37 80
3. Wheeling, W. Va	87	13 60
4. St. Louis, Mo	72	3 75
5.*St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	60	12 40
6.*Amsterdam, N. Y.	96	12 30
7. Louisville, Ky.	87	8 70
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	586	65 50
9. Buffalo, N. Y.	203	20 30
10. Detroit, Mich.	401	40 10
11.*Cleveland, O.	140	14 50
12.*St. Louis, Mo. (Ger.)	40	. . .
13. Chicago, Ill.	195	2 50
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	20	3 25
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Ger)	82	8 20
16. Springfield, Ill.	34	3 40
17.*Bellaire, O.	28	2 80
18. Hamilton, Can.	66	7 00
19. New Albany, Ind.	40	4 00
20. Camden, N. J.	218	23 30
21. Chicago, Ill. (French)	70	9 00
22.*San Francisco, Cal.	529	62 90
23.*Town of Lake, Ill.	138	. . .
24. Somerville, Mass.	50	5 00
25. Toledo, O.	208	51 20
26. Jackson, Mich.	61	6 20
27.*Toronto, Can.	142	14 30
28. Chicago, Ill.	402	43 35
29. Baltimore, Md.	189	20 50
30. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	295	22 05
31. Trenton, N. J.	40	3 80
32. Detroit, Mich.	179	24 40
33.*Boston, Mass.	1171	117 10
34. Minneapolis Minn.	60	8 00
35. San Rafael, Cal.	33	5 85
36. Oakland, Cal.	315	30 00
37. Shamokin, Pa.	28	8 85
38.*St. Catharines, Can.	67	6 60
39. Cleveland, O., (Bohem)	22	. . .
40. Wilmington, Del.	78	7 60
41. Spokane Falls, Wash. T.	45	9 50
42.*Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)	13	. . .
43. Hartford, Conn.	71	7 10
44.*Waterbury, Conn.	.	. . .
45.*Shreveport, La.	27	. . .
46. Bartow, Fla	24	. . .
47.*Alameda, Cal.	53	. . .
48. Terre Haute, Ind.	20	2 20
49.*Meriden, Conn.	45	5 00
50. Portland, Oregon	103	10 30
51.*Charleston, S. C.	37	3 70
52.*Charleston, S. C. (Col.)	193	43 40
53. Rutland, Vt.	65	6 70
54. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	170	67 68
55.*Denver, Col.	184	18 40
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	845	104 50
57.*Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	65	6 50
58. Omaha, Neb.	271	34 10
59.*Detroit, Mich.	172	20 30
60. Indianapolis, Ind., (Ger)	32	. . .
61. Columbus, O.	16	. . .
62.*Berkeley, Cal.	20	. . .
63. Canajoharie, N. Y.	23	2 20
64. Cheyenne, W. T.	15	2 75
65. Grand Rapids, Mich.	112	. . .
66.*Houston, Tex. (Ger)	9	. . .
67. Roxbury, Mass.	51	6 00
68. Des Moines, Iowa	20	1 70
69. Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	13	2 60
70. Council Bluffs, Iowa	30	3 00
71. Englewood, Ill.	49	3 75
72. Rochester, N. Y.	238	22 00
73. Leavenworth, Kan.	.	. . .
74.*Pensacola, Fla.	68	14 65
75. Santa Rosa, Cal.	41	2 80
76. New Orleans, La.	24	2 60
77. Battle Creek, Mich.	14	1 60
78. Troy, N. Y.	266	. . .
79. Alton, Ill.	10	90
80. Hastings, Mich.	21	4 95
81. Philipsburg, Pa.	21	. . .
82. Haverhill, Mass.	49	4 90
83. Halifax, N. S.	110	. . .
84. Akron, O.	46	6 05
85. Ann Arbor, Mich.	64	6 15
86. San Bernardino, Cal.	228	. . .
87. St. Paul, Minn.	112	14 80
88.*Town of Lake	61	. . .
89. Mobile, Ala.	77	7 50
90. Evansville, Ind.	58	5 60
91. St. Joseph, Mo.	54	5 15
92. Mobile, Ala (Col.)	45	4 40
93. Worcester, Mass.	94	12 70
94. Providence, R. I.	65	1 00
95. Holyoke, Mass.	.	. . .
96. Springfield, Mass.	56	. . .
97. New Britain, Conn.	45	. . .
98. Sedalia, Mo.	15	3 25
99. Cohoes, N. Y.	33	3 30
100. Muskegon, Mich.	89	9 00
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	25	4 75
102. Wilkes Barre, Pa.	26	3 85
103. Chanute, Kan.	16	4 60
104. Dayton, O.	71	9 10
105.*Springfield, O.	12	. . .
106.*Little Rock, Ark. (col'd)	7	. . .
107. Sandusky, O.	22	2 44
108.*Cedar Rapids, Ia.	16	3 20
109. Galveston, Tex.	45	4 75
110. Owosso, Mich.	25	3 00
111. Lawrence, Mass.	49	6 00
112. Lynn, Mass.	60	6 00
113. Kansas City, Mo.	39	3 75
114.*Redlands, Cal.	9	3 75
115.*Bridgeport, Conn.	24	. . .
116. Erie, Pa.	16	2 75
117.*Massillon, Ohio	33	. . .
118.*Manchester, N. H.	79	. . .
119. Newark, N. J.	484	71 40
120.*Ansonia, Conn.	22	3 60
121. Danbury, Conn.	141	13 70
122. Germantown, Pa.	109	12 00
123.*Wichita, Kan.	102	29 30
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	92	10 05
125. Utica, N. Y.	48	6 70
126. New Haven, Conn.	.	. . .
127. Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	41	10 60
128. St. Thomas, Can.	33	3 20
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	104	14 90
130. Brockton, Mass.	77	15 45
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	45	4 90
132. Richmond, Va.	83	8 70
133. Santa Cruz, Cal.	53	15 55
134.*Montreal, Can. (French)	11	5 85
135. Chelsea, Mass.	29	5 40
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	58	. . .
137. Norwich, Conn.	101	33 15
138. Cambridge Mass.	234	48 00
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	65	7 50
140. Salem, Mass.	33	. . .
141. Park Manor, Ill.	7	. . .
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	250	32 10
143. Canton, O.	91	13 10
144.*Macon, Ga.	11	10 60
145. Pawtucket, R. I.	65	10 35
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	65	8 00
147. Sioux City, Iowa	49	. . .
148. Lincoln, Neb.	29	9 50
149. Princeton, Ky.	20	5 00
150. Augusta, Ga.	80	8 00
151.*Ottawa, Can.	10	. . .
152. Malden, Mass.	14	. . .
153.*Fort Wayne, Ind.	79	7 90
154.*Marlboro, Mass.	72	8 95
155. Plainfield, N. J.	71	9 60
156. Creston, Iowa	16	1 50
157. St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	128	19 50
158. Topeka, Kan.	74	7 85
159.*Armourdale, Kan.	36	24 50
160. Kansas City, Mo.	250	27 00
161. Belleville, Can.	40	6 10
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	110	23 55
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.	164	19 30
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	143	14 25
165. Pittsburgh (E. End)	116	11 70
166. Rock Island, Ill.	33	3 40
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	100	13 00
168. Salem, O.	18	2 30
169. E. St. Louis, Ill.	67	8 50
170.*Montgomery, Ala.	9	1 80
171.*Youngstown, O.	85	8 50
172. Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	142	16 40
173.*Lewiston, Me.	16	1 30
174. Jackson, Tenn.	22	5 00
175. Davenport, Iowa (Ger.)	.	. . .
176. Newport, R. I.	48	5 80
177. McKeesport, Pa.	84	6 90
178.*New London, Conn.	20	7 00
179.*Middletown, Conn.	.	. . .
180. Braddock, Pa.	68	9 00
181. Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	135	13 50
182. San Diego, Cal.	390	45 00
183. Boston, Mass.	.	. . .
184. Boston, Mass.	.	. . .
185.*Sharpsburgh, Pa.	21	2 50
186. Steubenville, O.	42	4 40
187. Monongahela City, Pa.	21	2 00
188. Findlay, O.	34	6 85
189. Quincy, Ill.	49	5 70
190.*Washington, D. C.	28	6 60
191.*York, Pa.	69	6 90
192. Natick, Mass.	29	2 90
193. N. Adams	32	3 20
194. London, Can.	55	11 00
195. Pasadena, Cal.	189	35 35
196. Hyde Park, Mass.	10	1 10
197.*Montgomery, Ala. (Col.)	10	. . .
198. Dallas, Tex.	72	. . .
199.*S. Chicago, Ill.	111	. . .
200. Fort Plain, N. Y.	12	1 40
201. Paducah, Ky.	67	7 70
202. Fostoria, O.	43	5 70
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	74	12 75
204. Oshkosh, Wis.	41	9 50
205. Johnstown, Pa.	50	5 05
206. New Castle, Pa.	37	9 25
207. Aurora, Ill.	18	1 70
208. Lancaster, Pa.	74	15 30
209. Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)	177	25 80
210.*Kalamazoo, Mich.	17	. . .
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	258	27 00
212. St. Paul (Scan.)	50	30 70
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	50	5 50
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	41	85
215.*Menomonee, Mich.	13	. . .
216. Waltham, Mass.	53	13 00
217. St. Augustine, Fla. (Col.)	33	5 00
218. E. Boston, Mass.	71	12 40
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	222	23 10
220. S. Framingham, Mass.	28	2 50
221. Arlington, Mass.	10	5 00
222. Butler, Pa.	23	5 00
223. Lyons, Kan.	31	5 00
224. Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	16	. . .
225.*Knoxville, Tenn.	96	12 45
226.*Santa Barbara, Cal.	91	12 85
227. Philadelphia, Pa.	164	15 40
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	91	. . .
229. Glen Falls, N. Y.	26	2 60
230. Pittsburgh, Pa.	227	25 15
231. Birmingham, Ala.	28	7 25
232. Milburn, N. J.	7	5 00
233.*Waverly, N. Y.	24	. . .
234. Cleveland, O. (Ger.)	120	16 70
235. Riverside, Cal.	79	7 90
236. Pottstown, Pa.	19	2 00
237. Allegheny Pa. (Ger.)	65	11 90
238. Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)	116	11 70
239. Phila., Pa.	164	35 20
240. Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)	104	10 30
241. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	491	50 90
242.*Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)	39	. . .
243. Humboldt, Ill. (Ger.)	31	7 60
244. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	141	. . .
245. Peoria, Ill.	104	13 65
246. Beaver Falls, Pa.	39	1 50
247. Brooklyn, N. Y.	91	9 00
248.*Charleston, W. Va.	29	5 65
249.*Saratoga, N. Y.	42	2 25
250.*McGinnisville, Mich.	38	4 05
251. Rondout, N. Y.	34	. . .
252. West Troy, N. Y.	22	2 20
253.*Orange, N. J.	31	50
254.*Anniston, Ala.	.	. . .
255.*Hannibal, Mo.	15	. . .
256.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	62	11 20
257. St. Louis, Mo.	13	1 50
258.*Brooklyn, N. Y.	39	3 90
259. St. Augustine, Fla.	162	24 80
260. Clarinda, Iowa	16	1 60
261. Buckhannon, W. Va.	15	2 90
262. Ballston, N. Y.	30	3 00
263.*Kansas City, Kansas	33	. . .
264. Atchison, Kansas	51	5 10
265.*Defiance, Ohio	10	. . .
266. Williamsport, Pa.	73	8 25
267. St. Paul, Minn (French)	17	3 40
268. Sharon, Pa.	61	12 20
269. Lowell, Mass.	93	10 50
270. Middletown, Ohio	38	75
271. Omaha, Neb. (German)	79	7 90
272. Herkimer, N. Y.	24	2 40
273.*Yonkers, N. Y.	69	12 10
274.*Albany, N. Y.	21	3 10
275. Newton, Mass	120	13 70
276. Tarentum, Pa	23	2 80
277. Fort Worth, Tex.	31	6 15
278.*Manistee, Mich	33	. . .
279. Toronto, Can. (West)	20	. . .
280.*Brantford, Can.	21	. . .
281.*Nashville, Tenn	17	6 00
282.*Santa Anna, Cal	103	. . .
283. Litttle Falls, N. Y	18	3 30
284.*Chicago, Ill. (Polish)	15	9 00
285. Norfolk, Va	58	8 58
286.*Savannah, Ga.	30	2 25
287. Harrisburgh, Pa	30	3 35
288. Homestead, Pa.	74	7 20
289.*Monrovia, Cal	33	5 00
290. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	97	9 95
291. Chicago, Ill. (German)	70	6 50
292.*Little Rock, Ark	33	3 30
293. Santa Monica, Cal	18	5 40
294. Piqua, O	12	2 20
295. St. Joseph, Mo	19	2 05
296.*Brooklyn. (E. D.) N. Y.	16	1 60
297. Niagara Falls, Ont.	29	2 90
298. Pomona, Cal.	55	. . .
299.*Scottdale, Pa.	.	1 00
300. San Buena Ventura, Cal	31	4 05
301.*Newburgh, N. Y.	84	9 15
302. Ogdensburgh, N. Y	13	. . .
303. Ontario, Cal	35	. . .
304. SanFrancisco. Cal. (Ger.)	35	3 50
305. Milwaukee, Wis	22	1 90
306. Philadelphia, Pa	128	23 50
307. Waterford, N. Y.	16	1 70
308. Newark, N. J	26	3 10
309.*El Paso, Tex	11	. . .
310. Newark, N. J	45	4 50
311. Montreal, Canada (Fr)	55	8 50
312.*Ocean Side, Cal	25	. . .
313. Peoria, Ill. (Ger.)	17	1 70
314. Milford, Mass.	9	90
315. Elmira, N. Y.	55	6 30
316. San Jose, Cal.	137	19 85
317. Biloxi, Miss	13	1 10
318. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	19	1 80
319. Jacksonville, Ill.	36	3 50
320. Petersburg, Va.	16	1 60
321. Brookline, Mass.	34	. . .
322. West Bay City, Mich.	19	1 80
323. Fishkill, N. Y.	22	. . .
324. Charlestown, Mass.	17	1 70
325. St. Joseph, Mich,	13	25
326. Cincinnati, Ohio (Millwrights)	12	1 20
327. Elsinore, Cal.	20	. . .
328. East Liverpool, Ohio	37	6 45
329.*Burlington, Vt.	20	3 75
330. Nebraska City, Neb	19	45
331. Watertown, Mass	19	1 70
332.*Flint, Mich	8	. . .
333. Attleboro', Mass	17	4 80
334.*Saginaw City, Mich	85	9 75
335.*Toronto (West), Ont	21	. . .
336. Reading, Pa	74	15 48
337. Stockton, Cal	56	6 10
338. Muscatine, Iowa	24	4 80
339. Grass Valley, Cal	20	2 00
340.*Oshkosh, Wis. (Ger)	15	1 50
341.*Sacramento, Cal	18	1 80
342. Toronto, Ont. (East)	18	. . .
343. Winnipeg, Man.	34	4 10
344. Portland, Me.	33	. . .
345. Bath, Me.	16	1 40
346.*Bessemer, Ala.	15	3 25
347. Port Huron, Mich	16	2 60
348. La Grande, Oregon	11	3 30
349.*Kansas City, Mo	15	4 60
350.*Niagara Falls, N. Y.	13	1 50
351. Seattle, Wash. Ter.	8	8 50
352. Anderson, Ind.	11	5 00
353. Beatrice, Neb.	16	9 70
Total	26 073	$3059 28

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—December, 1887.

Balance, December 1, 1887	$6061 38
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	3059 28
" Advertisers	5 00
" Subscribers	25
" Members of lapsed and suspended unions	4 75
Total	$9130 66

EXPENSES—December, 1887.

For Printing	$ 287 65
" Office, etc.	338 16
" 500 Brotherhood Pins	100 39
" Traveling and Organizing	207 87
" Benefits Nos. 283 and 310 to 315, inclusive	600 00
Balance January 1, 1888	7596 59
Total	$9130 66

DETAILED EXPENSES—December, 1887.

Printing 250 copies West Philadelphia Noteheads	75
" 5000 Noteheads (for Local Unions)	12 50
" 5000 Membership Cards	12 50
" 1000 Cards (for Carpenters to read)	3 90
" 1250 Stamped Envelopes (200)	2 00
" 1000 Envelopes for G. S.	2 50
" 400 Note Sheet Circulars	2 25
" 2500 Arrearage Notices	5 00
" 1000 Transfer Cards	2 50
" 2000 Noteheads for G. S.	6 50
" 27,000 Copies December Journal	180 00
" 20 Ledgers, 200 Pages,	22 40
" 10 " 300 "	15 50
" 20 " 100 "	15 60
" Electrotyping	3 75
Wrapping and Mailing Dec. Journal	9 00
Postage on December Journal	15 05
Wagon Hire for December Journal	80
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	7 30
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	39 00
1250 Stamped Envelopes	27 00
Office Rent for December	15 00
Telegrams in December	2 46
Coal and Wood for Office	3 25
500 Badges, L. W. Pierce & Co.	100 00
Expressage on same	39
Salary for December	125 00
Assistance in General Office	60 00
Services of E. B.	32 80
J E. Fallis, Time, Fare, and Expenses to Baltimore Convention	87 40
John Kane, Time, Fare, and Expenses to Baltimore Convention	55 00
G. Edmonston, Time, Fare, and Expenses to Baltimore Convention	12 00
P. J. McGuire, Fare and Expenses to Baltimore Convention	15 00
P. J. McGuire, Expenses to Hartford and Meriden, Conn.	12 40
Geo. W. Mulford, Postage, etc., for Organizing Purposes	1 52
L. G. Newman, for Organizing Arlington, Mass.	4 00
L. F. Norton, for Reorganizing New London, Conn.	5 30
B. F. Hoggett, for Meeting in Waterbury, Conn.	5 75
M. Cusack, for Investigating Port Chester, N. Y., Strike	9 50
Sundries	1 50
Benefit No. 283, A. Schneider	100 00
" 310, Joseph Coleman	100 00
" 311, Mrs. Nellie E. Dudley	50 00
" 312, Mrs. E. M. Graham	50 00
" 313, Mrs. B. Ehrmann	50 00
" 314, Gottlieb Grimm	200 00
" 315, Mrs. K. Spindel	50 00
Total	$1534 07

EXPULSIONS.

AMOS P. STAFFORD, from Union 249, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for hiring scab help.

THOMAS HYDE, from Union 100, Muskegon, Mich., for an attempt to steal a chest of tools from a brother.

AUG. C. HARTE, from Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., for taking the place of a brother on strike.

F. C. SPARKS, from Union 147, Sioux City, Iowa, for defrauding brother members.

JAMES WELSH, from Union 121, Danbury, Conn., for misappropriating the funds of the union.

FRED. NEWMAN, from Union 163, East Saginaw, Mich., for contempt of union.

ANDREW LANGEN, from Union 212, St. Paul, Minn., for fraud.

JOHN DURAND, Union 161, Belleville, Ont., took a traveling-card to Toronto, and has since proven a "bat" of the blindest kind. Keep him in a dark corner!

HIGH DUES.

From official statistics of the trades unions of Great Britain, covering a long period of years, the facts are deduced that: "The percentage of unemployed reaches as high as 20 per cent., and 5 to 10 is usual; the percentage of sick is about 3, and of superannuated about 2 per cent. The contributions by each member for all purposes is as high as $15 each, and $10 is common, or about 4 and 3 per cent. of wages."

What would some members of trades and labor societies say if they were asked to pay $15 per annum to their respective organizations? They would have a fit—of desertion?

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

DEC. 3. Application for charter from Chicago laid over. Agreement with Associated Carpenters read and filed.

Appeal of E B. Meinders, Union 313, Peoria, Ill. E. B. recommend another vote on the case after reconsidering the previous one.

A statement from Mr. Schneider, of Detroit, Mich., claiming he paid all his brother's funeral expenses in Chicago and not willing to pay any bills incurred by Union 241. G. S. instructed to procure administration papers and pay the claim in full to administrator.

Appeal of J. O. Taft, Union 58, Omaha, Neb. Action of union sustained.

Action of Union 160, Kansas City, Mo., in expulsion of Chas. Kimball, sustained.

Appeal of T. T. Cressmann, of Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., against expulsion for violating nine-hour rules. Action of union sustained.

Protests Union 100, Muskegon, Mich., in Jones claim; Union No. 6, Amsterdam, in Sterrica claim; Union 181, Chicago, in Barronneck claim; Union 256, Chicago, Ill., in Munrovic claim; Union 10, Detroit, Mich., in Chas. Tuggey claim; Union 157, St. Paul, Minn., in Mrs. Swoboda claim. Decisions of E. B. reaffirmed in all these cases.

Com. from Gen'l President Shields, enclosing a letter from Union 132, Richmond, Va., stating they are responsible for the circular issued in their name.

Claim Mrs. Barbara Peller, Oakland, Cal., disapproved (member over three months in arrears). Action of President of Union 36, in refusing to sign claim papers, endorsed.

Claim Chas. Bambauer, Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., disapproved (member over three months in arrears). Claim Mrs. F. Schreiber, Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., disapproved (union over two months in arrears).

DEC. 7. Claims disapproved: N. J. Murphy, Union 4, St. Louis (three months and ten days in arrears July 25). John H. East, Terre Haute, Ind. (union over two months in arrears for tax). Fritz Behn, South Chicago, Ill. (union in arrears). Mrs. Mary Mutterspaugh, Union 227, Philadelphia, Pa. (sick when husband joined). Wm. Thompson, Union 57, Savannah, Ga. (union in arrears).

DEC. 10. Charter for new German union in Chicago not granted. Union 241 objected.

Com. Union 138, Cambridge, asking for appointment of L. G. Newman as Assistant District Organizer. Request granted.

Appeal J. F. Miller, Union 282, Santa Anna, Cal., against expulsion for indecent conduct. Union sustained.

Appeal of several members Union 209, Cincinnati, for fine imposed for violation of trade rules. Union sustained.

Appeal A. R. Olds, Union 119, Newark, N. J., against being fined and suspended illegally. Action of union reversed, and Union 119 requested to grant Bro. Olds a legal trial for any offence charged.

Com. Union 142, Pittsburgh, asking aid of E. B. to harmonize affairs between the various unions in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. G. S. requested to secure further information.

Sworn statement John Hubner, Plainfield, N. J., that he was only 59 when admitted to Union 155. Received and filed.

Appeal W. F. Abrams, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., in regard to charges preferred against him by G. A. F. Allen. E. B. decide the case is the result of personal feeling and they refuse to take action for the present.

Report of trustees Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., showing union had drawn on its Protective Fund. G. S. instructed to inform the union it must refund the money, as long as it was not authorized to touch the fund.

Com. Union 19, New Albany, in regard to disapproval of Noell claim. Received and filed.

Claims Mrs. Spindel and G. Grimm, Union 209, Cincinnati, O., reconsidered disapproval and referred to await further evidence.

Claim disapproved: Albert Franz, Union 157, St. Paul, Minn. (union in arrears).

DEC. 17. Claim disapproved; Mrs. M. A. Chapman, Union 124, Syracuse, N. Y. (in arrears three months and five days, on Aug. 10), Mrs. Jerusha Graham, and Geo. P. Bond. Union 119, Newark, N. J. (members in arrears over three months).

DEC. 22. Ledger from Union 117, Massillon, O., received and examined in regard to standing of Chas. J. Wentzel (deceased). Decision of E. B. in disapproval of claim reaffirmed, and Union 117 requested to secure a competent F. S.

Administration papers in claim of A. Schneider, deceased, received and found in proper order. Claim paid to administrator in Detroit, Mich.

Com. Union 87, St. Paul Minn., in disapproved claim of Chas. Bambauer. Former decision of E. B. reaffirmed. E. B. rule that all payments made to an F. S., in the interval of meetings, after union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of union.

Protests, Union 48, Terre Haute, Ind., in claim, J. H. East; Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., in claim, N. J. Murphy; Union 33, Boston, Mass., in claim, Mrs. H. T. Sullivan; Union 19, New Albany, Ind., in claim, S. G. Noell; former decisions of E. B. reaffirmed.

Com. M. C. Brickey, trustee Union 4, St. Louis, in regard to Clinton Laidig suit, G. S. instructed to get further particulars.

Bond of L. Doebert, Buffalo, N. Y., in claim for balance of Chas. Fritz, claim received; G. S. instructed to call for legal administration papers.

Com. J. D. Campbell, regarding lumping under a firm of real estate brokers. E. B. decide that the system is an entering wedge to piecework, and should be discouraged, but not being familiar with all the facts, they cannot render any decision.

DEC. 29. Protest Union 199, South Chicago, in regard to disapproval of the Fritz Behm claim. Former decision reaffirmed.

Report of committee of Union 97, New Britain, Conn., in regard to five of their members working in a scab shop at Rochester, N. Y. E. B. recommend the union impose a fine of $5 on each of them, and compel them to come off the job, otherwise to take more stringent measures.

Appeal H. P. Fishback, Union 104, Dayton, O., claiming the election of an R. S. is null and void, as the member elected was a candidate for two offices. E. B. decide there is nothing in the constitution to forbid a member from being a candidate for two or more offices. Action of Union 104, in so ruling, is sustained.

Protest, Union 119, Newark, N. J., asking reconsideration of the claims of J. Graham and G. P. Bond. Decision reaffirmed.

Com. Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., asking for permission to reinstate an expelled member. Permission granted, on condition the member pay a new initiation fee, and come in as a new member. In answer to question the E. B. rule the F. S. of a local union can not take fractional part of a month's dues to square accounts to first of the month, as it is unconstitutional.

Union 28, Chicago, asked consent to impose a fine of $5 on unruly members. Referred to page 26, Art. 4, Sec. 5.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. W. Muller (sick two years, a member ten months). Thos. Armitage (Union 145, in arrears for tax).

Com. of three of Union 286, Savannah, Ga., ordered to investigate claim of Mrs. Eliza Milledge, of Union 57, discrepancies being apparent.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 283.—AUGUST SCHNEIDER, age 47 years, admitted February 1, 1887, Union 241, Chicago, Ill., died of injuries received through a fall down stairs, August 22, 1887. Papers received September 2, 1887.

No. 312.—MRS. EDITH M. GRAHAM, age 38 years, wife of Andrew Graham, admitted May 1, 1882, Union 27, Toronto, Ontario, died of remittent fever, November 15, 1887. Papers received November 29, 1887.

No. 313.—MRS. BERTHA EHRMANN, age 33 years, wife of Valentine Ehrmann, admitted May 8, 1885, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of hemorrhage of the lungs, October 21, 1887. Papers received November 25, 1887.

No. 314.—GOTTLIEB GRIMM, age 48 years, admitted October 6, 1886, Union 209, Cincinnati, Ohio, died of chronic bronchial catarrh, October 18, 1887. Papers received November 11, 1887.

No. 315.—MRS. KATIE SPINDEL, age 26 years, wife of Wm. Spindel, admitted October 27, 1886, Union 209, Cincinnati, Ohio, died of typhoid fever, October 28, 1887. Papers received November 11, 1887.

No. 316.—MRS. ANN HAYES, age 42 years, wife of John Hayes, admitted February 15, 1887, Union 78, Troy, N. Y., died of consumption, October 28, 1887. Papers received November 28, 1887.

No. 317.—MRS. BARTHOLOMEW SULLIVAN, age 53 years, wife of Bartholomew Sullivan, admitted July 6, 1886, Union 83, Halifax, N. S., died of general debility, November 15, 1887. Papers received December 5, 1887.

No. 318.—MRS. SOPHIE KOSCHNICK, age 44 years, wife of William Koschnick, admitted January 1, 1887, Union 244, Chicago, Ill., died of abdominal dropsy, December 1, 1887. Papers received December 16, 1887.

No. 319.—MRS. REBECCA VANDAMENT, age 58 years, wife of A. P. Vandament, admitted May 17, 1887, Union 255, Hannibal, Mo., died of abdominal dropsy, November 18, 1887. Papers received December 16, 1887.

No. 320.—JOHN W. JONES, age 36 years, admitted June 5, 1885, Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., died of debility, December 10, 1887. Papers received December 20, 1887.

No. 321.—MRS. HANNAH F. SULLIVAN, age 30 years, wife of D. T. Sullivan, admitted March 22, 1886, Union 33, Boston, Mass., died of consumption, October 19, 1887. Papers received November 19, 1887.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., August, 1886:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

*Resol

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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STEER CLEAR OF THESE PLACES.

Trade is very dull in the following cities, and large numbers of men are idle and searching for work. So we advise all carpenters to keep away from the places below named.

Augusta, Ga.	New Orleans, La.
Baltimore, Md.	Newport, R. I.
Boston, Mass.	Pasadena, Cal.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Pensacola, Fla.
Brunswick, Ga.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Plainfield, N. J.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Providence, R. I.
Cohoes, N. Y.	Richmond, Va.
Columbus, Ohio.	San Diego, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Hyde Park, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
London, Canada.	Sioux City, Iowa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	St. Augustine, Fla.
Louisville, Ky.	St. Louis, Mo.
McKeesport, Pa.	St. Paul, Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Toronto, Canada.
New Haven, Conn.	Waterbury, Conn.

Keep far Away from East Saginaw and Saginaw City, Mich.

The carpenters in both cities are out on strike since Jan. 12, for $2 per day and nine hours, as promised them. On Sept. 1, last, the contractors promised that on Jan. 1, 1888, the above rule would go into effect, but they have failed to keep their promises, hence the strike.

In BROCKTON, Mass., the members of Union 130 are nobly battling to sustain the-nine hour system, despite the attempts of the bosses to victimize the union men. Let carpenters not go near Brockton, until this trouble is settled.

General Secretary McGuire has been dangerously ill with pleurisy, but is now in a fair way to recover.

SIXTEEN NEW UNIONS.

During the dull month of December, charters were granted the following sixteen new unions: 149, Princeton, Ky.; 174, Jackson, Tenn.; 206, New Castle, Pa.; 217, St. Augustine, Fla. (colored); 351, Seattle, Wash. Ter.; 352, Anderson, Ind.; 353, Beatrice, Neb.; 354, Fort Scott, Kansas; 355, Buffalo, N. Y. (German); 221, Arlington, Mass.; 222, Butler, Pa.; 223, Lyons, Kan.; 232, Milburn, N. J.; 37, Shamokin, Pa.; 39, Cleveland, O. (Bohemian); 60, Indianapolis, Ind. (German).

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

This month our columns are so crowded, we have been compelled to omit the official report of the delegates of our Brotherhood to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Baltimore, Dec. 13 to 17, 1887. The proceedings of the convention are unusually interesting, and much valuable work was done. Resolutions of very great importance were adopted, and the powerful National and International Trades Unions of America were brought closer together in a strong alliance to assist each other. The convention was attended by 58 delegates, representing over 2,500 local and subordinate unions, with over 550,000 members. Printed copies of the proceedings will be furnished our local unions free on application.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE A CARPENTERS' DISTRICT.

In the course of the past month, a paragraph has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that the Knights of Labor will hold a convention in Cleveland, O., March 6, 1886, to form a National Trade District of K. of L. Carpenters and Joiners. For our part this movement causes us very little uneasiness. The time when such a convention might be harmful is past, and the Brotherhood, with its solid chain of 355 local unions, is irresistibly strong against any attacks that can be made by foes, either inside or outside the labor movement.

But there are some few things connected with this projected movement of the K. of L. carpenters which ought to be brought to the public notice at this time. We observe that Ira B. Aylsworth, member of the General Executive Board of the K. of L., is the leading figure in pushing the Carpenters National District. Mr. Ira B. Aylsworth was originally a charter member of Union 29, Baltimore, Md., and until he was accidentally placed on the General Executive Board of the K. of L., he manifested considerable interest in Union 29. But since he has been elevated to a position of prominence, he has turned his back on the Brotherhood in a manner not much to his credit. From an official report in our office from Baltimore, Union 29, Ira B. Aylsworth appears as a suspended member. He was suspended on July 1, 1887, for *non-payment of dues*, and still remains suspended.

Now certainly it cannot be that Mr. Aylsworth's poverty caused his suspension, for the official report of the K. of L. shows Mr. Aylsworth received the sum of $2,238.-97 last year for salary and mileage, as a K. of L. officer. Union 29, for months, has given him every opportunity to square up, and reminded him of his arrears. But it is evident that Ira. B. Aylsworth has a stronger desire to divide the journeymen carpenters and keep them split up into rival organizations than to unite them. We now have more than enough of separated carpenters' societies, and he who would add more to the division of the men of the trade, is certainly by no means qualified to be at the head of any labor organization. The most amusing phase of this subject is, that this very month, the only K. of L. carpenters' organization located where the K. of L. convention is to meet, in Cleveland, O.,—Bohemian Carpenters' Assembly No. 9525,—disbanded and has reorganized as a local union, with a charter from our Brotherhood.

In addition to this, out of sixteen unions admitted to our Brotherhood last month, five of them were K. of L. Assemblies, and four more are this very month under way to join us. Surely, under such circumstances, our Brotherhood has little to fear from the coming K. of L. Carpenters' National District.

TRADES UNIONS vs. ANARCHISM.

Anarchism is the antithesis to trades unionism. The former is a theory representing the extreme of individualism, the latter is a practical, concrete expression of the solidarity of the working classes. Anarchism is the negation of authority, the opponent of all government, and the enemy of law. Trades unionism rests itself on respect for all properly constituted authority, bases itself on the recognized necessity of popular government, and believes and upholds the law of the State as being the best practical system for the preservation of popular liberty, and for the advancement of the working classes.

The great trouble to-day with which organized labor has to contend, is the individualism of the masses, which leads them to say, "We are not going to be bound by the rules of any union," "Let every tub stand on its own bottom," "Let every one take care of himself." To overcome this mass of selfish individualism, and to teach it that the true interests of the human race lie in the expansion of the feeling of social solidarity, is the work of the trades unions. All their movements are at moral and peaceable war with the present system of disorganized anarchy and individualism among the workers, and organized anarchy as represented by the millionaires and corporations, who ride rough-shod over every law not in their interest, and who when asked, "What about the people's welfare?" contemptuously cry out, "The public be d——!"

As there are different shades of political thought, and different sects, so there are different schools of anarchy. One school is known as the Anti-State, anti-physical force, non-resistant anarchists, as represented by Tucker of the Boston school. The other is the armed revolutionary, physical force element, represented by John Most. Though both are anarchist in theory, and are opposed to the State, and to all forms of law and government, yet they are almost violently hostile to each other, and brand each other with anything but terms of endearment.

The anarchist movement is the logical development of the Manchester English school of political economy, the *laissez faire* advocates, who believe in no state interference in public or business affairs. The Manchester economists, are the fairest types of that extreme individualism which finds its blossoming in the anarchists of to-day. With the Manchester school of thought the trades unions have nothing in common, and the English trades unions are a perpetual protest against such ideas. For years they have battled, and fairly overcome the coldly frigid and heartless doctrines of the Manchester school. Those doctrines, if it were not for the opposition of trades unions, would place labor on the same market scale with dead, inanimate commodities, subject to the "law of supply and demand."

While the capitalists who have iron and pork, coal and cotton, and other commodities to sell, can combine and make "corners" to keep up the price of their goods, even when the supply is large and the markets falling, yet these tools of the capitalists, the Manchester economists, the modern educated anarchists, would deny workingmen the right of organization. In loud and imperious tones they say, "Your place is to take the market price of your labor. You have no right to say what your labor is worth!" But organized labor in trades unions answers: You may regulate the market price of inanimate, dead commodities, which have no power over themselves, and have no brains or intelligence; but we who keep the wheels of industry in motion, whose ingenuity and inventive skill, whose physical labor and mental powers have added to the productive capacity of the earth, propose to have a voice in fixing wages and regulating our hours of labor and conditions of work! We have families to feed and care for, we have homes and traditions to cherish, we have human aspirations to satisfy, we have a love for our country and our fellow-men, and we would be less than the beast of the field were we not to have a voice in saying what we shall receive for the work that we do! Labor is more than a commodity. It is human energy, and muscle, reproductive and omnipotent, with a quickening brain and a throbbing heart, and immortal in the work of civilization.

HELP THE CIGARMAKERS.

A general lockout of the union cigarmakers in New York City is impending! This will involve thousands of men and women, and coming right in the dead of winter, will be all the more keenly felt by the poor wage-working sufferers. The employers have conspired to re-establish the system of tenement-house factories, and have given their employees the alternative to either make their homes in these tenement factories, or else walk the streets. This filthy tenement-factory system has again and again been decided illegal, and in violation of all decency and morals, but the avarice of the manufacturers to produce goods cheaply and to make large profits, is of higher consideration to them than all the public conceptions of morality and law. As union carpenters, let us break down this immoral and anarchist conspiracy of the cigar-manufacturers. And we can do it by always calling for cigars with the blue label of the International Union. Buy no cigars without that label!

MECHANICS EMPLOYED IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

	Native.	*Foreign.*	*Total.*
Bricklayers, Stone Masons and Stone Cutters, . . .	2,147	4,354	6,501
Carpenters and Joiners .	4,078	6,241	10,319
Painters and Varnishers ·	4,314	4,348	8,662
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,	2,145	1,352	3,497
Total	12,684	16,295	28,979

—*U. S. Census*, 1880.

The disproportion between the foreign-born and the native-born mechanics is greater now than when the census was taken. It is not necessary to tell mechanics that out of the 12,684 American-born mechanics in this table, fully one-half came to New York from country towns. If $800 per annum is a fair estimate of the earnings of a skilled workman, we have the enormous sum of twenty-three millions of dollars paid annually to the mechanics of this city in one group of trades alone, of which sum less than six millions goes to New Yorkers! The total of 10,319 carpenters and joiners in 1880, has been augmented since then to number at least 13,000, and of these not more than 4,000 are organized in all in the United Order, the Amalgamated and other carpenter organizations of New York City. This demonstrates there is ample room for the Brotherhood in New York City, and if the United Order does not soon recognize our cards in New York City, or amalgamate with us, we will most certainly find room for a thoroughly American carpenters' organization in New York City.

AT THE BALTIMORE Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. W. J. Dillon, delegate of the American Flint-Glass Workers' Union, stated that their National Union controlled every flint-glass-works in the whole country—except one—and that one is a *co-operative* glass-works, and is the only scab concern in the flint-glass trade! What a sad and practical commentary on the possibilities of petty co-operation as a solution of the labor problem.

MILWAUKEE BEER TASTES BAD!

To the members of the local unions of our Brotherhood who occasionally, or at times, indulge in the use of beer, we have a word to say: There is a bitter struggle now going on in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, between the purse-proud millionaire brewers and their hard-working journeymen. The struggle involves the right of the latter to maintain an organization, as well as the brewer bosses maintain theirs. Recently the boss brewers and maltsters of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, broke the written agreement they had made with Brewers and Maltsters' Union No. 9. This agreement was to hold good for one year, but the rich brewers violated it by locking the men out, and have given them the choice to either surrender membership in their union or remain out of work. The National Union of Brewers is manfully sustaining the men with financial aid every week. All that is needed on our side, is to render the union brewers our moral assistance. They ask all carpenters to abstain from drinking all Milwaukee beer, or beer brewed from Milwaukee scab malt! Heed their call, and let Milwaukee beer alone!

THE MOTIVE FORCE OF THE WORLD.

The Bureau of Statistics in Berlin, has recently issued some interesting information in connection with this subject. It appears that four-fifths of the engines now working in the world, have been constructed during the last twenty-five years. France owns 49,590 stationary or locomotive boilers, 7,000 locomotives, and 1,850 boats' boilers; Germany has 59,000 boilers, 10,000 locomotives, and 1,700 ships' boilers; Austria 12,000 boilers, and 2,800 locomotives. The force equivalent to the working steam-engines represents:—In the United States, 7,500,000 horse-power; in England, 7,000,000; in Germany, 4,500,000; in France, 3,000,000; and in Austria, 1,500,000. In these figures the motive power of the locomotives is not included, whose number in all the world amounts to 105,000 representing a total of 3,000,000 horse-power. Adding this amount to the other powers, we obtain the total of 46,000,000 horse-power. A steam horse-power is equal to three actual horses' power; and a living horse is equal to seven men. The steam-engines of the world represent, therefore, approximately, the work of 1,000,000,000 men, or more than double the working population of the earth, whose total population amounts to 1,455,923,000 inhabitants. Steam has accordingly trebled man's working power, enabling him to economize his physical strength, while attending to his intellectual development. Were the hours of labor reduced to a normal number—eight hours per day—the workers would be still greater benefited.

AN OPEN LETTER TO "THE CRAFTSMAN."

The subjoined is a copy of a letter which has been sent for publication to *The Craftsman*, a weekly labor paper in Washington, D. C. We would not occupy any space in our journal, were it not that copies of *The Craftsman*, containing the article referred to, were mailed to all our local unions. This was done, no doubt, by suspended "Union No. 1," of Washington, D.C., which of late has shown considerable interest in advancing the movement for a Carpenters' K. of L. District. To carry out their evil designs, their manifest purpose has been to foment discord in our Brotherhood by the circulation of attacks on the officers. It is to be hoped that secretaries of the local unions where *The Craftsman* article has been read, will read this rejoinder:

COPY OF LETTER.

JANUARY 2, 1888.

Editor Craftsman:—On December 10, 1887, you published an editorial, "Bad Business," which is a public criticism of our organization, and of the undersigned, in regard to certain official acts. It is very evident you have heard only one side of the case, and that side is entirely favorable to a body of carpenters who are legally suspended from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of which I am the General Secretary.

Permit me to take occasion to ask you to publish my statement of the case. And to verify it I enclose the printed official proceedings of our National Convention. I would not infringe on your space, were it not that the carpenters' unions under jurisdiction of the Brotherhood have been gratuitously furnished with marked copies of your paper, with the article above referred to. The profuse liberality of the parties furnishing said papers indicates the "marked" interest these disturbers display, in ineffectually attempting to do that which your article starts out to denounce, viz.: to disrupt a labor organization. I trust they will always be as eager to purchase and circulate *The Craftsman* when it contains articles favorable to the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Now, at the outset, I hesitate not to say that the body now known as "Carpenters' Union No. 1," Washington, D. C., was justly and legally suspended. There was no other alternative left the General Officers and Executive Board only to suspend "Union No. 1," for the law of the organization required it should be done, and made it compulsory, after all approaches at harmony had been repulsed. To show the justice of this position, I will cite these facts: A delegation of three from said "Union No. 1," attended the National Convention of our Brotherhood, at Buffalo, N. Y., August 3-7, 1886. They were unanimously refused seats and representation, and their case was referred to the special committee on complaints and grievances. They had a hearing before said committee, and buttonholed the delegates several days. When the committee reported, on motion of G. Edmonston, the three delegates were granted the right to a hearing before the convention. By a vote of yeas and nays, the action of the General Officers and Executive Board, in suspending "Carpenters' Union No. 1," was sustained by a vote of seventy-four ayes in favor of suspension to three nays. This action was also ratified by a general vote of eighty-six local unions, all voting in favor of suspension, and of revoking the charter of "Union No. 1," for non-payment of its legal dues. Consequently, "Union No. 1," is no longer chartered under our Brotherhood, and has had its case passed upon by the highest authority known in our society; viz.: a general vote of the members, and a National Convention of delegates. A decision from such a source is overwhelmingly final, and authoritative in every degree. Criticisms from other sources, outside of our organization, biased and partial, and unfamiliar with the law and the facts, can be of little moment in the face of a decision from those best competent to pass upon the question.

In so far as the article "Bad Business" reflects on the undersigned in my official action in the foregoing case, I can only say, that I acted under orders and by direction of the General Executive Board of our Brotherhood, and for my own personality, I have no need to fear any insinuation or malignity, no matter how calumnious or exasperating. Every effort was made by me to harmonize "Union No. 1." I even offered to send my books, or come in person with them to Washington, to satisfy "Union No. 1" I went so far as to appeal to "Union No. 1" to pay under protest, the demands against her, and to then appeal to the subsequent convention. But this all availed nothing against an element that, for three years previously had always been at war with our benefit system. These parties were abetted by a few individuals who had political axes to grind, whose hostility to Mr. G. Edmonston has been very pronounced since they found he was ardently devoted to the interests of the Brotherhood, and would not betray it. This hostility is manifested very strongly, even in the article which has provoked this letter.

The Craftsman is the "official paper of the International Typographical Union," and Mr. August Donath is credited as associate editor. Now, I fail to see why Mr. Donath should use the official pages of *The Craftsman* to attack our Brotherhood, when we have always been on friendly terms with the I. T. U., and I individually have always served the interests of the organized printers, on every occasion when my services were needed. If Mr. Donath and others are opposed to Mr. Edmonston, it is then simply a personal matter, and should not involve our organization. Mr. Donath, at one time, was very friendly to Mr. Edmonston, for I find on page 32 of the printed proceedings of the Chicago Convention of the Federation of Trades, October 10, 1884, that Mr. Donath was nominated for Secretary of the Federation, but declined in favor of Mr. G. Edmonston, and warmly advocated Mr. Edmonston's election as Secretary. Mr. Edmonston to-day ranks as high in the esteem of our organization as he did then.

P. J. McGUIRE.

UNION 230 reports that the boycott on Schuette & Co.'s planing mill has not been lifted, and is still in full force, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary.

UNION 310 of Newark, N. J. (Sash and Blind Makers), will hold their first annual Reception and Ball at the Academy of Music, on January 23, and have invited all the local carpenters' unions in the State to participate. A gala time is insured.

STATE OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES are requested to send in reports to the General Secretary only when any change in the state of trade occurs. There is no use in sending in a Corresponding Secretary's report each month, if no change takes place; it is only a useless waste of time and postage.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Brisk, $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Overcrowded; $1.75 to $2.50. 50 h.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON, Ont.—Dull; 22½cts. per hour. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Quiet; 22½ cts. per hr. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Very dull; $1.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.
OTTAWA; ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
BRANTFORD, ONT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.00
MONTREAL, QUE.—Fair; $1.40 to $1.90.
WINNEPEG, MAN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.

THE EASTERN STATES.

PORTLAND, MAINE.—
BATH, MAINE.—
LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fair; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
RUTLAND, VT.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
BURLINGTON, VT.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.00.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Very dull; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Fair; $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
BRIDGEPORT.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
DANBURY.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Fair; $2.50.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75. 9 hours.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Very dull; $2.25 to $2.75. 53 hours.
CHELSEA.—Medium; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SOMERVILLE.—Medium; $2 to 2.25. 58 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Dull; $2.25 to 2.75. 9 hours.
LAWRENCE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MARLBORO.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. 54 hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
WALTHAM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.50.
LOWELL.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50.
NEWTON.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50
ROXBURY.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours
MILFORD.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BROOKLINE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. 9 hours.
CHARLESTOWN.—
WATERTOWN.—
ATTLEBORO.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.00.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Keep away
BALTIMORE, MD.—Dull; Union men, $2.50. 9 hr.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dull; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Middl'g $2.40 to $3. 8 hrs a day. Stay away.
COHOES.—Prostrate; $2.00 to $2.50. 53 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SCHENECTADY.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hrs.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50. 59 hours.
BINGHAMTON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
ROCHESTER.—Quiet; $2 to $3. Crowded.
BUFFALO.—Busy; $2 to $2.50.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
RONDOUT.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANAJOHARIE.—Quite dull; $1.75 to $2. 59 hrs.
SARATOGA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
WEST TROY.—Moderate; $2.40, 8 hours a day.
BALLSTON.—Good; $2 to $2.50.
YONKERS.—Crowded; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ALBANY.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.70. 53 hours.
GLEN FALLS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
WAVERLY.—Middling; $2 to $2.50.
BROOKLYN.—Very dull; $3 to $3.25. 9 hours a day.
HERKIMER.—Quiet; $2 to $2.25.
LITTLE FALLS.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50.
NEW YORK.—Quiet; $3 to $3.50. 9 hours a day.
WILLIAMSBURGH.—Fair; $3.25. 9 hours a day.
NEWBURGH.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
OGDENSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
WATERFORD.—Middling; $2.
ELMIRA.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.25.
FISHKILL.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Quiet; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hrs.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50. 9 hrs. a day.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
ATHENS.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
HOMESTEAD.—Medium; $2 to $2.50. 9 hrs. a day.
POTTSTOWN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.
TARENTUM.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.00.
SCOTTDALE.—Dull; $2 to $2.50.
BEAVER FALLS.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.50.
WILLIAMSPORT.—Crowded; $2 to $2.50.
SHARON.—Poor; $1.75 to $2.10. 9 hours.
HARRISBURGH.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
READING.—Fair; $2.00.
MONONGAHELA CITY.—Md'rate; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hr.
WILKESBARRE.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75.
ERIE.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
NEW CASTLE.—

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Quiet; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Quiet; $2.50 to $2.75. 9 hours a day.
CAMDEN.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.
ORANGE.—Fair; $2 to $3.

PACIFIC COAST.

SPOKANE FALLS, WASH. TY.—Crowded; 30c. hr.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Improving; $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.
LA GRANDE, ORE.—Fair; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast! The cheap railroad fares have flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked. $2.50 to $3.50. 9 h.
SAN RAFAEL.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND.—Good; $2.50 to $3.50. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Crow'd; $2.50 to $3. 9 h. Stay away
PASADENA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—Fair; $2.25 to $3. 9 hours.
SANTA BARBARA.—Dull; $2.40 to $2.75. 9 hours.
SAN BERNARDINO—Good; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
SAN MONICA.—Dull; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 h. Stay away
MONROVIA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours a day.
SANTA ANNA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
RIVERSIDE.—Medium; $2.75 to $3. 9 hours.
ONTARIO.—Good; $2.75 to $3. 9 hours.
POMONA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN BUENA VENTURA.—Good; $2.75 to $3. 9 hrs.
OCEAN SIDE.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3.
SAN JOSE.—Dull; $2.75 to $3. Crowded. 9 hrs.
SANTA CRUZ.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
GRASS VALLEY.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9½ hrs.
ELSINORE.—
STOCKTON.—Dull; $2.50 to $3.00.
SACRAMENTO.—Medium; $2.50 to $3.
SANTA ROSA.—Slack; $2 to $3.00.
BERKELEY.—
REDLANDS.—

WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.50. 53 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Overcrowded, $1.50 to $2.25.
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. Crowded.
NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
MARINETTE, WIS.—Bad; $1.50 to $2.00.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Moderate; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hrs.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Crowded; $2 to 2.25.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Work scarce; $1.75 to $2.50.
CRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CLARINDA.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
MUSCATINE.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.25.
COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
ARMOURDALE.—Dull; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded; $2.00 to $2.50.
KANSAS CITY.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
ATCHISON.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
MUSKEGON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.
JACKSON.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.25.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MENOMONEE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
KALAMAZOO.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ANN ARBOR.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MANISTEE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
MCGINNISVILLE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
W. BAY CITY.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25 Crowded.
ST. JOSEPH.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. Full.
FLINT.—
SAGINAW CITY.—
PORT HURON.—

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—$1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PEORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hours.
CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
QUINCY.—Fair; $1.25 to 2.25. 59 hours.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. Stay away. 9 hours.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
TOWN OF LAKE.—Fair; 25c. per hour; 8 hours.
ALTON.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
ENGLEWOOD.—Slow; $1.50 to $3. 8 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Medium; $2 to $2.50.
PARK MANOR.—

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—Dull; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 9 hrs.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
SEDALIA.—Business dead; $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Dull; $2.25 to $2.75.
HANNIBAL.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 9 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.
FINDLAY.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MARTINS FERRY.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASILLON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
FOSTORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MIDDLETOWN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00. 59 hrs.
DEFIANCE.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PIQUA.—Flat; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
E. LIVERPOOL.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.

SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BUCKHANNON, W. Va.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.25.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hrs.
COVINGTON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.
PADUCAH, KY.—Medium; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
PRINCETON, KY.—
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
LYNCHBURG, VA.—Fair; $2.50.
NORFOLK, VA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
PETERSBURGH, VA.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
SHREVEPORT, LA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00.
CHATTANOOGA. TENN.—Crowded; $1.25 to $2.25.
JACKSON, TENN.—
NASHVILLE, TENN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. Crowded
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. Stay away.
ANNISTON, ALA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BESSEMER, ALA.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Slacking up; $1.20 to $2.00
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50.
BILOXI, MISS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. 9 hours.

FLORIDA.

BARTOW.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
KEY WEST.—Unsteady; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
ST. AUGUSTINE.—Cro'ded; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away
PENSACOLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN.—Crowded; $2 to $3.
HILLSBORO.—Quiet; $2.50.
FORT WORTH.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. Stay away.
GAINESVILLE.—Fair; $2.25.
EL PASO.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Crowded.
BRUNSWICK.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
AUGUSTA.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away. 58 hrs.
THOMASVILLE.—Fair; $1.20 to $2.00.
MACON.—

JOHN KANE'S REPORT AS DELEGATE.

TORONTO, Jan. 4, 1888.

To the Members of the B. of C. and J. of America.

FELLOW-WORKMEN.—As the second session of the American Federation of Labor has now closed, I deem this a fitting opportunity to thank you for the honor conferred on me at the Buffalo Convention, by electing me one of the delegates to the Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, which, at the Columbus Convention, evolved into the American Federation of Labor. It is not necessary I should give a report of the proceedings, as 'twill be fully dealt with in "The Carpenter," but of my impressions I would like to say a few words. There is a strong and growing desire on the part of trade unionists to affiliate for the purpose of mutual defence, (while still securing to each trade its perfect autonomy) and as a united body strive to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, much more effectually than can be done by each organization working alone, and, judging from the earnestness displayed by the delegates from the various organizations, there can be no doubt the A. F. of L. will meet a long-felt want. It was an agreeable surprise to find represented at the Baltimore Convention, organizations that at the time of the Columbus Convention were antagonistic to us and others who have not yet come in, are about to enter the fold, There is one matter in particular which argues well for the future of the A. F. of L., and that is the determination to keep clear of partisan politics. The past history of Assemblies and Federations of Labor shows, that when there was any interference in anything which was properly outside the province of labor organizations, it weakened the influence of the organization in matters of vital importance to the welfare of organized labor.

There was some doubt manifested as to the advisability of permitting Central Labor Unions or Local Federations to be represented in the A. F. of L. My opinion is that those bodies should not be represented other than through the national and international unions of the trades composing such Central Labor Union or Local Federation, as it permits of some trades having dual representation, and also opens up the way for questions of a purely local nature, which take up valuable time that might be used to better advantage on questions of greater import to the working-people of America.

As an instance of this, we find the Washington Federation of Labor sent delegates to Baltimore, one of whom openly avowed that he was there to protest against one of our delegates (Bro. Edmonston). Now the objections were of a purely local nature, and arose from the suspension of the union formerly known as Union No. 1, Washington, D. C. It was not necessary to enter into the reasons for the suspension of that union, as the matter has been thoroughly explained to the members of the Brotherhood by circular from General Office, and was also fully discussed at the Buffalo Convention, yet because Bro. Edmonston stood firm to the principles of the Brotherhood, he has incurred the enmity of a section of the organized labor of Washington.

However, he was elected by the almost unanimous vote of Buffalo Convention to represent us at the Federation, and whatever he as a union-man may do, 'tis to the Brotherhood he must be accountable. Such was the view of the Baltimore Convention, and it could not be otherwise, for does not the constitution guarantee the autonomy of each trade. Failing to secure admission as a delegate from the Washington Federation of Labor, Mr. Oyster caused to be printed a circular which abused Bro. Edmonston to some extent, and distributed it among the delegates during the election of officers. When the election of Treasurer was called, this same circular played a prominent part in bringing down upon its author the condemnation of every delegate, and those who strongly supported the admission of Mr. Oyster as a delegate, condemned, in unmeasured terms, the contemptible spirit that would take such means to blacken the character of a man who possesses the confidence of the organization that sent him, and in whom the Federation had, at the previous convention, placed such confidence as to elect him Treasurer. A continuance of that confidence was shown by unanimously re-electing Bro. Edmonston to the position of Treasurer for the ensuing year.

I would not have referred to this matter at such length, only that it is one in which our organization is directly intererested, and it goes to support my opinion that those local bodies should not have direct representation in this A. F. of L. However, there is no doubt that any difficulties standing in the way of progress will be gradually removed, and the Federation continue to carry out the objects for which it was called into existence.

I see by "The Craftsman" of Dec. 24, the A. F. of L. is held in low esteem by the proprietors of that paper, and is designated as "a close corporation, with Mr. Gompers as a figurehead, and P. J. McGuire as the moving spirit." 'Twas undoubtedly intended to get a rap at Messrs. Gampers, McGuire, and Edmonston, but it is an insult to the intelligence of the many delegates representing other organizations.

Can any one believe that John McBride, Chris. Evans, Dan. McLaughlin, Wm. Mullen, and J. A. Trimbath, of the miners; Fred. Haller, J. S. Kirchner, and J. F. Mahoney of the cigarmakers; W. J. Dillon and J. H. Burt of the flint-glass workers; L. W. McDaniel and Harry M. Ogden of International Typographical Union; E. L. Daly of the New England Lasters; Wm. Weihe, Wm. Martin, and J. H. Nutt of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, and many others too numerous to mention, are the kind of men to be led, by any person, contrary to their own judgment?

To any one who knows those men, the bare idea is preposterous, and nothing will go further to ensure the success of the A. F. of L. than the knowledge that those are men who take a deep interest in all questions coming before it, and who through their knowledge of the various phases of the labor question, and their earnestness in the cause will place the Federation in such a position that it will be the centre round, which all branches of labor will rally to gain objects common to all, while each organization attends to matters concerning its own particular branch or trade.

I believe there is a grand future before the A. F. of L., and it only remains for the various organizations to keep on working harmoniously together to ensure it.

Once more thanking you for your kindness and confidence, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN KANE.

TOO MANY CENTRAL BODIES.

The *Painter*, organ of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, in a recent issue uses this very sensible argument:

"There are too many central organizations. Labor unions cannot support so many different bodies. As a branch of the building trades, we see and feel the necessity of local building trades councils, and also of a national building trades organization. But why cannot a building trades combination be effected within the Federation of Labor? The delegates of the building trades represented in the Federation, can form a special committee for their own interest, which at the same time will receive the support of all other branches of labor represented. Our local unions would do well to connect themselves with the State branches of the Federation, and if none exist, endeavor to establish the same in their respective States, and, through the Federation, form a building league committee for special action in matters concerning their special interests."

ALLEGHENY COUNTY CARPENTERS.

In speaking of the various carpenters' unions of the Brotherhood in Pittsburgh and vicinity, the Pittsburgh *Commoner* says: "There is much wisdom exercised by the carpenters in their method of organizing, as well as in their demands. They are very choice as to who they take into their unions, which now number seven in all, where a few years ago it was hard to find a carpenters' union. Their principal efforts are confined to securing, generally, nine hours for a day's work, and not so much a uniform scale of wages. They know well that when they get the nine hours firmly established, the wages can be easily regulated.

Advertisements for carpenters bring dozens of non-union men to answer, while few union men out of work can be found. The reason is the carpenters are making it a point to see that union men be given the preference. The result is that their unions are growing greater in numbers all the time.

A GERMAN CHEMIST'S DISCOVERY.

It is announced that the German chemists have succeeded in making a first-rate brandy out of sawdust. What chance will the prohibition movement now have, when a man can get a rip-saw and go out and get drunk with a fence rail? What is the use of a prohibitory liquor-law if a man can make brandy smashes out of the shingles of his roof, or if he can get delirium tremens by drinking the legs of his kitchen chairs? You may shut an inebriate out of a gin-shop and keep him away from a tavern, but if he can become uproarious on boiled sawdust and dessicated window-sills, any attempts at reform must necessarily be a failure.—*Hilarious Exchange.*

DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADES' UNIONS.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.—Samuel Gompers, 332 East Eighth street, New York.
BAKERS.—George Block, General Secretary, 190 William street, New York.
BOILER MAKERS.—T. J. Curran, President, 227 Spring street, N. Y.
BOOK-KEEPERS (Clerks included).—Tom O'Neill, General Secretary, 103 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOTTLE BLOWERS (Eastern Division).—F. S. Tomlin, President, 19 Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOTTLE BLOWERS (Western Division).—Louis Arrington, President, Michigan City, Ind.
BREWERS (JOURNEYMEN).—Louis Herbrand, 213 Forsyth street, New York.
BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS.—W. H. Stevenson, General Secretary, Station A, Cincinnati, O.
BRUSH MAKERS.—John A. Loughead, Secretary-Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.
CARPENTERS (Amalgamated).—Thos. Shaw, District Secretary, 627 First ave., N. Y.
CARPENTERS (Brotherhood).—P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
CIGAR MAKERS.—A. Strasser, President, Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.
COAL MINERS (Amalgamated).—George Harris, President, Box 238, Harrisburgh, Pa.
COAL MINERS (National Federation).—C. Evans, General Secretary, New Straitsville, O.
ENGINEERS (Amalgamated).—W. W. McClelland, 335 West Thirteenth street, New York.
ENGINEERS (Locomotive).—P. M. Arthur, Chief, Cleveland, O.
ENGINEERS (Stationary).—G. G. Minor, Box 555, Cincinnati, O.
FIREMEN (Locomotive).—Eugene V. Debs, General Sec., 620 Main street, Terre Haute, Ind.
FURNITURE WORKERS.—H. Emrich, General Secretary, 339 E. 21st, New York.
GLASS WORKERS (Flint).—W. J. Smith, President, 90 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GRANITE CUTTERS.—Josiah B. Dyer, General Secretary, 35 and 37 Frankfort st., New York.
HATTERS (Silk).—W. S. Higby, General Secretary, 212 Broadway, N. Y.
HATTERS.—[Wool], A. M. Taylor, General Secretary, Metteawan, N. Y.
HORSE SHOERS.—James Rafferty, President, 4 E. Jefferson street, Allegheny City, Pa.
IRON MOULDERS.—P. F. Fitzpatrick, President, 183 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.
IRON AND STEEL WORKERS, [Amalgamated].—Wm. Weihe, President, 514 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
METAL WORKERS.—George Appell, General Secretary, 90 E. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.
MUSICIANS.—[National League].—Jacob Beck, Secretary, 1203 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS (Brotherhood).—J. T. Elliott, General Secretary, 1314 N. Fulton ave., Baltimore, Md.
PIANO MAKERS.—George H. McVey, 562 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.
PLASTERERS.—Joseph McDonnell, General Secretary, 4248 Prairie avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
PLUMBERS, [Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters included].—J. A. Harris, Secretary, 352 Washington street, Newark, N. J.
R. R. BRAKEMEN.—E. F. O'Shea, Galesburgh, Ill.
R. R. CONDUCTORS.—C. S. Wheaton, Chief, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
R. R. SWITCHMEN.—Joseph D. Hill, Secretary, 164 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
SHOE LASTERS.—Edward L. Daly, Secretary, 2 Silsbee street, Lynn, Mass.
SPINNERS.—R. Howard, General Secretary, Box 203 Fall River, Mass.
STEREOTYPERS, [New York and vicinity].—Joseph Dean, Secretary, Telegram Office, New York.
TAILORS, [Custom].—Joseph Wilkinson, General Secretary, 135 West Twenty-fifth street New York.
TELEGRAPHERS.—Tom O'Reilly, President, 76 Courtland street, New York.
TEXTILE WORKERS, [Progressive Union of America.]—Robert Hoffmann, 2744 Filmore street, Phila., Pa.
TYPOGRAPHICAL, [International Union].—David M. Pascoe, General Secretary, 728 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.
TYPOGRAPHIA, [German-American].—Hugo Miller, 115 Park Row, New York City.
WOOD CARVERS.—John C. Holtz, General Secretary, 30 Pitt street, New York.
HORSE COLLAR MAKERS.—Joseph Meyer, General Secretary, 1436 N. 16th St., St. Louis, Mo.
HATTERS (Finishers).—D. J. Haggerty, President, 56 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Phillips, 477 Park street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
HATTERS (Makers).—John C. Richardson, President, 112 Elm street, Newark, N. J.; James H. Penrose, Secretary, 523 Snyder avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
PLUMBERS [International Union].—Francis Graham, President, 936 Tenth Ave., New York
COOPERS.—Aug. Schmidt, New York City.
BARBERS (Journeymen).—Ed. Finklestone, President, 431 Second Avenue, New York.
BOATMEN'S UNION (International).—Secretary, Thomas Archer, 26 Albany St., New York.
CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS.—Secretary, H. Wallstrom, 117 E. 4th St., New York.
HORSE SHOERS.—James Farry, President, 367 E. Seventy-sixth St., New York City.
PATTERN MAKERS (Amalgamated).—William J. Johnston, Secretary, 424 Volkman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary, 476 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884 Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—B. Nelligan, 29 Virginia St., Los Angeles, Cal.

2d Vice-President—John J. Maguire, 218 Drayton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Con. Thorn, C. G. Stockhausen, Charles H. Wells, (al. of Philadelphia, Pa.), Thos. Fleming, Camden, N. J.; W. J. Phillips, Germantown, Pa.

FESTIVE HOURS.

Saturday evening, February 11, the carpenters' unions of PHILADELPHIA will have a theatre benefit, at the Walnut Street Theatre.—On December 1, Union 11, of CLEVELAND, O., held a grand social, including supper, musical entertainment and dance, at the Strieber House, and it is needless to say a joyous time prevailed—Second anniversary ball and entertainment of Union 130, BROCKTON, MASS., was held at Murray Hall, December 7. Tickets one dollar. It proved to be a grand event.—On January 10, Union 20, CAMDEN, N. J., gave a brilliant concert and entertainment at Morgan's Hall. A host of first-class talent, such as the famous Philadelphia Quartette, and the great Elwood, contributed to the evening's enjoyment. Many employers and non-union men were present. Secretary McGuire spoke.—Union 132, RICHMOND, VA., had an elegant oyster supper, December 23.—Union 166, ROCK ISLAND, ILL., gave its second annual ball, December 23, with flattering success.—On January 3, Union 33, BOSTON, had its annual ball, and with a crowded house, and a merry time, all participants enjoyed themselves splendidly.—First annual ball Union 135, CHELSEA, MASS., will be given at Pythian Rink, February 3.—Stolles' Hall, ST. LOUIS, MO., on December 17, was the scene of a brilliant ball, under the auspices of Union 4.—Union 56, LOS ANGELES, CAL., held its fourth annual ball at Hazard's Pavilion, December 14. It resulted well financially and socially, and was to the credit of Union 56.—Union 204, OSHKOSH, WIS., danced on January 2.—Union 27, TORONTO, CANADA, last month gave one of its delightful monthly entertainments at Shaftesbury Hall. A splendid programme of songs, recitations and music enlivened the audience.—The merry-making carpenters in Union 107, ELIZABETH, N. J., held their first annual ball, December 5. Delegations were present from all the Newark unions. The arrangements were excellent, and the guests were so well pleased that they speak of Union 107 in the highest praise.—Union 182, SAN DIEGO, CAL., celebrated their second anniversary by a first-class ball, on December 22.—On December 16, Union 6, AMSTERDAM, N. Y., in its usual good style "tripped the light fantastic," and had a jolly crowd.—E. ST. LOUIS, ILL., Union 169, has the credit of having its first annual ball on December 10, and it proved successful beyond anticipation.

BALTIMORE CARPENTERS' MEETING.

During the sessions of the American Federation of Labor in Baltimore last month, Carpenters' Union No. 29, took advantage of the presence of so many well-known trades unionists, and held a mass meeting at Pythian Hall, on December 15. Henry Hall, President of the union, presided, and all the speakers were Federation delegates. The first one introduced was Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation, who spoke of the advantages of trades unionism, and the labor situation generally. He was followed by P. J. McGuire, who is the General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, reviewed the history of the brotherhood, which started with twelve unions in 1881, and now has 354. "You can go to Nova Scotia, or to Florida, or British Columbia," he said, "and if you have a card of this union, you can get a job." He spoke of the great results which had come from the concerted action of the Brotherhood. "More pay, less work" is a broad platform, but we have found it a good one. The best result of the labor movement has been the giving one trade the right to legislate for itself. The Federation doesn't go to the miners or the shoemakers when they are in trouble and dictate what they shall do, but we hand up the 'spondulics.' Theory isn't the best thing. It doesn't put a beefsteak on a man's plate every day; acts not words is what trades-unionism offers its adherents.

Robert Swallow, carpenter, of Chicago; John Kane, carpenter, of Toronto; John McBride, coal miner, of Massillon, Ohio, and L. W. McDaniel, printer, of Indianapolis, also spoke.

W. R. CREMER, member of Parliament, and one of the British Arbitration Commission, who came to this country recently on an important mission, is a workingman and a member of the Carpenters and Joiners' General Union, of England.

AMERICAN TRADES UNION CONGRESSES.

Fourteen Annual Trades Union Congresses have been held in the United States, the first being held in Baltimore, Md., August 20, 1866, and then in the following order: Chicago, 1867; New York, 1868; Pittsburgh, 1869; Boston, 1870; Philadelphia, 1871; Columbus, O., 1872. The seven foregoing Congresses were held by the National Labor Union, a delegate body of trades unionists. On November 19, 1881, the Federation of Trades was formed in National Convention at Pittsburgh, Pa, and held conventions annually, as follows: Cleveland, O., 1882; New York, 1883; Chicago, 1884; Washington, 1885; Columbus, O., 1886. In the Columbus convention the Federation of Trades merged into the American Federation of Labor, which held its second annual convention December 13, 1887, at Baltimore, and will next meet at St. Louis, December 11, 1888. The American Federation of Labor now embraces all the old and powerful trades unions in America, and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is affiliated with it.

FRANK FOGG'S VIEWS ON ORGANIZATION.

Who are the greatest disturbers of business and destroyers of national prosperity? The banks and legislators who caused the panic of '73 and bankruptcy of 50,000 business firms, 22,000 miles of railroads, and general fall in prices, causing a centralization of wealth unheard of, creating 5,000 millionaires and 3,000,000 tramps, or the knots of workingmen who cause petty strikes for a little rise in ridiculously low wages, or to prevent a cut down of present pittance? Which is worst, to be a striker, or defaulting treasurer who stole the funds that caused the strike, as in the case of the Pacific mills? Which is the most dangerous to society, to strike for bread or to corner it? To strike for pork or corner. To strike for coal or limit its output? To strike for more wages on railroads or to charge all the traffic will bear, allowing setbacks, rebates, and drawbacks, favorite concerns, thus crushing out all small business enterprises, and reducing the country to the pitiable condition of being ruled by a king on wheels? Labor has never put a plug in the oil-wells of Christendom, and limited the light which God has caused to be emitted from the bowels of the earth. Labor never gambles in the cereals of a nation. Labor never asks to have the palaces, workshops, and lands of any one undervalued to escape taxation. Labor has never asked for a rotten bank of issue. Labor only asks to be exchanged for that which will sustain life.

No organization of workingmen ever marched in a compact, well-drilled deliberate body to commit murder and deprive others of their rights. Railroads have done it, in the case of the Muscle Slough massacre. The railroads of Lower California did it. The Pinkerton thugs have always done it, shooting, in cold blood, women and boys. Little Tommy Hogan, of Jersey City, is not the only victim of their wolfish rapacity. No labor organization ever put revolvers in the hands of its members, and ordered them to defend themselves. The rolling-mills of Cleveland and coal-ring of Pennsylvania have done this.

Cornelius Vanderbilt watered the New York Central $4,000,000; do you know of any strike that has cost that? Over 30,000,000 acres of the public domain is illegally fenced in by cattle men, mostly foreigners; do you know of any strike that costs this? The act of '67, making the government debt payable in coin cost $750,000,000; what strike ever cost so vast a sum? The stock of the railroad corporations in America has been watered over $5,000,000,000—more than all the strikes in America ever cost,

I know of no instance wherein Organized Labor ever stole anything from the government. The government, on the contrary, by the act of 1866, and by charter of banks, made the panic of 1873. It entered into collusion with Fisk and Gould, and aided, or at least permitted, "Black Friday." It has been prolific with its subsidies; it has squandered public domain on railroads, then obeyed their behests; it has protected them in the most nefarious schemes to defraud homesteaders of their rights. Its anxiety has been so great to rid itself of the public domain, that it has, in not a few cases, granted the same land to two different railroads. It has allowed 22,000,000 acres to pass into the hands of absentee landlords. I see a great deal in the press about the cost of strikes. No strike ever cost half what was stolen in the Credit Mobilier.—*Frank Fogg.*

AN ENGLISH BUILDER of theatres has invented a panic-lock for theatre doors. It is contained in a panel, which occupies a large surface on the inside of the door, and anyone coming in contact with the door must press the panel, upon which the door opens instantly. It is impossible for the doors of a building, fitted with this lock to be fastened so that egress is prevented, but from the outside no entrance is possible, except with a regular key,

EVOLUTION AND HUMAN BROTHERHOOD

In a survey of the environments and conditions of this age, as in contrast with those of older civilizations, we are conscious that in material directions there is a profound and impressive change. On all possible lines of progress, we find advance. Industry, enterprise, science, invention, and discovery, are displaying their forces on the ground-work of the old star. We are honey-combing its granite spine with mines, emptying its subterranean pockets of gold and coal, climbing its mountain stairways, irrigating its areas of waterless sand, and annulling its distances with electric lightnings.

What there is of discoverable resources in air, water, or mud; what can be made marketable of man, mind, or matter, island solitudes, uncolonized hemispheres, all on the skin of the planet and under its bones, is in the keen scent of investment, speculation, and such persistent endeavor as history never yet told the like.

Old industries give place to new. Base lines are changing. Commercial supremacies are in a state of flexion. Machinery displaces muscle. An electric spark, a spindle, and a strip of leather, dispense with elbow joints, and paper caps. Necessity impels whole populations to migration. The toiler is a nomad. On the back of the camel, the deck of the ship, in freight cars, and in their shoes, men are conveying to the industrial centres of civilization. We are running into labor lumps. The problem of dense population confronts the sociologist and the statesman. Old conditions are reversed.

The modern Cæsar is not in Rome, but in the workshop. The purple of power is under a blue blouse. We are not courtiers now-a-days, but speculators, manufacturers, and traders. The expansion of the industrial spirit is cracking the social husk. Work is the password along the picket lines of civilization. Industry is reaching its higher levels. Its rights and wrongs, interests and aspirations, are now a national, and not a local, concern. The candle is no longer hid under a bushel. The commonwealth of human interest is more profoundly understood. The social organism is sensitive and compact beyond previous experience. We are no longer a bag of walnuts, but a bundle of nerves.

We owe this changed condition, unknown in cruder civilizations, to the infusion of the great Christian idea of human brotherhood. That conception, sublimely solitary in ancient ethics, has trickled down the centuries, the wine of an imperishable truth. It touches the cracked lips of society and saves it. It is, in fact, the vital impulse of the industrial and social movement. Eliminate it from civilization, and we would drift back again to the old condition of serfdom, oppression, and unredeemable brutalities.

Human brotherhood is the germinal principle of social salvation. No conditions contrary to its spirit are logically just. All claims and aspirations that are a sequence to its existence are secure and attainable. This is a strong statement, but within the lines of reasonable interpretation.

We place *labor combinations* as an organic evolution of this moral thesis. In the ruder conditions of history, when the emancipatory idea was not formulated or accepted, we find serfdom at one end and despotism at the other. On the one chain was a king and a slave, aristocracism and a dead democracy. The labor element was helplessly subordinate. It was a cloud of incoherent atoms; a pinch of dust in a spoon; a mass of sand in a shovel. Compactness, cohesion, and concentration was all on one side of the social line. A fly on a pin and a serf on a halberd were on a par in influence and status. Aspiration was limited to brown bread and garlic, a stolen rabbit, a dog or a wife.

Pauperism in wooden shoes, with an easy chance of making a lump of red mud in some battle-trench, was a grim fact amongst the rest, in the cruder conditions of civilization. Very sad, unjust and tragical, but the kind of condition out of which was evolved *the necessity and the fact of industrial organization.* The affinities of misfortune were the mother eggs of labor units. Time and intelligence were needed to formulate the science of these new combinations. Knowledge begets discontent with imperfect conditions. Keep a man in a barrel, and his world is inside its hoops. Combination, in its ruder forms and its later exhibits, is the legitimate outcome of intelligent reaction, on the part of labor, against what is oppressive and unjust, and a developed conception of what are its claims, rights, and duties.—*Fred Woodrow.*

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Union 97 had a very successful sociable Dec. 10, and the prize drawings were very attractive. Hardware stores and grocery merchants, of their own free will, gave choice prizes. But the STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL CO., a leading tool factory in this city, refused to give anything. Since then the carpenters of this city do not like the tools of the Stanley Company, and they want carpenters everywhere to know it.

STANDING DECISIONS.

Jan. 2, 1885.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

Jan. 2, 1885.—A Trustee of a local union can at the same time hold any other office, except that of F. S. or Treasurer.

April 22, 1885.—A union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

July 1, 1885.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

Aug. 12, 1885.—That the local unions exercise care in the admission to membership of married men whose wives are afflicted with any chronic disease or who are over 60 years of age. In such cases if the wife is in ill health or over 60 years of age when the husband is admitted, the Brotherhood will not be liable for any benefit.

Sept. 23, 1885.—Hereafter no person shall be admitted to membership in the B. who is over 60 years of age. This applies to women as well as men.

Feb. 19, 1886.—Where work is taken direct from owner, even if owner furnishes material, it shall not be considered as piece work.

We also favor the licensing of architects.

May 12, 1886.—A member over 60 years of age falling into arrears can not be reinstated in full benefit. He can only be an honorary member.

Oct. 27.—When a candidate is rejected for good cause, he shall not be eligible for membership in any other L. U. under our jurisdiction. The names of all rejected members shall be furnished the G. S. for publication.

In giving grants of money to aid other trades, it is advisable to make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

No final withdrawal card can be given to a member to join the K. of L.

A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union, must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible for nomination for office.

Oct. 27.—No funeral claim shall amount to over $100, where the deceased has no relatives, and all funeral bills must be vouched for by the trustees of the local union.

Oct. 27.—To be in benefit, a member must not be three months in arrears at any time for six months previous to death or disability.

Dec. 28.—Funds of local unions can not be used for political party purposes.

Jan. 4, 1887.—Claimants must be members up to the exact hour required to make their time complete.

All members must be in benefit alike under new Constitution.

Jan. 4.—The G. S. was instructed to caution all local unions and members to refrain from incurring responsibility in the name of the Brotherhood for funeral bills, in advance of approval of claims for benefits. Under our Constitution, all drafts are made payable to the legal heirs, and cannot be made out to cover funeral bills ordered by any union, or any member, except where the deceased has no relatives to conduct his funeral.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes earlier than May first.

Jan. 21.—Unions in the same city and vicinity should charge uniform dues and fees.

Jan. 22.—Donations to aid other trades on strike or lockout can be granted provided condition of local treasury will permit.

Jan. 28.—No member can resign without a majority vote of the L. U. grants the resignation, and no resignation should be accepted without good reasons, and none where there are indications, if offered, to allow a violation of our rules, or to cover contemplated wrong doing. A member who resigns stands the same as if on withdrawal card.

Jan. 28.—No member can vote or indorse an application for a candidate for membership, only in the union to which he pays his dues.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month, forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy can not be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 22.—A member receiving a traveling card without squaring his account, and paying three months in advance is not in benefit.

Feb. 26.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one vicinity not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 2.—It is the decided opinion of the E. B. that the law governing admission of members as to age, health, etc., apply s in the same respect to the wife of a member as to the member himself.

April 2.—After a member to be reinstated has answered all necessary questions in the ante-room, and is reported on favorably, he can be reinstated on a two-third vote of the members present, and without being re-obligated, upon payment of four months' arrears and ten cents for arrears notice. He shall then receive the current quarterly password, and be entitled to a seat and vote in the meetings. No new initiation fee shall be required from a reinstated member, nor need he be re-obligated.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to E. B.

April 27.—G. S. instructed to hereafter require an abstract from the ledger of the L. U. of the account of all claimants for benefit.

April 27.—A member should have his traveling card and deposit it in the union in the city where he is at work, and be governed by the working rules of the union where he is at work. He can be permitted to retain his membership and pay his dues to the local union in the city from which he came.

May 7.—No two unions doing business in the same language shall be allowed to meet within an area of one mile of each other.

May 14.—Young men under 21 can join only as honorary members and be initiated; but they are not in benefit until they are 21 years of age.

June 16.—The occupation of a fireman is hazardous and not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 2.—A member in good standing must be recognized everywhere, if he complies with the trade rules of the city he works in.

July 9.—Two sets of dues, one for winter and one for summer, not allowed.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

June 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material and the latter hires union men and pays union wages by the day is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Widowers with children entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous, to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgment of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per mont'

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Januar 1888.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Fachgenossen, meidet folgende Städte:

Da in folgenden Städten das Geschäft gegenwärtig sehr flau ist, und demzufolge Viele arbeitslos sind, so werden die Zimmerleute ersucht, fern zu bleiben:

Pasadena, Cal.	Troy, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.	New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Topeka, Kan.
Boston, Mass.	Augusta, Ga.
Canton, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
San Diego, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Springfield, Mo.	Pensacola, Fla.
Rock Island, Ill.	Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.	E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.	

☞ Ein Gehülfs-Sekretär verlangt.—Eine gute Stelle ist in der Office des General-Sekretärs für ein Mitglied der Brüderschaft offen, um als deutscher Gehülfs-Sekretär zu fungiren. Derselbe muß klar und deutlich deutsch schreiben; ebenso vom Deutschen in's Englische und vom Englischen in's Deutsche richtig übersetzten können. Er muß ebenfalls englisch sprechen können, gut mit Zahlen bewandert sein und etwas von Buchhaltung verstehen.

Man addressire in eigener Handschrift mit beiliegenden Referenzen,

P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

Strikes.

Praktische Vorschläge über einen alle Lohnarbeiter betreffenden Gegenstand.

Wir sehen und hören oft, wie die Strikefrage von verschiedenen Personon in den öffentlichen Blättern diskutirt wird, deren Ansichten dann von sogenannten Arbeiterblättern weiter verbreitet werden. Sie scheinen über die Sache wenig, wenn überhaupt, nachgedacht zu haben, trotz des Lärmens, mit dem sie ihre Freundschaft für die Arbeiter ausposaunen.

Sie verdammen die Strikes mit einer Heftigkeit, die mit der schwachen Vertheidigung derjenigen Arbeiter, die in einem wirklichen Lohnkampfe stehen und denselben auszufechten haben, in sonderbarem Widerspruche steht, und schlagen allgemein solche Mittel vor, die vom Standpunkt der Arbeiter betrachtet, oberflächlich, fremdartig, und uninteressant sind.

Wir wünschen nicht, daß unsere Leser einen Augenblick glauben möchten, daß wir Strikes befürworten. Wir mussen anerkennen, daß sie oft mit vielen Entbehrungen verbunden sind und das nackte Elend für den Arbeiter nach sich ziehen; doch der stichhaltigste Einwand, den man gegen dieselben vorbringen kann, ist sicherlich der, daß sie oft dann unternommen werden, wenn die Arbeiter am wenigsten dazu vorbereitet sind; daß sie von uneinexerzirten Rekruten in den Arbeiterverbindungen in Scene gesetzt werden, die oft höchst unvollständig organisirt sind.

Es ist nicht wahr, wie oft behauptet wird, daß selbst dann, wenn der Strike erfolgreich war, der Kampf bald wieder beginnen wird. Gehen die Arbeiter siegreich aus einem Lohnkampfe hervor und sind sie nach einer kurzen Zeit gezwungen, in einen neuen Strike einzutreten, um das, was sie errungen hatten, zu vertheidigen, so kann man es für sicher annehmen, daß ihnen der Kampf dennoch aufgezwungen worden wäre, sei es um einer Lohnreduktion oder sonstigen Eingriffen zu begegnen, selbst wenn sie vorher nicht für eine Loherhöhung oder andere Vortheile gestrikt hätten. Dies ist jedoch der bleibende Vortheil. Wie das erste Beispiel zeigt, haben sie einen Sieg errungen und stehen sich am Ende nicht so schlecht, als wenn sie gar nichts gethan und folglich auch nichts gewonnen hätten.

Es gibt noch andere Ursachen, welche dafür sprechen, daß Strikes nicht verworfen werden sollten; einige wenige wollen wir hier erwähnen. Die erste ist, daß sobald die Arbeiter fest entschlossen sind, unter keinen Umständen eine Arbeitseinstellung zu unternehmen, die Arbeitgeber es sich zur Aufgabe machen werden, sie zu „striken," indem sie die Löhne herabsetzen, die Arbeitszeit verlängern und solche bedrückende Bedingungen auflegen, die die Arbeiter zum Aeußersten treiben werden. Die andere Ursache ist, daß ein Strike den Arbeitern in einer Woche mehr lehrt und beweist, als ein ganzes Jahr voll Reden thun kann, wie sie so ganz von einander abhängen und auf gegenseitige Unterstützung angewiesen sind, ihre Lage zu verbessern und daß sie sehr wenig Hülfe, wenn überhaupt eine, von anderer Seite als von ihren Mitarbeitern zu erwarten haben. In einem seiner letzten Briefe schreibt ein tüchtiger Denker, George E. McNeill, über Arbeitseinstellungen:

„Der Strike hat sich als der beste Erzieher bewiesen; er hat die Vertheidigungskraft entwickelt; die edlen Gefühle der Bruderliebe erweckt und einfache Menschen zu Helden gemacht. Diese furchtbaren Kämpfe, in denen die Enterbten versucht haben, Armuth und Elend auszurotten, haben Führer geboren, die zu allen großen Umwälzungen unentbehrlich sind. Gebildete, reiche Müßiggänger, die nie eine Zeile eines armen Mannes Rede gelesen hatten, sind nun gezwungen, spaltenlange Berichte über Arbeitseinstellungen zu lesen, wo ihre Interessen auf dem Spiele stehen. Wenn Leute das lesen, was andere Menschen thun, so sind sie schließlich gezwungen, nach den Ursachen zu forschen, welche die Letzeren zum Handeln treiben. Zuerst werden sie nur die Oberfläche betrachten und ihr Gewissen beruhigen, indem sie die Führer anklagen, und in Ermangelung anderer Vernunftsgrünee müssen Wörter wie Anarchist, Communist, Sozialist und Agitator dazu herhalten. Doch wenn die Arbeitseinstellungen zunehmen, werden die wenigen Denker sich aufraffen, die Ursache derselben ergründen und eine friedliche Lösung dafür suchen."

Wir wissen, daß Strikes eine Kampfweise sind, zu der der Arbeiter seine Zuflucht nimmt, um sich gegen Unrecht zu schützen; wir wissen auch, daß ihre Verurtheilung nicht einen einzigen weniger machen wird.

Indem wir uns gegen Strikes erklären, wünschen wir mehr, ihre Zahl zu vermindern, als sie ganz zu verdammen. Wir glauben fest an die Organisation und an die Vorbereitung auf Strikes. Wir wissen wohl, daß es kaum eine mächtigere Ueberredungskunst gibt, um widerspänstige und ungerechte Arbeitsgeber zur Anerkennung der gerechten Forderungen ihrer Arbeiter zu zwingen, als eine gut organisirte „Trade-Union" mit einer wohlgefüllten Kasse, nicht etwa um einen Strike vom Zaume zu brechen, sondern um für alle Fälle gesichert zu sein. Wie vielen Arbeits-einstellungen auf diese Weise vorgebeugt wurde kann blos erathen werden; doch gibt es keinen Menschen, der einige Erfahrung in der Arbeiterbewegung hat, oder der sich die Mühe gegeben hat, diese Sache eingehender zu untersuchen, der nicht zugeben muß, daß ihre Anzahl groß ist.

Wir müssen unsere Unionen numerisch größer und finanziell besser machen. Wir müssen dieselben unter einander vereinigen, auf daß wir bereit werden, unsere Mitarbeiter zu beschützen und zu unterstützen. Und wenn wir das erreicht haben, werden sich die Arbeitgeber wohl hüten, uns einen Kampf durch Eingriffe in unsere Rechte aufzuzwingen, sondern werden unseren gerechten Forderungen gutwillig nachkommen, und die Zahl der Lohnkämpfe wird langsam und sicher eine geringere werden.—(Union Advokate.)

Zehn Ariome der Arbeiter-Bewegung.

1. Die Arbeit ist die Erzeugerin alles Reichthums.

2. Alle, die keine nützliche Arbeit thun und dennoch im Ueberfluß schwelgen, sind Drohnen und Parasiten.

3. Die Arbeiter werden immer Lohnsklaven bleiben, so lange die Produktionsmittel von Privatpersonen geeignet werden.

4. Armuth wird existiren, so lange die Arbeiter sich geduldig ausbeuten lassen.

5. Die Emancipation der Arbeiterklasse kann nur durch die Arbeiter selbst errungen werden.

6. Es gibt keine Harmonie zwischen Kapital und Arbeit.

7. Die Disharmonie und mit ihr alle Uebelstände des heutigen Systems werden verschwinden, sobald ein gerechtes System der Produktion und Vertheilung inaugurirt wird.

8. Freiheit, Brüderlichkeit und Gleichheit sind unmöglich, so lange ökonomische Sklaverei herrscht.

9. Wie die Feudal-Herrschaft durch den Kapitalismus verdrängt wurde, so wird der Kapitalismus durch das universale System der Ko-operation abgeschafft werden.

10. Die Gewalt (jedoch darf dieselbe nicht unzeitig angewandt werden, sonst geht Mutter und Kind zu Grunde, ist die Geburtshelferin jeder alten Gesellschaft, die mit einer neuen schwanger geht.—(Buffalo Arb. Zeitung.)

Maßregelung und Boycott.

Das Verhalten verschiedener capitalistischer Organe bezüglich des Boycott-Systems erinnert uns an den alten Burschen der sich auf einer Mauer postirte und Steine auf die Vorübergehenden warf. Der Dichter sagt über diesen alten Knaben: „Jedesmal wenn er warf einen Stein, heulte er flehentlich: Laßt mich sein!" Das Verhalten der Corporationen und deren speichelleckenden Organe ist genau dasselbe. Mächtige Gesellschaften vertreiben Leute aus ihren betreffenden Berufszweigen, und verhindern dieselben eine Existenz zu fristen. Und die kriechende Presse heult alsdann unverzüglich: „Laßt mich allein; ich regulire ja nur mein eigenes Geschäft."

Die deutsche Bauschreiner Union No. 234.

Cleveland, den 28. Dezember 1887.

Herrn General-Sekretär:

Werther Bruder:—Wir sind jetzt ungefähr 120 Mitglieder, also immer noch sehr schwach, und hat es einen harten Kampf schon gekostet diese paar Mann zusammen zu bekommen. Es wurde seitens der Union alles mögliche versucht, Mitglieder zu gewinnen; so haben wir seit diesen Monat die Einrichtung getroffen, jeden Abend nach der Versammlung Unterricht im Fachzeichnen zu ertheilen, das Auslegen von Rasters und dergleichen mehr und dies in der Zeitung veröffentlicht. Auch sonst wird von den Brüdern allerwärts tüchtig agitirt, doch kommen die Früchte nur langsam. Gegenwärtig ist die Bildung eines Carpenter Trade Council in Aussicht, und hoffen wir dasselbe zu stande zu bringen, es wäre dies wieder ein wichtiger Schritt weiter, da die Carpenter Union hier doch noch sehr schwach vertreten ist. Die Gründung einer Central Labor Union ist ebenfalls erfolgt, und verpflichten sich die sämmtlichen Union dieser Stadt sich bei Strikes nach Kräften zu unterstützen; wir bekommen also nach und nach immer festere Anhaltspunkte, damit wir auch in den Stand gesetzt werden einen Strike mit Vortheil in Scene zu setzen, vorläufig ist jedoch noch nicht daran zu denken. Cleveland ist, so zu sagen, ein richtiges Scabnest, und wird der Union nicht von den Boßen, wohl aber von den Arbeitern selbst der größte Widerstand entgegengesetzt. Ich habe letzte Woche um Arbeit gesucht, und dabei erfahren daß sehr viele Carpenter für $1.50 zehn Stunden arbeiten, natürltch Scabs; es hält unter diesen Umständen schwer für 25 Cents die Stunde Arbeit zu erhalten. Ich hätte für 20 Cents Arbeit haben können, aber ich ziehe es vor, nichts zu verdienen als für solche Hundelöhne zu arbeiten. Im Uebrigen wird hier noch sehr viel gebaut und gibt es schon noch ziemlich Arbeit. Wenn sämmtliche Carpenter Cleveland's zur Union stecken würden, so wäre es hier eine Leichtigkeit 8 Stunden und 30–40 Cents die Stunde einzuführen, aber ich glaube wenn heute die Boßen sprechen: „wir lassen nur noch 8 Stunden Arbeiten," dann möchten die Kerl lieber einen Strike für 10 Stunden in Bewegung setzen, so bornirte Hundeseelen haben wir in dieser Stadt, doch nur Geduld, die Zeit ist nicht mehr fern wo wir siegen müssen.

Es wurde beschlossen von 1. Januar ab den Eintritt in die Union von $1 auf $2 zu erhöhen, monatlicher Beitrag bleibt 50 Cents. Wie Sie jedenfalls bereits erfahren haben, ist die böhmische Carpenter's Assembly aus dem Orden der K. of L. ausgetreten und der Brotherhood beigetreten, es ist dies auch hauptsächlich das Verdienst der deutschen Union. Nun wir wollen hoffen daß wir im nächsten Jahre gleiche oder noch bessere Fortschritte machen, und bald so stark sind daß wir wenigstens im Stande sind einen gehörigen Druck auf die Scabs ausüben zu können, etwas verspüren sie jetzt schon, indem sie in einem Bau wo lauter Union-Männer sind einfach gar nicht ankommen, aber es gibt eben hier leider noch so viele Woodbutchers die froh sind so ein Subjekt für 15 Cents die Stunde zu bekommen. Also Glück auf im Neuen Jahr, immer feste geschmiedet und vernietet, dann kann es ja mit der Zeit nicht fehlen, und wenn auch noch manch harter Strauß zu kämpfen ist.

Gottfried Ostermayer,
66 Quincy Str. Prot. Secr.

— Da die Tageblätter bereits einen ausführlichen Bericht über die Verhandlungen der Convention der American Federation of Labor brachten, hielten wir es nicht für nothwendig, die Verhandlungen der Convention im „Carpenter" zu veröffentlichen. Jede Lokal-Union kann einen ausführlichen Bericht in Broschürenform erhalten.

Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen.

In meinem Berichte an die letzte Konvention habe ich die Hauptursachen auseinandergelegt, von denen das Gelingen oder Fehlschlagen eines Versuches, unsere Lage in moralischer und finanzieller Hinsicht zu bessern, abhängt. Es ist unnütz, darauf zurückzukommen.

Die Erfahrungen seit der letzten Konvention haben von neuem gezeigt, daß da wo eine Union die Aussichten auf Erfolg wohl erwog, indem sie die Arbeitslage am Orte und die ihr zur Verfügung stehenden Kampfmittel einer genauen Prüfung unterzog, die Bewegung für höhere Löhne oder der Widerstand gegen Lohnreduktion erfolgreich war.

Dort dagegen, wo die Unionen ihre Kräfte überschätzten, was gewöhnlich bei jungen Organisationen der Fall ist, endete der Lohnkampf mit einer Niederlage und einem Rückgange in der Mitgliederzahl.

Zahlreiche Mitglieder, ohne Erfahrung und Disziplin, sind die Ursachen großer Schwäche, die sich bei Strikes kund gibt. Eine Union wegen ihrer großen Mitgliederzahl kampffähig und mächtig zu halten, ist der größte Irrthum, dem man sich hingeben kann. Können die Leiter einer Union wohlbegründete, auf Thatsachen beruhende Theorien nicht begreifen, dann sind Niederlagen, wenn sie auch viel kosten, der beste Lehrmeister, weil sie auf Thatsachen beruhen, die nicht bestritten werden können.

Ich muß jedoch anerkennen, daß im Vergleich zu früheren Jahren die Urtheile der Unionen in ihren Gesuchen, in welchen sie die Genehmigung zur Arbeitseinstellung verlangen, sich sehr gebessert haben. Kühle Erwägung ist nach und nach an Stelle des bloßen Enthusiasmus getreten, und das verspricht sehr viel für den Erfolg der Organisation in der Zukunft.

Unsere Unionen haben mit der Zeit die Nothwendigkeit der Disziplin und der Durchführung unserer Gesetze über die Strikes anerkannt.

Unabhängige Strikes gehören zu sehr der Vergangenheit an, als daß sie wieder aufleben könnten oder gar geduldet würden.—A. Straffer, Präsident der Int. Cigarrenarbeiter-Union.

Verkürzt die Arbeitszeit.

Arbeitsparende Maschinerie hat während der letzten Jahre in allen Industriezweigen riesige Fortschritte gemacht, sodaß Handarbeit in beschleunigter Weise durch Nerven des Stahls und Muskeln des Eisens ersetzt wird. Und da Wissenschaft und Erfindungsgabe das gemeinschaftliche Besitzthum unserer Generation, nicht aber die ausschließlichen Eigenschaften Weniger sind, deshalb ist es nicht mehr als recht und billig, daß Alle die erzielten Erleichterungen und Vortheile genießen sollten. Bisher jedoch sind alle diese Vortheile durch Monopolisten und Arbeitgeber eingeheimßt worden, und J. S. Mill versichert sogar, daß „es sehr fraglich ist, ob durch alle diese mechanischen Erfindungen die täglichen Anstrengungen irgend eines menschlichen Wesens erleichtert worden sind." Wir behaupten daher, daß die industrielle Klasse sich wie ein Mann in Selbstvertheidigung erheben und verlangen sollte, daß die Arbeitszeit von Zeit zu Zeit verkürzt werde und zwar in demselben Verhältniß als durch Maschinerie die Handarbeit bei der Produktion von Gütern ersetzt wird. Werden die Arbeitsstunden nicht vermindert und die industrielle Klasse dadurch geschützt, dann ist es unausbleiblich daß früher oder später ein Land-Monopol-System, Hand in Hand mit arbeitsparender Maschinerie, in jedem Lande die Majorität zum Hunger verdammt, um einige Wenige zu mästen. Es ist geradezu erstaunlich daß die Arbeiter nicht schon längst gegen solch eine offenbare Ungerechtigkeit rebellirten.—(New Zealand Watchman.)

Wir vergessen es niemals.

Wenn Ihr Eure Macht in diesem Lande fühlen lassen und Euren Ausfluß ausüben wollt; wenn Ihr nicht haben wollt, daß Eure Kinder jahrelang auf das Brod warten sollen, das sie schon jetzt brauchen; wenn Ihr nicht selbst vergessen sein wollt, dann schreibt auf Eure Fahne, damit jeder Politiker, wie kurzsichtig er auch sein mag, es lesen kann: „Wir vergessen es niemals!" Wenn Ihr Eure Pfeile des Spottes auf die Arbeiter abschießt, so vergessen wir das nicht. Wenn eine Abstimmung im Kongreß stattfindet, und Ihr gegen uns stimmt, so vergessen wir das nicht.

Ihr könnt dann auf Eure Kniee fallen und sagen: „Ich bereue, es gethan zu haben!" Und wir werden Euch antworten: „Im Himmel werden wir Euch vergeben, aber auf dieser Welt niemals." Derjenige, der es alsdann wagen wird, sich mit der Arbeiterfrage zu beschäftigen, wird sich sagen müssen: „Ich muß für die Gerechtigkeit einstehen und den Menschen gegenüber mein Wort halten, oder ich bin nur ein „dead duck."

Wendell Philips.

— Die Beamtenwahl von Union 12, St. Louis, Mo., findet in der ersten Versammlung im Januar statt. In der letzten Versammlung wurde beschlossen: vom 1. Januar 1888 an, alle Monate blos zwei Versammlungen und zwar am 1. und 3. Samstag abzuhalten.

G. Appel.

MONEYS RECEIVED FOR THE PROTECTIVE FUND.

As promised in our circular of June 25th, 1887, we here give a full report of all moneys received at the General Office, from the Protective Fund of the Local Unions, from Dec. 4, 1887, to Dec. 31, 1887:

No. of Union.	Amount.
52	$ 4 50
145	20 00
123	37 50
Total	$ 62 00
Published in Dec. Carpenter	5135 08
Sum total rec. by General Treas.	$5197 08
Paid out by General Treasurer	4964 10
Balance	$232 98

Out of the above balance $167.80 has been returned to the General Fund to replace the sum of $167.80 allowed as *capita tax* to Unions 1, 13, 23 and 71, of Chicago, these unions having, by error, sent that sum for their Protective Fund, when they were exempt with all other Chicago unions. The remaining sum of $65.18 has been donated to Union 120, of Brockton, Mass., to aid them to maintain the nine-hour system. This closes the above account.

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

Section 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

Sec. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

Sec. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

Sec. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

Sec. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS
—ON—
Architecture, Carpentry, and Stair-Building.
CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.
For Sale at This Office.

Bell's Carpentry Made Easy	$5 00
Gould's American Stair-Builder	3 00
The Builder's Guide and Estimator's Price Book. Hodgson	2 00
The Steel Square, and How to Use It. Hodgson, New Edition	1 00
Practical Carpentry. Hodgson	1 00
Hand Saws. How to Select them; Their Use, Care, and Abuse, and How to File Them	1 00
Stair-Building Made Easy. Hodgson. A Practical Work	1 00
Hand Railing Made Easy	1 00
Illustrated Architectural and Mechanical Drawing-Book. A Self-Instructor, for the use of Architects, Carpenters, Builders, and Students, with 300 Illustrations	1 00
The Workshop Companion: Wrinkles, Rules, Recipes, Processes, etc.	35
Construction, Use, and Care of Drawing Instruments	25

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
Mechanics' Tools
OF ALL KINDS.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.
Popular Prices.
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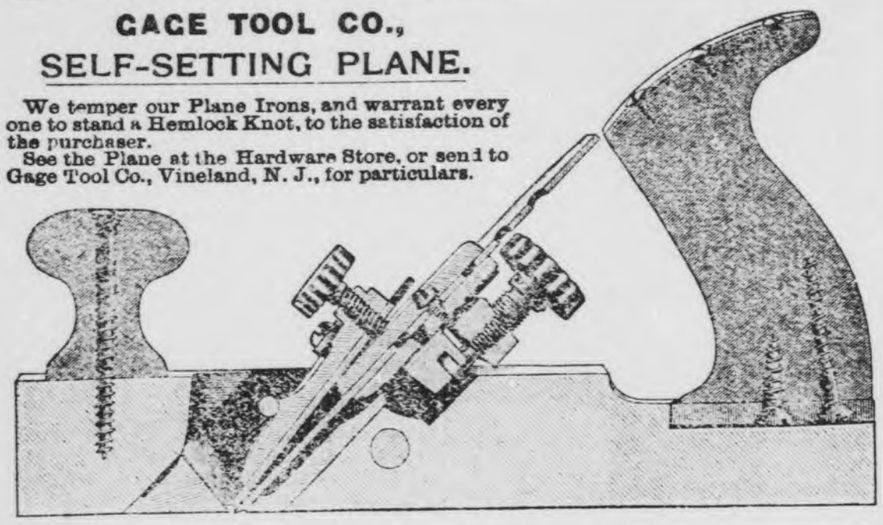
BOSTON, - - - MASS.

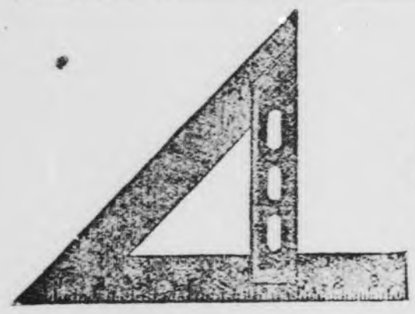
GAGE TOOL CO.,

SELF-SETTING PLANE.

We temper our Plane Irons, and warrant every one to stand a Hemlock Knot, to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

See the Plane at the Hardware Store, or send to Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., for particulars.





Fox's Combination Square

AND MITRE,

Is simple, accurate, and durable, no adjusting, nothing to get out of order, always ready for use, in fact is a substitute for a whole set of the common kind. Sold by all Hardware Dealers, or sent prepaid by mail for $1. Club Rates to Unions.

PHILO L. FOX,

Pantentee and Sole Manufacturer

73 South Avenue, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Philadelphia Members

DON'T FAIL TO PURCHASE TICKETS

—FOR THE—

Theatre Benefit

—AT—

WALNUT STREET THEATRE

Saturday Evening, Feb. 11, 1888.

The play, "THE HIGHEST BIDDER," is a new one from New York, and has the best recommendations of all who have seen it. The company is a new one, and is composed of first-class artists. DON'T FAIL TO PURCHASE TICKETS AT AN EARLY DATE, as all returns must be made by February 6th. The object for which the benefit has been arranged is a very worthy one, and appeals to all members for their support. Only a limited number of reserved seats can be secured, hence the importance of procuring tickets without delay. Buy your tickets from members of the Parade Committee.

A SEAMLESS EAVES TROUGH.

Carpenters' Union No 143, of Canton, Ohio, has just finished a large and fine building for the Berger Manufacturing Co. of that place, who are the sole manufacturers of the ten-foot seamless eaves-trough, which is fast becoming the leading trough, as its advantages are seen at a glance. It is generally known that the weak part of a trough is at the seam, the common trough is soldered together in fourteen-inch lengths, the perfection of a ten-foot piece without a seam is thus readily seen, and is as cheap as the common trough. They employ none but union carpenters. We would therefore recommend their goods to the Brotherhood.

FERD. MILLER, ED. GREWEY,
A. C. WITWER, J. J. REED.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

All TIN AND SHEET METAL WORKERS UNIONS OR ASSOCIATIONS are hereby requested to send delegates for a convention to be held at the City of Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1888, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of forming an International Union.

All organizations will be entitled to two delegates, who will come properly prepared with credentials.

Communications relating hereto, please address Archibald Barnes, Secretary of Committee for K. C. Tin and Sheet Metal Workers' Union, 1309 McGee Street, Kansas City, Missouri, or Robert Kellerstrass, Secretary Tin and Sheet Metal Workers' Association, Peoria, Illinois.

OBITUARY.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst by death BROTHER H. A. REUSS, a member of our order; be it

Resolved, By the officers and members of L. U. No. 264, of Carpenters and Joiners, of Atchison, Kas. that in the death of Brother Reuss we have lost a faithful member and an earnest worker in our cause.

Resolved. That although we deeply regret the removal of our brother in the prime of life, we fully realize that what is our loss will be his gain.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the wife and family of our deceased brother in their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of Brother Reuss, and a copy to the newspaper for publication.

FRANK RUSSELL,
CHAS L. WILSON,
JAS. H. PENDLETON, } Committee.

For 1888 is better than ever, and should be in the hands of every person contemplating buying SEEDS, PLANTS or BULBS. It contains 3 Colored plates, thousands of Illustrations, and nearly 150 pages, telling what to buy, and where to get it, and naming lowest prices for honest goods. Price of GUIDE only 10 cents, including a Certificate good for 10 cents worth of Seeds.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN,
Rochester, N. Y.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out scab shops, and it will assist organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.

UNION HATTERS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the Label adopted by the Hatters' International Union, and is a sure indication that the goods are made by Union workmen. Before you buy a hat, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. Buy no other!

UNION HAND MADE CANS.

See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that unionmen and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemcal poisons.

UNION LABEL CIGARS.

When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser President." See the fac-simile on page 8.

BUY NO STOVES

Or other Ironware Unless Pasted Th rein is a White Label Inscribed:

Issued by authority of the Iron Molders' Union of North America. This certifies that these castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen, who are members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, an organization opposed to cheap and prison made goods. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

P. F. FITZPATRICK, *President*.

This is a Fac-simile of the Label of the

National Bakers' Union.

Buy no Bread unless this Label is affixed thereon.

CARPENTERS SAVE TIME and MAKE MONEY by using Builder's Easy Estimate Blanks and Guide to Estimating. Circular and Hand-Book of useful information sent free. Address at once I. P. HICKS, ATLANTIC, IOWA.

O. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERKES, Sup't

Independent Ice Company,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

KENNEBEC ICE.

A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

Be sure and Patronize the YELLOW WAGONS.

Office, Cor. 12th and Penn Ave.,
Depot, 9th St. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"If you want a saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

THE SAWS THAT LEAD THEM ALL

DISSTON & SONS' PATENT D-8 HAND SAW.

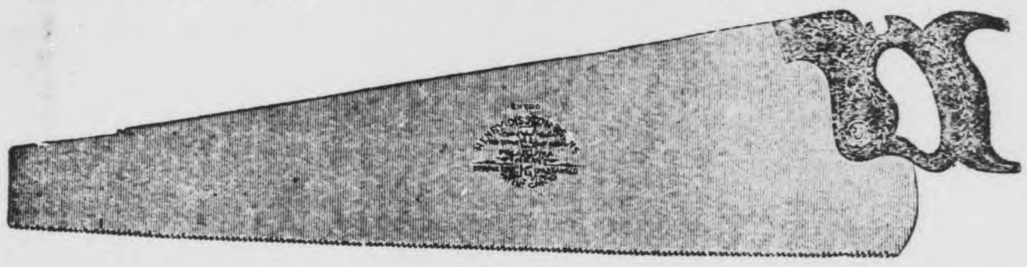
This Saw combines all the valuable improvements in Hand-Saws that have been made by us of late. The first and most important improvement is the hollow or skew-back, the success of which can best be attested by the number sold. The peculiar shape of the butt or heel, coupled with the new method of fastening to the handle, give a full stroke of the blade without fear of catching or hooking in the work; and as the handle is put further on the blade you have a full stop on the proper point and a greater command over your Saw, by reason of being two inches nearer the point, which must give more power.

The Saw being let into the handle on a circle, has a perfect bearing, which, with the new screws, makes it stronger and almost impossible to work loose, and avoids the unsightly gap that is seen on the back of the old style handle. All the above features are patented.

OUR NEW No. 16 PREMIUM SAW!

AN EXTRA FINE SAW IN EVERY RESPECT.

Having the Latest Improved Close-up Handle, Spring Steel Blade, Extra Thin Back, Finely Grained, with an Apple Handle and Four Brass Centennial Screws.



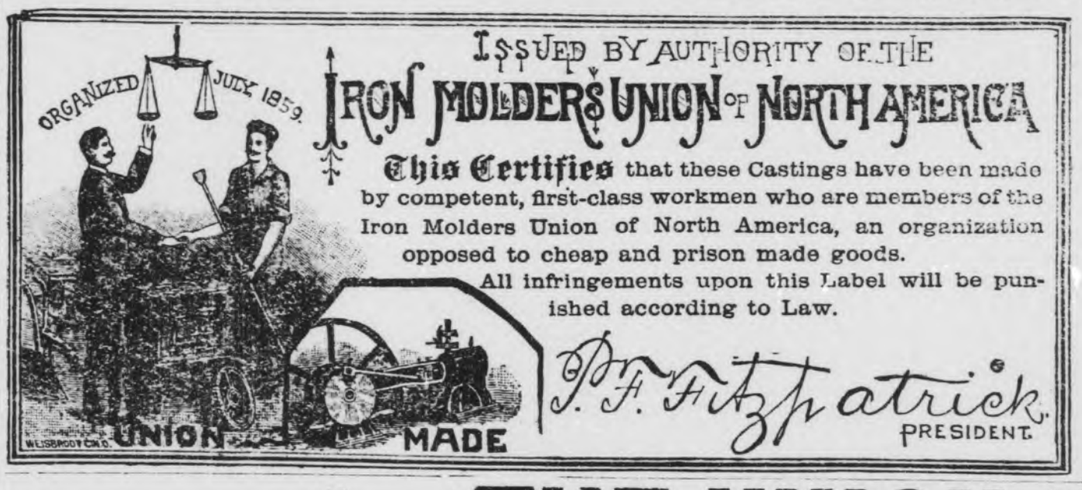
☞ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

BUY NO STOVES OR IRON CASTINGS

UNLESS THEY HAVE THE FOLLOWING WHITE LABEL:



ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE

IRON MOLDERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen who are members of the Iron Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to cheap and prison made goods.

All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to Law.

P. F. Fitzpatrick, PRESIDENT.

AT the Seventeenth Session of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, held at London, Ontario, July, 1886, this Label was adopted for the purpose of distinguishing Union made castings from those of non-union, inferior, and prison-labor made goods. The color of Label to be pasted on castings is white.

STRAITON & STORM'S

PINNACLE.

WARRANTED HAVANA FILLED.

☞The very best 5c. Segar ever produced. For sale everywhere.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for all Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1100 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to inferior rat-shop, COOLY, PRISON, or FILTHY TENEMENT-HOUSE WORKMANSHIP. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.

All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

A. Strasser, President,
C. M. I. U. of America.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

☞SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX☜

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 2. PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 15th, 1888. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

FINDLAY, Ohio.—Union 188 has raised its initiation fee to three dollars

COHOES, N. Y.—Union 99 is gaining rapidly: the members of Carpenters Assembly No. 4117, K. of L., are joining in large numbers.

TRENTON, N. J.—Union 31 is working vigorously to establish the nine-hours. We had Second Vice-President J. J. Maguire, of Philadelphia, to address a public meeting January 30.

WHEELING, W. VA.—At a recent meeting of Local Union No. 3, of this city, it was decided to give the member handing in the most applications and propositions for membership a gold lodge pin bearing the emblem of our order.

PORTLAND, Me.—Union 343 has a by-law to fine a member twenty-five cents in case he fails to attend three successive meetings, and ten cents for each successive meeting.

MONROVIA, Cal.—Work dull, men crowding here and all over California, from the Eastern States and work for any price. The Pacific Coast has been overdone by booming.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—This city is fearfully overcrowded with carpenters, and work is prostrate this winter with very poor prospects for the coming season.

OWASSO, Mich.—Union 110 has introduced the novel scheme of appointing five contractors to take jobs for the union men, the members to work by the day and the contractors to receive only 25 per cent. more wages than the men.

ALTON, Ill.—Union 79 "has come to stay!" We are gaining grandly in membership. Contractors in this place are talking of organizing in a body to advance prices for work, so that they can pay decent wages to their men.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—All trades and labor organizations of this city are moving together to build a Labor Hall, a large public building with library, etc. A public fair to raise funds will begin February 13. Union 166 is taking an active interest in the matter.

BARTOW, Fla.—Many of our members are inclined to leave here to look elsewhere for work. The Yellow Fever last summer and fall nearly devastated this country financially. However, Union 46 holds its own, and has raised its initiation fee to $2.50.

NEWARK, N. J.—The New Jersey *Unionist*, a weekly labor paper, has lately published a very interesting series of special articles concerning the work and standing, history and growth of our Brotherhood and its local unions in the State of New Jersey.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—This city and vicinity is overcrowded with carpenters, and they still keep crowding in from all parts, only to find hundreds of men idle, walking the streets. Wages averaged $2.50 per day for the few lucky to get work. The carpenters' union in this city and vicinity have formed a district council.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—The organized labor of this city is at war here with the *Evening Times*, the enemy of trades unions, and no good union man should patronize that paper. Carpenter work here is paralyzed for want of material—lumber—and the same is true in all the interior towns of California. The town is full of newcomers.

NORFOLK, Va.—The carpenters at work on the brewery in this city, were paid off and laid off recently at noon on Saturday, because the union rules accepted by the contractors constitute eight hours a day's work on Saturdays. The object of the contractor is, apparently, to avoid paying full time for the short afternoon on Saturdays. The union will take this contractor in hand.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

BUFFALO, N. Y. has organized a Building Trades Council.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio.—Union 270 has advanced its initiation fee to $2.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A movement is on foot in this city to form a Building Trades Council.

A TRADES Assembly has been formed in Jacksonville, Ill., and a Central Labor Union in San Jose, Cal.

MUSKEGON, Mich.—Union 100 is growing with giant strides, and now commands respect from the capitalists.

BALTIMORE, Md.—To encourage non-union men to join, Union 29 has reduced its initiation fee from $5 to $2.

ONTARIO, Cal.—Last month the hall where Union 303 meets was blown down and the books and papers of the union were lost.

LETTER CARRIERS for "Uncle Sam" are organizing to reduce the hours of labor. The Letter Carriers National Benefit Association is fast increasing in membership.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The bottom has fallen out of the boom in this city; and out of 600 carpenters here, fully two thirds of them are idle.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Union 190, and Cigarmakers' Union 110 have formed "Columbia Trades Council," to protect and advance the trades-union interests of this city.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION of the "Master" Builders' National Association, was held in Cincinnati, O., Feb. 7, 8 and 9. We hope to be in position next month to give a synopsis of the proceedings.

ERIE, Pa.—Henry Shenk runs a "bat" carpenter-shop in this city, and sends his work to Pittsburgh, Penna. We hope union Carpenters in Pittsburgh will not handle Shenk's scabby "bat" work

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Union 304 raised a purse and gave a respectable burial to Bro. Frederick Willen, who died Dec. 25, the deceased was not long enough a member to be in benefits.

BELLEVILLE, Canada.—Union 161 has adopted a rule that members of theirs taking contracts or offering bids for work, must estimate on a basis of not less than $2 per day for wages of carpenters.

QUINCY, Ill.—The daily newspapers of this city are working up a bogus building boom here, but it is "only on paper," and is done simply to crowd men here and lower the wages. There are now more carpenters than can find work.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Very dull, town crowded with carpenters. Last month one job discharged 175 carpenters and another 75, so, counting other jobs closed down, makes over 350 carpenters idle, and very little to do. Stay away from this place!

THE TRADES UNIONS of Great Britain and Ireland have arranged for holding an International Trades Union Congress in London, England, in September, of the present year. Delegates from all over the world are expected to attend, and a concerted movement for eight hours is to be the result.

BOSTON, Mass.—On February 22, two meetings will be held in Tremont Temple, to arrange for raising funds to erect a memorial building to Wendell Phillips. We most favorably commend this move to commemorate the name of one of the workingmen's best and truest friends.

ARMOUDALE, Kan.—The contractors of this vicinity propose to advertise all over the country for carpenters to come here and to Kansas City, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo., so to overstock these cities and injure the union men. We advise all carpenters' unions to counteract such advertisements wherever they may appear.

CHIPS OF ALL SORTS.

JOHN J. DEVYER, 16 Stiles Street, Philadelphia, Pa., a faithful member of Union 306, died recently.

ARTHUR VINETTE, business agent of Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., can now be addressed at 326 East Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

AT A NATIONAL Convention of the trades unions of France recently, it was decided to push a vigorous agitation for the eight-hour system in all branches of labor.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—On Jan. 27, Bro. P. H. Fagan, of Hartford, Conn., addressed a meeting of the members of Union 97, and with good effect, for his counsel and presence gave us encouragement.

LINCOLN, Neb.—One Mr. Kelly, a contractor, building the C. C. Burr Block in this city, cut his carpenters' wages down early in January to 20 and 22 cents per hour, from 27½ cents per hour. This has awakened a good many carpenters now to the necessity of thorough organization.

DALLAS, Tex.—A corporation in this city has been advertising for carpenters to build a cotton-factory and to take half-pay in stock. This city is now overcrowded with carpenters without advertising for more. Fully half the resident carpenters are idle.

CHICAGO, Ill.—On a large job at corner of Lasalle and Adams streets, an attempt was made last month to start the nine-hours system instead of eight, but the union men quit work at once. Bro. John Brennock went to see the contractor, Mr. Fuller, with the result that the union men went back to work on the eight-hours system.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Several walking delegates and officers of organizations in the building trade were recently arrested in this city for conspiracy, and after due trial were acquitted. The charge was made by a non-union brick-manufacturer who claimed the union men had refused to work on buildings where non-union brick was used.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The Trades Unions and K. of L. of this city are combined together through a delegate body, known as "The Congress of Amalgamated Labor." Through this body we hope to bring the Exposition Building to union terms. The Chamber of Commerce job is now unionized, through the efforts of the walking delegate of the carpenters, Bro. C. A. Rockwood.

ST. CATHERINE, Canada.—Trade dull, many out of work, fair prospects for spring. No non-union men in the city. All men in the building trades are organized, and a building trades league is talked of. The members of Union 38 now see the benefits of unionism, although times are dull, wages are the same when they do work, instead of having their wages cut down early in the fall, as was the custom before Union 38 was formed.

READING, Pa.—We have an element in this city who seem deeply impressed with the failure of a carpenters' union formed here about twenty years ago. But in time we will convince them Union 336 is on a more permanent basis. Those of them who do join, are impressed very favorably with the work of the B. And while "bats" are walking the streets idle, our union men are working steadily and we are encouraging good workmen.

PEORIA, Ill.—A building trade council has been formed in this city. The council is a standing committee of our Trades Assembly, composed only of delegates from trades unions of the building trades. This council has decided nine hours a day shall be the rule in all building trades, to take effect April 1. Good chances of success in this demand. On Jan. 12, we had a rousing public meeting, addressed by delegates to the State Trades Assembly, then in session here, among the speakers were Bros. Swallow and Kliver, of our Chicago unions.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HANNIBAL, Mo.—Our union desires to thank the E. B. and General Secretary for their prompt settlement and payment of the claim of Bro. A. P. Vandermint.

BROTHERHOOD CALENDARS for 1888 can be furnished such local unions as may apply for them to General Secretary McGuire.

R. STEPHENS has been expelled from Union 36, Oakland, Cal., for misappropriation of $75 given him for organizing purposes.

PINS or badges, nicely made and durable, with emblem or insignia of the order, are supplied by the G. S. on order of any local union. These pins cost twenty-five cents each—and are sold at bare cost.

THE VARIOUS lodges of the United Order of Carpenters in New York and vicinity are now voting on the question of amalgamation as a body with our Brotherhood. We hope to be able to announce the result in our next.

LOCAL UNIONS desiring a free copy of the printed Official Proceedings of the Baltimore Convention of the American Federation of Labor, as held Dec. 16, can have the same by writing for it to General Secretary McGuire.

SEVERAL LOCAL UNIONS write they are greatly pleased with the idea of having the names of Local Secretaries published quarterly in circular form, as it will save the Local Secretaries from being annoyed and flooded with innumerable advertising circulars of a bogus and fraudulent kind, along with protecting many Secretaries from discharge in certain places, where, if their names are known, the employers will blacklist them.

LEDGERS specially prepared for the local unions, laid out in a simple and plain manner, can be procured at cost price from the General Secretary. These ledgers are a great convenience and show the standing of each member at a glance. They are made up in lots of 100 to 600 pages, as may be ordered. No local union should be without one.

UNION 19, New Albany, Ind., has had a claim disapproved by the E. B. on account of the deceased member not being six months continuously in good standing prior to death. Said union now threatens to call a special convention of the B. If a convention is to be called every time a claim is disapproved, then it would be the part of economy for the unions to keep up a continuous twelve months convention and never adjourn.

THAT "CRAFTSMAN" ARTICLE.

Again our local unions have each been the recipient of a copy of *The Craftsman*. This time it contains a "statement" from a body in Washington, D. C., styling themselves "Union No. 1." We can not spare time at present to enter into any prolonged controversy on a subject which was settled definitely and finally by our last General Convention at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1886.

The vote on that occasion against "Union No. 1," was very decisive—74 delegates in favor of their suspension, and 3 nays. This is the highest authority in our Brotherhood on such questions.

When "Union No. 1" sends out "statements" disputing that final decision, they do so, solely, though ineffectually, to create dissension and disturbance in our B., and thereby assist, if possible, the formation of a Knights of Labor District of Carpenters.

The best proof that such are their motives is the very fact that out of four of the signers of the "statement" in *The Craftsman*, two of them—P. L. O'Brien and J. H. Ryan—are elected delegates of Carpenters' Assembly 1748, of Washington, D. C., to the coming K. of L. Convention to form a Carpenters' District. (*The Craftsman*, Feb. 4, published the fact.) The other two—J. T. Suter and Geo. J. Suter—are also members of the same Carpenters' Assembly 1748.

PERSONAL.

BRO. ROBERT T. SWALLOW, of Union 28, has been elected President of the Chicago Trades Assembly, by a handsome majority. We extend our congratulations.

JOHN SWINTON, the sturdy journalist and uncompromising friend of the industrial classes, has been ill for a long time with a severe and dangerous attack of erysipelas. It will gratify the hearts of thousands to know that Mr. Swinton is now out of danger and is recovering.

EUGENE V. DEBS, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen very tritely says: "It is needless to say that a lodge, a brotherhood, without money, can do little or nothing. The members must pay their dues, or the lodge, the brotherhood, goes down. It may have the finest theories ever conceived, captivating mottoes, principles that will bear the closest scrutiny, but, if money is wanting, it ceases to be useful or even ornamental."

MR. E. F. CLARKE has been elected mayor of Toronto, Canada, and is an old time, true and tried trades unionist. In 1872 he along with several other members of his union—Typographical Union No. 91, of Toronto—were arrested for conspiracy. We congratulate the labor element of Toronto on having Mr. E. F. Clarke as mayor. When our organization needed "a friend in court" during the long strike last year in Toronto, Mr. Clarke spent hours going with General Secretary McGuire from one contractor to the other, interceding in favor of a settlement.

J. P. MCDONNELL, editor of the Paterson, N. J., *Labor Standard*, is proposed for the position of Chief of the New Jersey Labor Bureau. The Hudson County Trades Assembly, the Passaic County Trades Assembly and the National Silk Workers Association, and many more organizations, all favor his appointment. We feel assured that the appointment of Mr. McDonnell would be only a small part of the compliment due to him for his many years of service in the cause of organized labor.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE STRIKING COAL MINERS.

The following sums have been received at this office up to Feb. 11, in response to the suggestion of the E. B., in aid of the striking Lehigh coal-miners:

G. Edmonston, Washington	$ 5 00
Union 137, Norwich, Conn	15 00
" 190, Washington, D. C.	5 00
" 264, Atchison, Kansas	5 00
" 287, Harrisburgh	2 75
" 292, Little Rock	5 00
P. J. McGuire, General Secretary	5 00
Total	$42 75

MINERS AND LABORERS' AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ST. CLAIR, PA., Feb. 3, 1888.

P. J. MCGUIRE, Esq., Secretary American Federation.

Dear Sir and Brother.—As you are well aware, a terrible effort is now made on the part of heartless tools of corporations to suppress organized labor in the anthracite coal region. A large number of miners were forced into idleness on the 10th of September last, and on the 1st of January of the present year another army of idle men were added to the list of unemployed, making it one of the largest strikes in history. Our people, generally speaking, are poor, and if the fight is to be kept up until success is assured, our fellow-brothers throughout the land must come to the rescue and lend such financial aid as their means will permit. The well-merited position you hold in labor organizations and the powerful influence wielded, prompts me to write you personally and urge active interest in the matter, as our means of support must depend entirely on subscriptions received from our friends and sympathizers. We would be much pleased if you would call attention to your numerous bodies and appeal to all trades unionists to subscribe toward the support of our people. Much depends upon the issue: a people battling manfully for preservation in the recognition of principle, should claim support and receive hearty co-operation.

I remain yours fraternally,

DANIEL DUFFY, Sec'y M. & L. A. A.

P. S.—All moneys to be forwarded to John M. Thomas, Treasurer, Frackville, Schuylkill county, Pa.

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1888.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVENT.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

'Tis coming up the steep of time,
And this old world is growing brighter;
We may not see its dawn sublime,
Yet high hopes make the heart throb lighter.
We may be sleeping in the ground
When it awakes the world in wonder;
But we have felt it gathering 'round—
And heard its voice of living thunder!
'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

'Tis coming now, the glorious time
Foretold by seers and sung in story,
For which, when thinking was a crime,
Souls leapt to heaven from scaffolds gory!
They pass'd, nor see the work they wrought,
Now the crowned hopes of centuries blossom!
But the living lightning of their thought,
And daring deeds, doth pulse earth's bosom.
'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

Creeds, empires, systems, rot with age,
But the great people 's ever youthful!
And it shall write the future page
To our humanity more truthful;
The gnarliest heart hath tender chords
To waken at the name of "Brother,"
Ad time comes when scorpion words
We shall not speak to sting each other.
'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

Freedom! The tyrants kill thy braves,
Yet in our memory live the sleepers,
And though doomed millions fill the graves
Dug by death's fierce red-handed reapers,
The world shall not forever bow
To things which mock God's own endeavor!
'Tis nearer than they wot of now,
When flowers shall wreath the sword forever!
'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

TRADE UNIONS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND OBJECTS, INFLUENCE AND EFFICACY.

By WILLIAM TRANT.

CHAPTER IV.

TRADE UNIONS—THEIR EFFICACY.

They have raised wages—Proofs and instances—How much have the unions raised wages?—The unions a record of the state of the labor market—Wages would not rise quickly but for unions—"An unsuccessful strike often succeeds"—Local strikes affect distant areas and many trades—The agricultural laborers—Where unionism is weak, wages are low—Shorter hours, yet more work—Piece work—Errors of unions—Difficulties of the union secretary—Foolish strikes injurious, may prevent a rise of wages—A fair day's wages—Employers combinations—Boards of arbitration—Trade unions prevent strikes—Spread of unionism—The power of trade unions acknowledged by the employers—Trade unions as friendly and benefit societies—Women's trade unions—Other features of trade unions, some obsolete.

Although, as has been shown in the preceding chapter, the very nature of a well-organized trade union shows its fitness for the work it has to do, yet it will be satisfactory if it can be shown that they do their work well. The question then arises—Have they been successful? Do they carry out the objects for which they are formed?

Let us ask, in the first place, "Have they succeeded in raising wages in the past?"

It seems so natural that combination should raise wages, that one is amazed such a position can be questioned. As things at present are, the relations between employers and employed imply a pecuniary bargain. Can it be doubted that when workmen combine they are much more likely to adjust the bargain on more favorable terms to themselves than if they had no power of organized action? Those even who are unwilling to admit the efficacy of trade unions cannot help showing at times—unconsciously, perhaps—that they have an opposite conviction; and some time ago one who is least friendly to trade organizations pointed out that the secret of the attachment of the Southern States of America to slave labor "lay chiefly in the obtaining of labor at will at a rate which cannot be controlled by any combination."

Now, in looking over the history of trade unions, no impartial observer can doubt for one moment that the employers have been gradually giving way. In 1845, Mr. W. Thornton had already called attention to the fact that the result of trade unions had been to raise wages. In the baking trade in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and other Scotch towns, before 1846, the men were little better than vassals. They lived with their employers, in cheerless celibacy; they were locked in their rooms at nine o'clock at nights; and, in short, being driven by oppression into union, they raised wages 20 per cent., improved their condition, and are now a sober and steady class of men. In 1873 the General Alliance of Operative House Painters asked for higher wages, and the answer was an increase in the rate of pay amounting to £8000 a year. The annual report for 1873 of the Amalgamated Society of Tailors shows an increase of wages amounting to £40,000 per annum, while the sum spent in strikes and lockouts amounted to only £549 12*s.* 9*d.* A great deal of the increase is directly traceable to strikes or threats of strikes; though, of course, part may be due to the general prosperity of the country. Still, it is very doubtful whether the men would have shared in that prosperity had it not been for the existence of the union.

Hardly a single report is issued by the trade unions that does not call attention to the rise in wages which by combined action has been brought about. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the trade unions have, during the past thirty or forty years, forced wages up, and when wages have fallen, the fall has not been to the low point they were at before the rise began. It would therefore be tedious to fill page after page with a mass of evidence to prove what is universally acknowledged. Wages have risen. That is the great fact. The principal if not the only point upon which discussion arises is as to whether or not the trade unions have assisted to bring about that state of affairs. One thing is certain, the employers are not authorities on the question. They are too crotchety. One of their great arguments against trade unions is that they fail in their object, that they do not succeed in raising wages; while with their next breath they excuse themselves to the public for the high price of coal, by saying "it is the unions raise the price of labor." Perhaps it would be as well if they remembered the experience of the past, when out of eighty strikes for advance of wages forty-three were successful, seven doubtful, and only thirty unsuccessful.

How much of the rise in wages is due to the direct action of trade unions, how much to their indirect action, and how much to general progress and prosperity, are questions that it is difficult, if not impossible, to answer. A table, however, by Mr. Giffen, whom Mr. John Morley describes as "singularly cool and competent," throws a little light upon the subject. It is as follows:—

"Assuming the aggregate income of the people as about 1200 millions now, and that the wages of workingmen are per head twice what they were, the aggregates in 1843 and at the present time would compare as follows:—

	Income in 1843 Millions.	Income now. Millions.	Increase. Millions.	Increase per cent.
	£	£	£	
Capitalist classes from capital	190	400	210	110
Working income in Income-tax returns	90	180	90	100
Ditto not in Income-tax returns	235	620	385	160
Total	515	1200	685	130

Thus the increase of what is known as working-class income in the aggregate was greater than that of any other class, being 160 per cent., while the return to capital and the return to what are called the capitalist classes, whether it is from capital proper, or, as Mr. Giffen maintains, a return more in the nature of wages, had only increased about 100 per cent." Can any one for a moment doubt that the "extra" 60 per cent. that fell to the lot of working men is due entirely and solely to action of trade unions? Does not all experience show that the capitalist class have ever taken as much as they could? Had it not been for a resisting influence, and the only resisting influence is the trade union, the figures would have been reversed. The capitalists would have gained an increase of 160 per cent., the operatives of 100. Perhaps the discrepancy would have been much greater. For my own part, I believe that trade unions are to be credited with more than 60 per cent. increase, because it would be easy to show that Mr. Giffen has underrated the general increase;* and, as I have already argued, but for the action of the unions there would have been very little advance of wages indeed, nearly all of the increase falling to the capitalist. At any rate, 60 per cent. of the 160 per cent. increase must be attributed, and attributed as a minimum, to the direct action of the trade unions.

Although the question, "To what extent is a rise in wages due to the action of a trade union?" may be difficult to answer, there can be little doubt that some portion of any particular advance is often due to that influence. Where are the employers who ever came forward and advanced wages unasked?† They are few and far between, and what chance of improving his condition would any laborer have who struck singly? Very little chance indeed. Now labor, unlike a commodity, will not keep. Once gone, it is gone for ever. A day idly spent is a day lost; and as the capitalist can wait for labor longer than the laborer can wait for wages, there is a natural tendency to depress wages. Then why do they not fall? Is it not because of the counteracting power of the union? When bricklayers from Liverpool went to work on the new town hall at St. Helen's they found men in the same trade as themselves getting higher wages than they were. They instantly demanded to be placed on the same footing as their more fortunate brethren. The employers refused to accede to the request, for reasons best known to themselves. A strike ensued, and after a short delay the men accomplished their object. Now, is there one sane man within the four seas of Great Britain who will deny that in this case the Liverpool bricklayers obtained their advance by united action?

This instance shows something more. It shows how, with a widely spread union, the rates of wages in various towns may be known—as in large unions they are—and the highest rate demanded. Had the St. Helen's bricklayers belonged to the same union as those from Liverpool, the difference in the rate of wages in two towns so near each other would have been known and equalized, or, in other words, the lower rate would have been raised. But how can men all over the country ascertain what their labor is worth in various parts of the country unless they act upon the principle of association, and agree upon an organization that encourages an interchange of information between different parts of the country? When, too, the highest rate of wages is discovered, what would be the good of the discovery unless there was a union strong enough to enforce the demands it is desired to make? If not the only way, at any rate the easiest method of ascertaining the "real value" of labor is by putting pressure on the capitalist. Nearly all the present wages rates are based on no real principle of value. Any of the rates are very much below the real value of the work done,* and represent the amount which the workman has been able to squeeze out of his employer, not the full amount to which he is entitled, such amount being all above interest on capital, a charge for deterioration of plant, cost of supervision and cost of conduct of business. In bringing pressure to bear upon the capitalist the union is only doing what merchants and manufacturers do to find out the price of the commodities in which they deal. For two years the attention of the colliery proprietors was chiefly engrossed with "putting on the screw" in greater or less twists at a time, until they found a limit to the disgorging powers of the consumer, and that limit was far beyond the wildest demands ever made by any class of men who have ever struck for an advance of wages.†

But, say those opposed to trade unions, wages would ultimately rise when profits rose, without any combination on the part of the workmen. With a desire to concede as much as possible to our opponents, let us grant this by no means self-evident proposition. There is still the fact that the influence of the union obtains the advance sooner than would otherwise be the case, and that is a gain to the men, and another proof that the societies are able to bring about the results which it is their object to effect. If there were no combination amongst the men, and if profits were rising, the employers would pocket the enhanced profits, until an imperious necessity obliged them to yield some portion to the starving dependents upon their generosity and benevolence.

Not, only, then, is a union able to bring about a rise in wages sooner than would otherwise be the case, but it is also able to wrest from the employers a larger share of the profits than they would concede to a request unsupported by the power to enforce it.

"Still more," says Mr. J. S. Mill, "might poor laborers who have to do with rich employers remain long without the amount of wages which the demand for their labor would justify, unless, in vernacular phrase, they stood out of it; and how can they stand out for terms without organized concert? What chance would any laborer have who struck singly for an advance of wages? How could he ever know whether the state of the market admitted of a rise, except by consultation with his fellows naturally leading to concerted action?" The only instance that has come under the notice of the author of employers being eager to aid a trade union was recently, when, for their own advantage, they wished to see the resuscitation of the Macclesfield silk weavers' union, as a protection to themselves from each other by equalizing wages.

Even if a strike fail, it not only shows that the men have capacity, willingness, and power to combine in such a way that masters will often hesitate ere they resume the encounter; but, paradoxical as it may appear, an unsuccessful strike often succeeds. Suppose there has been a long and terrible dispute, like the one in the agricultural districts, and that those engaged in it have been obliged to return to work without the advance which was at first sought. Can it be doubted that in the case referred to, the praiseworthy pertinacity of the agricultural laborers created such an impression that the farmers will think twice before locking them out when next an advance is asked, especially as all right-feeling and right-thinking men acknowledge that the circumstances of the world are inconsistent with the maintenance of the English agricultural laborer in the condition which has hitherto been his? Or take the case of the London builders, when 10,000 of them gave up £325,000 without at first getting anything for their money, but after they had returned to work "had their wages raised by successive steps from an average of 25*s.* to one of 30*s.*, and that without being obliged to resort to a general strike, or to any strike on a large scale." All their recent strikes have been what are termed sectional, and in many instances they have not had to strike, but have got what they wanted by simply making it clear that they were prepared to strike unless they got it. Chiefly by this means it is that they have succeeded in getting 5*s* a week, or 20 per cent., added to their wages. Now, 5*s.* a week is £13 a year, which, multiplied by 10,000, comes to £130,000, or 40 per cent. on the original outlay, which now yielding such interest, must be admitted to have been really, in spite of first appearances, a very tolerable investment.

Indeed, almost the whole of the great failures on the part of the men, when looked at in the same way, show that all was not lost—nor, indeed, so much as was supposed. "The same dismal uniformity, the same miserable monotony of defeat," as an ironmaster once called a long series of strikes, would indeed be gloomy if it could not be shown that, as in the great Montrose's campaign, Argyll often gained the victory, but failed to reap its fruits. The great strike of the Manchester spinners in 1859, when £250,000 of wages were forfeited apparently to no purpose; a similar loss when in the following year 30,000 spinners at Ashton and Staleybridge struck work; the dispute on the Tyne and the Wear in 1832, when thousands of pitmen held out with heroic endurance; the strike of the Manchester builders in 1833, when £70,000 of wages were sacrificed; the Preston strikes in 1836 and 1854, in the former of which thirteen weeks' idleness cost the men £57,200—and in the latter there was the terrible suffering of seventeen thousand persons foregoing £420,000 of wages for thirty-six weeks; the engineers' strike in 1853, which lasted fifteen weeks, and in which £43,000 of wages were lost; the strike in the London building trade in 1860; that of the ironworkers in Staffordshire, and that in the North in 1865; that of the London tailors in 1867; and that of the South Wales miners in 1873, who sacrificed £750,000; to say nothing of the disputes in the eastern counties, and the numerous disputes and lock-outs which have recently dotted the island; here surely (and these are but samples) is a list of failures sufficient to stamp out the life of unionism, because in the cases mentioned the men had to give in and return to work on terms sometimes the same, often worse, and seldom better, than those against which they struck. Strikes, however, are sometimes of that nature of which it can be said, "It is the battle only, and not the victory, that can be dwelt upon with advantage." The men often appear to have failed disastrously. But the fact is, they were not failures entirely. They were defeats in which the victors got all the glory, the defeated all the profit. The employers rush to the fight with the dash of cavalry, and force the men to capitulate; but between their victories they are constantly giving way to the men. The workmen seem fully conscious of this; and in a printers' dispute in Liverpool, a few years ago, men turned out with their fellows when the result of the former's doing so was to strike for lower wages. Such was their faith in the ultimate advantages of unionism, and events showed that they had not miscalculated. As Mr. Thornton puts it, "During nearly half a century all signal triumphs have been on one side, all substantial success on the other."

It is not, therefore, just to say that a strike having cost £700,000 or £800,000, and having failed to obtain that for which it strove, is necessarily a failure. The advance may come later on. Nor can it be said that a strike that has cost £20,000, and raised wages say only £2,000, has failed. The strike will certainly have been local; the rise is almost certain to be general. A strike, too, in one portion of the country often enables men to obtain an advance of wages in another portion without recourse to the final appeal. The funds of the union are thus saved, and often a large advance is obtained at a very small cost, as in the case of the tailors in 1873, who, as already mentioned, obtained an advance amounting to £40,000 per annum, at a cost of only £594 12*s* 9*d.*

What, then, sometimes appears an ineffectual strike often proves to be one of great effect. It must be remembered, too, that non-unionists often reap to some extent the advantages of the unionists. Indeed, in most instances they enjoy all the benefits of an advance brought about by the action of the union, and it is for them to settle with their own consciences the honesty of reaping advantages, to obtain which they have contributed nothing. When they do not obtain the whole of the advantages of a rise, they are pretty sure to obtain some advance, as when the "standard" of wages has been raised it drags after it a general increase all round. It appears from this that union workmen are perfectly justified in refusing to work with non-union men, though the practice of doing so is far from general. The latter have done nothing to raise or sustain wages, and ought not to expect to enjoy the results of the sacrifices, the moral courage, and the contributions of the unionists. Whenever union workmen do work with non union men it shows that unselfishness and generosity—that sinking of self for others—which are characteristic of almost all unions. It is worth mentioning, too, that other trades besides the one "on strike" are often benefited by an advance in the wages of those "on strike." Thus, if the "puddlers" receive an advance of wages, the hammermen, the rollers, and the laborers are pretty certain to be similarly treated. It is thus seen that the material advantages of a strike cannot be reckoned by taking the cost of the strike and the gain in wages, and substracting one from the other.

It may be said—and very justly—that, if the general tendency of trade unionism be to raise wages, then, where there are no unions, wages should be lower than ordinary. This is exactly the case. Unfortunately, the non-unionists keep no statistics, and it is impossible to ascertain the exact wages they are paid. It is, however, generally known that the worst paid trades in the kingdom are those which have no unions. The evidence of the men themselves is valuable on this point, because, unless they felt they received an advantage, they would leave the union. What the men want is high wages for little work, as much wages as they can get for as little work as they can do, and if their unions could not give those benefits to them, they would cease to support them. "I have been a worker," says one operative, "something like forty-four years. For twenty years of that period I have been employed in erecting machinery in different parts of the country, and I have no hesitation in saying, wherever we find union principles ignored a low rate of wages prevails, and the reverse where organization is perfect. The most approved remedy for low wages is combination."

An advance of wages, however, is not the only object of a trade union, nor the sole purpose of a strike. Sometimes the men demand shorter hours. To work a less number of hours for the same amount of wages is naturally attractive to the workman. He not only sees that such an arrangement gives him more time for recreation and for the enjoyment of home comforts—for billiards, books or beer—without calling on his wife to "pinch, cut and contrive," but that the reduction of hours causes more of his fellow-workmen to be employed. The demand for a commodity being the same, and the number of working hours diminished, more men must be employed to produce the same amount of work in less time. Men who were forced to be idle are thus provided with employment. These additional workmen become spenders as well as producers, and the advantages of that he knows to consist in a general improvement all round. In thus benefiting himself, therefore, he is benefiting his class.

No action of the trade unionists has been crowned with such signal success as that taken to bring about the reduction of hours. The State itself watched the straining efforts that were being made, both recently and in years gone by; and when there was a sign of tottering or failure, came to its assistance. "The demand is against the laws of political economy," cry the employers. "We ask a blessing," reply the men, "but are not strong enough to force it." So Parliament steps in and gives a Factory Act; just as when the men (not the employers) complained that their union was not strong enough to better the condition of miners when underground, the House of Commons passed a "Mines Regulation Act." The support which the demands of the unions are receiving from Parliament is a very significant phenomenon in the History of England.

What is very surprising is that the employers believe that they can get more work out of a man when they work him to death. They forget that it is not the miles one travels, but the pace that kills. They ignore the doctrine of Adam Smith, that "the man who works so moderately as to be able to work constantly, not only preserves his health the longest, but in the course of a year executes the greatest quantity of work." Capitalists do not pursue such a policy in regard to their horses. The fact is, they are not thinking of their men. They are brooding over their valuable machinery standing idle, and calculating what it would bring them if it went on working a few hours longer. The manufacturer sitting in his counting-house, within the sound of the murmur of his machinery and the chinking of his engine, hums to himself at each clack of the fly-wheel, "So much for me, so much for me."

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* "If we had commenced about twenty to twenty-five years ago, we should have been able to show a very great improvement since that time; while at that date also, as compared with an earlier period, a greater improvement would have been apparent.—Mr. Giffen, in the pamphlet already quoted.

† In the Newcastle engineering strike, the employers admitted that the condition of trade from the beginning permitted an advance of wages; yet no advance was proposed, till the pressure of the trade unions was brought to bear.

* The wages of the agricultural laborer is an example of this.

† In Manchester the carpenters are paid a halfpenny per hour more than in Liverpool. The reason is stated to be that "in Manchester both employers and employed are thoroughly organized, and an amicable relationship exists between them; in Liverpool they are comparatively disorganized."

And when he beholds his "hands" leaving for home on a summer evening while it is yet light, and no longer hears the heavy beat of the beam or the rattle of the shuttle, he looks upon the stillness as the symbol of his loss. Such men must be very miserable on Sundays.

It is now, however, a well ascertained fact that, within certain limits, more work is done as a rule where there is a prospect of an early cessation from work than when men know that they are doomed to several hours of continuous employment. A few years ago the average day's work in England was ten hours. On the Continent it was twelve, in Russia sixteen or seventeen; and yet it is calculated that two English mowers would do in a day the work of six Russian ones. Russian factory operatives worked seventy-five hours in the week, when those in England worked only sixty, yet the work of the former was only one-fifth of that of the latter. When the average working time of a miner in South Wales was twelve hours a day, those in the North of England worked only seven, yet the cost of getting coals in Aberdare was 25 per cent. more than in Northumberland. As has been well said, "The workman who cannot tire himself in eight hours is not worth his salt."

(To be continued.)

THE OLD TIME APPRENTICE TOUR.

It was the custom in old France, also in all civilized Europe, for apprentices to complete their knowledge of their craft by travelling. These tours were not made in mere Bohemian fashion, for the guild or union to which they belonged, had houses of call in various parts of the country, presided over by a matron who bore the name of "Mother," and where an agent attended to help the young journeymen to get work. The system was well devised in the interest of the trade and of the individual workman. The latter saw the work of the best masters in his craft all over the country, and he enlarged his mind by contact with the great world.

MAYOR HEWITT ON STRIKES.

In a letter to a prominent citizen of New York, Mayor Hewitt expresses himself thus:

In the case which you put to me, that of manufacturers who will not pay the current rate of wages, I should recommend resistance on the part of the workmen, through union, and, if necessary, through other unions of workmen. It is exceedingly desirable that the standard of wages paid to workmen should be as high as possible, and all efforts to raise the rate of wages without interfering with the rights of individual workmen, are to be encouraged by right-minded men.

Yours respectfully,

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., August, 1886:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and co-operate with them for the common good of the craft.

Miscellaneous.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,

Instituted August 12, 1881.

Affiliated with the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, December 12, 1886.

Office of the General Secretary, 1476 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884 Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—B. Nelligan, 29 Virginia St., Los Angeles, Cal.

2d Vice-President—John J. Maguire, 218 Drayton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Con. Thorn, C. G. Stockhausen, Charles H. Wells, all of Philadelphia, Pa.); Thos. Fleming, Camden, N. J.; W. J. Phillips, Germantown, Pa.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts for Tax and Supplies and Expenses for the Month ending Jan. 31, 1888, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in March CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

The * denotes the unions not sending in their Monthly F. S. Report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S.

Local Unions.	*Nov. Page.*	*Dec. Tax, etc.*
1. Chicago, Ill.	155	21 60
2. Cincinnati, O	377	33 60
3. Wheeling, W. Va	93	11 20
4. St. Louis, Mo	73	14 80
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	58	6 00
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.	93	9 80
7. Louisville, Ky.	71	6 90
8.*Philadelphia, Pa.	586	58 00
9. Buffalo, N. Y.	204	21 10
10. Detroit, Mich.	421	42 10
11. Cleveland O.	144	15 80
12. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger.)	40	4 20
13. Chicago, Ill.	169	20 75
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	21	. . .
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Ger)	86	11 00
16. Springfield, Ill.	34	3 40
17. Bellaire. O.	21	2 80
18.*Hamilton, Can.	66	. . .
19. New Albany, Ind.	39	7 90
20. Camden, N. J.	217	23 60
21. Chicago, Ill. (French)	61	29 30
22. San Francisco, Cal.	590	58 50
23.*Town of Lake, Ill.	138	. . .
24. Somerville. Mass.	60	8 25
25. Toledo, O.	205	20 80
26. Jackson. Mich.	58	7 40
27. Toronto, Can.	127	12 80
28. Chicago, Ill	382	40 20
29. Baltimor[illegible].	188	18 90
30. Milwauk[illegible]vis. (Ger.)	276	27 60
31. Trenton, N. J.	39	4 00
32. Detroit, Mich.	163	18 90
33. Boston, Mass.	1186	121 20
Jas. C. Doyle (Pins)		8 00
34. Minneapolis Minn.	62	6 30
35. San Rafael, Cal.	33	3 30
36. Oakland, Cal.	335	33 25
37. Shamokin, Pa.	36	. . .
38. St. Catharines, Can.	67	7 45
39.*Cleveland, O., (Bohem)	22	5 00
40. Wilmington, Del.	78	10 80
41. Spokane Falls, Wash. T.	42	. . .
42. Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)	13	2 60
43. Hartford, Conn.	72	7 40
44. Waterbury, Conn.	.	. . .
45. Shreveport, La.	19	1 90
46. Bartow, Fla	24	5 40
47.*Alameda, Cal.	53	10 40
48. Terre Haute, Ind.	21	4 10
49. Meriden, Conn.	48	4 50
50. Portland, Oregon	108	17 80
51. Charleston, S. C.	35	6 20
52. Charleston, S. C. (Col.)	193	21 55
53. Rutland, Vt.	61	6 50
54.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	170	17 32
55. Denver, Col.	194	26 15
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	802	80 20
57. Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	66	13 20
58. Omaha, Neb.	314	31 40
59. Detroit, Mich.	176	17 60
60.*Indianapolis, Ind., (Ger)	32	5 00
61. Columbus, O.	16	2 10
62. Berkeley, Cal.	20	2 00
63. Canajoharie, N. Y.	23	2 55
64. Cheyenne, W. T.	13	1 50
65.*Grand Rapids, Mich.	112	36 10
66.*Houston, Tex. (Ger)	9	. . .
67. Roxbury, Mass.	49	7 10
68. Des Moines, Iowa	23	2 75
69. Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	13	1 30
70.*Council Bluffs, Iowa	30	. . .
71. Englewood, Ill.	52	. . .
72. Rochester, N. Y.	194	45 85
73. Chicago, Ill.	9	5 00
74. Pensacola, Fla.	62	. . .
75. Santa Rosa, Cal.	42	4 10
76. New Orleans, La.	21	2 90
77.*Battle Creek, Mich.	14	1 90
78. Troy, N. Y.	239	126 60
79. Alton, Ill.	10	1 00
80. Hastings, Mich.	20	. . .
81. Philipsburg, Pa.	23	4 40
82. Haverhill, Mass.	48	5 50
83. Halifax, N. S.	111	23 25
84. Akron, O.	48	4 60
85. Ann Arbor, Mich.	65	6 40
86. San Bernardino, Cal.	243	49 30
87. St. Paul, Minn.	110	11 20
88.*Town of Lake	61	4 50
89. Mobile, Ala.	79	10 20
90. Evansville, Ind.	53	5 90
91. St. Joseph, Mo.	44	5 40
92. Mobile, Ala (Col.)	45	9 50
93. Worcester, Mass.	80	9 50
94. Providence, R. I.	47	9 80
95. Holyoke, Mass.	.	. . .
96. Springfield, Mass.	68	15 60
97. New Britain, Conn.	41	4 50
98. Sedalia, Mo.	11	. . .
99. Cohoes, N. Y.	39	6 70
100.*Muskegon, Mich.	89	11 75
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	27	. . .
102. Wilkes Barre, Pa.	40	4 00
103. Chanute, Kan.	20	3 60
104. Dayton, O.	68	10 10
105.*Springfield, O.	12	. . .
106. Little Rock, Ark. (col'd)	10	1 00
107. Sandusky, O.	21	2 60
108. Cedar Rapids, Ia.	14	. . .
109. Galveston, Tex.	36	3 60
110. Owosso, Mich.	27	2 50
111. Lawrence, Mass.	53	12 55
112.*Lynn, Mass.	60	6 00
113.*Kansas City, Mo.	46	3 90
114. Redlands, Cal.	13	1 90
115. Bridgeport, Conn.	26	4 90
116. Erie, Pa.	17	1 60
117.*Massillon, Ohio	33	. . .
118. Manchester, N. H.	72	15 95
119. Newark, N. J.	411	47 10
120. Ansonia, Conn.	.	. . .
121.*Danbury, Conn.	141	14 10
122.*Germantown, Pa.	109	10 60
123.*Wichita, Kan.	102	. . .
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	102	20 40
125. Utica, N. Y.	54	16 45
126. New Haven, Conn.	.	. . .
127.*Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	41	3 35
128. St. Thomas, Can.	31	3 20
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	94	. . .
130. Brockton, Mass.	72	7 20
131.*Binghamton, N. Y.	45	5 50
132. Richmond, Va.	82	8 30
133. Santa Cruz, Cal.	54	4 65
134. Montreal, Can. (French)	41	1 40
135. Chelsea, Mass.	35	2 90
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	56	5 80
137. Norwich, Conn.	104	. . .
138. Cambridge Mass.	218	27 90
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	63	6 30
140.*Salem, Mass.	33	3 30
141.*Park Manor, Ill.	7	. . .
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	263	25 00
143. Canton, O.	82	8 90
144. Macon, Ga.	19	1 60
145.*Pawtucket, R. I.	65	. . .
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	65	14 40
147. Sioux City, Iowa	55	12 40
148. Lincoln, Neb.	38	8 00
149. Princeton, Ky.	20	1 80
150. Augusta, Ga.	60	. . .
151.*Ottawa, Can.	10	. . .
152. Malden. Mass.	15	2 80
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	74	7 40
154. Marlboro, Mass.	71	7 20
155.*Plainfield, N. J.	71	7 10
156. Creston, Iowa	15	3 10
157.*St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	128	12 80
158. Topeka, Kan.	76	8 25
159.*Armourdale, Kan.	36	1 00
160. Kansas City, Mo.	225	26 60
161. Belleville, Can.	37	. . .
162.*Hyde Park, Ill.	110	. . .
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.	168	17 40
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	141	14 30
165. Pittsburgh (E. End)	105	11 60
166. Rock Island, Ill.	33	4 40
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	96	9 60
168.*Salem, O.	18	3 60
169.*E. St. Louis, Ill.	67	6 70
170. Montgomery, Ala.	.	1 30
171. Youngstown, O.	86	9 30
172.*Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	142	14 20
173.*Lewiston, Me.	16	. . .
174. Jackson, Tenn.	20	. . .
175. Decatur, Ala	15	5 00
176. Newport, R. I.	56	5 80
177. McKeesport, Pa.	83	11 40
178. New London, Conn.	10	. . .
179. Middletown, Conn.	.	. . .
180. Braddock, Pa.	72	6 80
181. Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	135	13 50
182. San Diego, Cal.	468	48 20
183. Wellston, O.	20	5 00
184. Middletown, Pa	16	5 00
185. Sharpsburgh, Pa.	27	2 60
186. Steubenville, O.	43	4 80
187. Monongahela City, Pa.	24	2 20
188.*Findlay, O.	34	4 15
189. Quincy, Ill.	44	5 65
190. Washington, D. C.	22	3 55
191. York, Pa.	90	11 30
192. Natick, Mass.	34	4 90
193.*N. Adams	32	. . .
194. London, Can.	44	5 70
195. Pasadena, Cal.	189	. . .
196.*Hyde Park, Mass.	10	1 10
197.*Montgomery, Ala. (Col.)	10	. . .
198. Dallas, Tex.	69	9 60
199. S. Chicago, Ill.	98	21 80
200.*Fort Plain, N. Y.	12	1 50
201.*Paducah, Ky.	67	. . .
202.*Fostoria, O.	43	4 30
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	95	17 40
204. Oshkosh, Wis.	42	3 00
205. Johnstown, Pa.	47	5 45
206. New Castle, Pa.	46	4 00
207. Aurora, Ill.	18	2 47
208. Lancaster, Pa.	77	. . .
209. Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)	156	17 70
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.	17	. . .
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	281	23 85
212.*St. Paul (Scan.)	50	11 00
213.*Chattanooga, Tenn.	50	10 00
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	6	3 90
215. Menomonee, Mich.	10	2 30
216. Waltham, Mass.	53	7 70
217.*St. Augustine, Fla. (Col.)	33	11 90
218.*E. Boston, Mass.	71	7 10
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	232	27 20
220.*S. Framingham, Mass.	28	2 80
221. Arlington, Mass.	11	. . .
222. Butler, Pa.	18	3 85
223. Lyons, Kan.	29	5 66
224.*Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	16	3 52
225. Knoxville, Tenn.	94	13 10
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	94	17 50
227.*Philadelphia, Pa.	164	13 80
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	59	8 70
229. Glen Falls, N. Y.	24	. . .
230. Pittsburgh, Pa.	217	22 70
231. Birmingham, Ala.	34	3 40
232.*Milburn, N. J.	7	1 70
233. Waverly, N. Y.	22	4 30
234. Cleveland, O. (Ger.)	94	. . .
235. Riverside, Cal.	91	9 60
236. Pottstown, Pa.	17	1 90
237. Allegheny Pa. (Ger.)	67	. . .
238.*Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)	116	15 50
239. Phila., Pa.	168	. . .
240. Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)	106	10 40
241. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	474	47 60
242.*Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)	39	. . .
243. Humboldt, Ill. (Ger.)	31	3 20
244. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	141	14 00
245. Peoria, Ill.	78	. . .
246.*Beaver Falls, Pa.	39	3 90
247.*Brooklyn, N. Y.	91	9 10
248. Charleston, W. Va.	27	2 70
249.*Saratoga, N. Y.	42	7 50
250. McGinnisville, Mich.	23	. . .
251. Rondout, N. Y.	36	3 40
252. West Troy, N. Y.	33	4 45
253. Orange, N. J.	32	3 20
254. Anniston, Ala.	.	8 40
255. Hannibal, Mo.	16	1 50
256. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	57	. . .
257. St. Louis, Mo.	14	1 30
258. Brooklyn, N. Y.	31	4 30
259. St. Augustine, Fla.	157	18 70
260. Clarinda, Iowa	15	. . .
261. Buckhannon, W. Va.	16	7 20
262. Ballston, N. Y.	29	3 50
263. Kansas City, Kansas	.	. . .
264. Atchison, Kansas	49	7 00
265. Defiance, Ohio	.	. . .
266. Williamsport, Pa.	75	8 30
267.*St. Paul, Minn (French)	17	. . .
268.*Sharon, Pa.	61	6 10
269. Lowell, Mass.	120	50
270. Middletown, Ohio	33	1 35
271. Omaha, Neb. (German)	61	13 50
272. Herkimer, N. Y.	24	2 50
273. Yonkers, N. Y.	81	. . .
274. Albany, N. Y	22	2 00
275.*Newton, Mass	120	12 00
276. Tarentum, Pa	23	5 10
277. Fort Worth, Tex.	30	3 70
278. Manistee, Mich	20	3 80
279. Toronto, Can. (West)	22	1 90
280. Brantford, Can.	17	1 70
281. Nashville, Tenn	16	6 80
282. Santa Anna, Cal	131	9 50
283. Litttle Falls, N. Y	18	1 80
284.*Chicago, Ill. (Polish)	15	. . .
285. Norfolk, Va	52	5 70
286. Savannah, Ga.	32	5 50
287. Harrisburgh, Pa	33	3 30
288. Homestead, Pa.	69	9 40
289. Monrovia, Cal	42	9 00
290. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	98	9 80
291. Chicago, Ill. (German)	70	6 90
292. Little Rock, Ark	33	3 50
293. Santa Monica, Cal	22	5 50
294. Piqua, O	12	. . .
295. St. Joseph, Mo	18	2 15
296. Brooklyn, (E. D.) N. Y.	21	2 10
297. Niagara Falls, Ont.	32	3 20
298. Pomona, Cal.	53	5 30
299. Scottdale, Pa.	.	3 30
300.*San Buena Ventura, Cal	31	4 65
301. Newburgh, N. Y.	78	8 50
302.*Ogdensburgh, N. Y.	19	3 20
303.*Ontario, Cal	35	7 80
304. San Francisco, Cal. (Ger.)	39	3 70
305. Milwaukee, Wis	21	. . .
306. Philadelphia, Pa	122	21 80
307. Waterford, N. Y.	15	1 60
308. Newark, N. J	23	. . .
309.*El Paso, Tex	11	. . .
310. Newark, N. J	45	. . .
311. Montreal, Canada (Fr).	35	10 00
312.*Ocean Side, Cal	25	7 50
313.*Peoria, Ill. (Ger.)	17	3 25
314. Milford, Mass.	10	. . .
315. Elmira, N. Y.	64	8 00
316. San Jose, Cal.	153	15 30
317.*Biloxi, Miss	13	1 30
318.*Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	19	1 20
319. Jacksonville, Ill.	37	3 60
320.*Petersburg, Va.	16	1 60
321.*Brookline, Mass.	34	. . .
322.*West Bay City, Mich.	19	. . .
323. Fishkill, N. Y.	22	4 65
324. Charlestown, Mass.	17	4 40
325. St. Joseph, Mich.	13	1 30
326. Cincinnati, Ohio (Millwrights)	12	1 20
327. Elsinore, Cal.	25	2 50
328. East Liverpool, Ohio	52	4 40
329. Burlington, Vt.	25	2 75
330. Nebraska City, Neb	21	. . .
331. Watertown, Mass	23	1 90
332. Flint, Mich	.	. . .
333. Attleboro', Mass	17	1 70
334. Saginaw City, Mich	89	9 00
335. Toronto (West), Ont	37	7 20
336. Reading, Pa	79	. . .
337. Stockton, Cal	37	3 70
338. Muscatine, Iowa	20	3 15
339. Grass Valley, Cal	22	. . .
340. Oshkosh, Wis. (Ger)	16	. . .
341. Sacramento, Cal	21	. . .
342. Toronto, Ont. (East)	20	3 25
343. Winnipeg, Man.	36	. . .
344. Portland, Me.	36	3 00
345. Bath, Me.	22	3 60
346. Bessemer, Ala.	9	. . .
347. Port Huron, Mich	17	1 60
348. La Grande, Oregon	11	6 10
349. Kansas City, Mo	41	8 15
350.*Niagara Falls, N. Y.	13	. . .
351.*Seattle, Wash. Ter.	8	. . .
352. Anderson, Ind.	11	4 85
353. Beatrice, Neb.	72	2 50
354. Ft. Scott, Kan	53	11 00
355. Buffalo, N. Y. (Ger)	24	5 00
Total	26 059	$2855 12

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—January, 1888.

Balance, January 1, 1888	$7596 59
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	2855 12
" Advertisers	9 25
" Subscribers	1 00
" Members of lapsed and suspended unions	3 05
Total	$10,465 01

EXPENSES—January, 1888.

For Printing	$ 439 00
" Office, etc.	342 15
" Capita tax, American Federation of Labor	65 19
" Traveling and Organizing	153 65
" Benefits Nos. 316 to 330, inclusive	1150 00
Balance February 1, 1888	8315 02
Total	$10,465 01

DETAILED EXPENSES—January, 1888.

Printing 10,800 Membership Cards	28 75
" 5250 Calendars, incl. 400 cards	48 00
" 750 Note Sheet Circulars	3 50
" 10,000 Applications for membership	15 00
" 1000 German Applications	3 00
" 1000 German Appeals	1 50
" 1500 Stamped Envelopes	2 00
" 2000 Note Sheet Circulars (election of officers)	8 25
" 3000 Blank Wrappers	3 00
" 3000 Labels	3 75
" Electrotyping Calendars	10 00
" 1000 Letterheads for General office	5 00
" 250 Postal Cards	3 25
" 2000 Monthly Reports for F. S.	10 25
" 2000 Notices of Arrears	4 10
" 1000 Transfer Cards	2 50
" 1000 Traveling Cards	2 50
" 1500 Note Sheet Circulars (quarterly password)	3 75
" 5000 Notcheads	12 50
" 15 Ledgers, 200 pp. each, @ $1.12,	16 80
" 6 " 300 " @ 1.55,	9 30
" 80 " 100 " @ .78,	62 40
" 27,000 Copies January Journal	180 00
Wrapping and Mailing Jan. Journal	9 00
Wagon Hire for January Journal	80
Postage on January Journal	15 04
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	6 59
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	31 07
1500 Stamped Envelopes	32 40
Office Rent for January	15 60
Rent of P. O. Box for current quarter	3 00
Seven Telegrams in January	3 50
Coal, Wood and Light for Office	4 00
Salary for January	125 00
Assistance in General Office	64 00
Services of E. B. for January	30 00
Capita tax for December, to American Federation of Labor	65 19
George W. Mulford, for Organizing, Milburn, N. J.	2 15
F. M. Rogers, for Organizing Union 340, Oshkosh, Wis.	3 00
John J. Maguire, to Organize, Chester, Pa.	10 00
Aug. J. Metzger, for Organizing Stillwater Minn.	15 00
E. J. Lake, for Organizing purposes	50 00
Robert T. Swallow, " "	25 00
John J. Maguire for expenses to New York on U. O. business, Jan. 4, 1888	9 00
P. J. McGuire, for Traveling Expenses to New York (on U. O. business,) to Vineland, Wilmington, Boston, Bridgeport and New Haven, etc.	39 50
Stationery	1 00
German Translating, etc.	1 75
Benefit No. 316, Mrs. Ann Hayes	25 00
" 317, Mrs. B. Sullivan	50 00
" 318, Mrs. S. Koschnick	25 00
" 319, Mrs. A. P. Vandamint	25 00
" 320, John W. Jones	200 00
" 321, Mrs. Hannah F. Sullivan	50 00
" 322, Mrs. Mary E. McCall	25 00
" 323, Mrs. Catherine Sutter	50 00
" 324, Mrs. Sarah Thorn	50 00
" 325, Chas. Wm. Leonhard	200 00
" 326, Robert Press	100 00
" 327, John Seyfried	200 00
" 328, Mrs. Mary A. Chapman	50 00
" 329, Mrs. Margaret Williams	50 00
" 330, Mrs. Lavinia Murry	50 00
Total	$2149 99

THE THOMAS ARMSTRONG Memorial Fund now amounts to over $1000.

EXPULSIONS.

D. P. BERRY, from Union 180, Braddock, Pa., for working ten hours per day, in violation of union rule.

JOHN K. O'BRIAN, from Union 329, Burlington, Vt., for misappropriating the funds of the union.

ERNEST BEAUDRY, from Union 21, Chicago, Ill., for obtaining the password by fraud. Let all local unions beware of E. Beaudry.

FRANCIS KUNTZ, from Union 238, Philadelphia, Pa., for working piecework.

M. MELLOR, J. TUCKER and W. FARNHAM, from Union 97, New Britain, Conn., for remaining at work in a planing mill on strike, at Portchester, N. Y., after being ordered to stop work.

CHARLES R. MYERS, from Union 63, Rutland, Vt., for violating his obligation.

CYRUS A. KECK, applied for admission to Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., and was rejected on account of incompetency and lack of union principles.

JOHN P. SHEEHY, L. H. DELAVERGNE and PETER HART, for working on job declared on strike and R. T. BROWN, for joining scab association, are expelled from Union 163, E. Saginaw, Mich.

WM. J. MCCURDY, formerly a member of Union 110, Owosso, Mich., is a notorious "bat," and is doing all he can against organized labor. He is now somewhere in the State of New York. When in Owosso, Union No. 110 took care of him while sick. All unions are warned that he is a traitor.

J. W RUMBOLD, suspended for eighteen months for violation of obligation, in endeavoring to create dissension and working against the union, also for contempt.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 322.—MRS. MARY E. MCCALL, age 53 years, wife of Henry G. McCall, admitted March 29, 1887, Union 161, Belleville, Canada, died of heart disease, November 13, 1887. Papers received December 20, 1887.

No. 323.—MRS. CATHERINE SUTTER, age 29 years, admitted Oct. 20, 1886, Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., died of typhoid fever, Dec. 19, 1887. Papers received Jan. 3, 1888.

No. 324.—MRS. SARAH THORN, age 58 years, wife of John Thorn, admitted July 28, 1882, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., died of chronic hepatitis, Dec. 17, 1887. Papers received Jan. 6, 1888.

No. 325.—CHAS. W. LEONHARD, age 31 years, admitted Union 8, Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1884, transferred to Union 132, Richmond, Va., May 9, 1887, died in Richmond of gastric catarrh, Dec. 23, 1887. Papers received Dec. 31, 1887.

No. 326.—ROBERT PRESS, age 44 years, admitted May 16, 1887, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., died of injury to spine (caused by an accidental fall), Dec. 26, 1887. Papers received Jan. 6, 1888.

No. 327.—JOHN SEYFRIED, age 28 years, admitted Feb. 20, 1881, Union 2, Cincinnati, O., died of gastric fever, Jan. 7, 1888. Papers received Jan. 14, 1888.

No. 328.—MRS. MARY A. CHAPMAN, age 48 years, wife of Edward E. Chapman, admitted March 5, 1886, Union 124, Syracuse, N. Y., died of interstitial pneumonia, Nov. 13, 1887. Papers received Dec. 12, 1888.

No. 329.—MRS. MARGARET WILLIAMS, age 36 years, wife of Frederick G. Williams, admitted Oct. 18, 1876, Union 33, Boston, Mass., died of septicæmia, Dec. 3, 1887. Papers received Jan. 16, 1888.

No. 330.—MRS LAVINIA MURRY, age 47 years, wife of James Murry, admitted April 4, 1885, Union 92, Mobile, Ala., died of apoplexy, Jan. 4, 1888. Papers received Jan. 20, 1888.

PRICE-LIST OF SUPPLIES.

One Charter and Outfit,	$5 00
Constitutions, per hundred,	5 00
Membership Cards, "	1 00
Traveling " "	1 00
Withdrawal " "	1 00
Transfer " "	1 00
Official Note Paper,	50
Application Blanks, "	50
Notices of Arrears, "	50
Appeals, "	25
(Smaller quantities same price in proportion)	
Extra Rituals, each copy,	50
Blank Bonds, "	5
Rec. Sec. Warrant Book, each copy,	50
Treasurer's Receipt " "	50
Fin. Sec. " "	50
Badges for Members, each	25
Watch Charms (with emblem), each	1 25
One set of books, consisting of 100-paged Ledger, Day-book and Treasurer's Account Book,	2 25
One 200-paged Ledger, cloth bound,	1 25
One 300-paged Ledger, "	1 80
One 200-paged Day-book, "	1 25
One Treasurer's Account Book,	60
Blanks for Officers Reports, and for Benefit Claims, free.	

Constitutions and Rituals in German, French or Scandinavian, same price as in English.

NOTE.—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order, Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the postage prepaid, or Express charges paid in advance. Adddress,

P. J. McGUIRE, Gen. Sec.,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

A GENTLEMAN having recently completed a dwelling-house, and after settling the original contracts, together with a number of large and burdensome "bills or extras," was heard to exclaim. "Contractors! why the word contractors is a misnomer; they should be called expanders."

SAFE ENOUGH.—*First small boy*—"What does your pap do for a living?"

Second small boy [from New York].—"My pap's a great man, he is. He is an office-holder."

"What's his office then?"

"He's a building inspector."

"I think that would be awful dangerous going around unsafe buildings."

"Oh, no. He don'd go near em till after they fall down."—*Philadelphia Evening Call.*

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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Carpenters are still on strike in E. Saginaw, Mich. Keep away from E. Saginaw and Saginaw until further notice.

FROM ALL QUARTERS, the reports of our local unions for January, indicate that it has been comparatively a dull month generally for carpenters. This was due to the intense cold and Arctic frosts of the past month. Yet throughout all this the large majority of union men have been quite generally employed, while the most of the men walking the streets were either non-union men or "Bats." The prospects for the spring season are extra good, and work will be quite plentiful for carpenters. Let us hope the journeymen carpenters will thoroughly organize everywhere, and secure some of the profits or benefits of this universally anticipated good season of work.

THE ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS is a society of twenty-six years standing; the general office is located in Glasgow, Scotland. The twenty-sixth annual report, just published, shows that from an official census, there is a total of 9134 journeymen carpenters and 2420 apprentices, in all of Scotland. The membership of the "Associated" is 3877 or over 40 per cent. of the total number of men at the trade. This shows a very good state of organization, and its fruits are seen in the fact that the carpenters of Scotland have reduced the hours of labor, and work in most cases only fifty-one hours per week, or nine hours a day, with a half-holiday on Saturdays.

THE LEHIGH COAL MINERS.

In response to our appeal for voluntary financial aid for the Lehigh miners, published in our January number, the first one to respond was Bro. G. Edmonston, of Washington, D. C., who sent $5 out of his own private purse. Next comes Union 137, Norwich, Conn., $15, and third comes Union 199, Washington, D. C., $5. Other amounts have since then been received. The money has been forwarded to John M. Thomas, treasurer of the Relief Committee of the Lehigh miners. We call upon all our local unions to make liberal donations, and forward the same at once to this office to aid the struggling miners.

PATRONIZING UNION MADE GOODS.

While our members advocate and struggle to secure fair living wages for themselves, they should always strive to help all other branches of labor to do the same. Wherever we go, union men should make it a rule to purchase none but union made goods, and thereby give the preference to firms who recognize union men and union rules. If we buy a cigar, make sure that the box containing it has the blue label of the Cigar-Makers' International Union. For in doing this we help a body of men who have always done their utmost to help our Brotherhood. At the same time, if union men wish to drink beer, let them refuse to drink Milwaukee scab beer, and in buying hats, bread, stoves, canned goods, etc., be sure to look for union-label goods.

COMPETITION, THE CAUSE OF INDUSTRIAL ANARCHY.

A careful study of the present competitive system of industry, since the introduction of machinery, and the consequent enormous increase in the productive forces of the world, shows this:

That by reason of the entire want of system which characterizes mere profit production, upon the slightest demand, goods of every character are thrown upon the market in quantities far exceeding the purchasing capacity of the consumers. That this same profit production, in its heartless competition to produce cheaper goods and thus secure a sale, acts continually to reduce, to the lowest possible point, the wages of the producer; that since this producer is at the same time the consumer it follows naturally that the more he produces the less he produces for, and the less he is able to purchase or consume. Hence capitalistic production, is busily engaged in cutting its own throat.

The result of this continuous suicide finds expression in certain social convulsions denominated "panics." These are the result of capitalistic production, and of that alone. Enormous quantities of goods are produced, and produced so cheaply that the producers (laboring for a mere subsistence wage) have no money to buy them. Unable to dispose of their goods, a wave of bankruptcy overwhelms the employing class; manufacturers and dealers alike are ruined; factories and stores are closed; thousands of workers are thrown idle and hungry upon the streets; they revolt, perhaps, as they did in 1877, and as they will in the future; the military power is invoked, the workers are shot down, the pressure upon the labor warket is removed; then the surplus stock of goods is gradually absorbed; production starts up again, feebly at first, but afterward with renewed vigor and strength; and so the game goes on, to be played again and yet again.

But careful observers, studying these facts, see that each panic increases in intensity, and that its desolating effects widen in ever-increasing circles. They foresee that within the lifetime of the present generation the final climax will come when millions of starving workers will raise in our streets the old, dread cry for bread or blood. They foresee that these men will be desperate, ignorant, and bloodthirsty, aiming at chaos instead of order.

S. R. WILSON.

FIVE NEW UNIONS.

During the month of January, charters were granted to the following five new unions: 73, Chicago, Ill. (a German K. of L. Assembly); 175, Decatur, Ala.; 183, Wellston, O.; 184, Middletown, Pa.; 254, Bellefonte, Pa.

OFFICIAL TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS.

At a regular meeting of the General Executive Board of the B. of C. and J. of A. held Jan. 25, 1888, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the General Secretary was instructed to publish the same in THE CARPENTER, as an official notice to all local unions interested:

Resolved. That all Local Unions of the B. of C. and J. of A., which have had claims disapproved by the E. B. or who have any appeal to take against any action of the E. B. are hereby notified, if they desire to present the same to the next Biennial Convention of the B., to be held in Detroit, Mich,, Aug. 6, 1888, that they must so notify the G. S. of their intention to take such appeal, and state the reasons for doing so. Such notice to be filed on or before March 15, 1888, and a copy of the same must be sent General President Shields. Hereafter all such protests or appeals intended for the next convention, must be filed within thirty days after decision of E. B. has been rendered.

Per orders of E. B.,
P. J. McGUIRE,
General Secretary.

P. S.—Remember notice of appeal, and reasons for the same, must be filed on or before March 15, 1888, one copy to be sent to the General President, W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. and another copy to General Secretary P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE DEATH OF FOUR VETERANS.

The new year has brought its sorrows as well as joys and hopes. And the very first month of the year—the month of January, 1888, will be remembered in the death of four of our bravest and truest men. In the deaths, of GEO. CLARK, DR. ADOLF DOUAI, HARRY J. WALLS, and JAMES CASSERLY, the trades union men of America have lost four stalwart veterans—men whose loss will be sadly lamented in the cause for which they worked so many years. With the three first named, we had an intimate acquaintance, extending back many years. Our acquaintance with Mr. Casserly only dates from the first convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Columbus, Ohio, in December, 1886. But from all we know of Mr. Casserly's efforts in the labor movement, we cannot fail to do his memory the utmost reverence.

GEO. CLARK, fifty-two years of age, died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan 27, 1888, after a brief illness of a few days. For over twenty-five years he was a stalwart and devoted member of the International Typographical Union, and in 1881 and 1882 he filled the President's chair in that body in an illustrious and creditable manner. In his friendships, strong and true, in his loyalty to his union, ardent and uncompromising, he was the implacable opponent of all "rats," and "bats," and "scabs."

DR. ADOLF DOUAI, at the ripened age of 70, died Jan. 21, 1888, at Brooklyn, N. Y. His life was an eventful one from the time he took part in the Republican Revolutionary movements of 1830 and 1848 in Germany, up to the very day previous to his death. His life was a round of service, consecrated to his fellowmen in all the manifold duties of an academic teacher. editor, anti-slavery leader, and labor reformer. From the moment he made this country his home in 1852, he was an enemy to slavery in all its forms, and when the Rebellion ended, and the question of chattel slavery was settled, Dr. Douai threw all his energy into the advocacy of trades unions and labor organizations.

HARRY J. WALLS, died in Columbus, O., Jan. 22, 1888. In 1866 he became General Secretary of the Iron Moulders, International Union, and served the union faithfully until 1879, when he was appointed to the position of Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Ohio, and served in that capacity for many years. As Commissioner, his reports rendered invaluable service to organized labor, and are models of accuracy and thorough research. He retired from official position with the esteem and confidence of all who ever knew him.

JAMES H. CASSERLY, died in New York City, Jan. 17, 1888, after a long illness. He was one of the leading spirits and pioneers in the reorganization of the United Order of American Carpenters in New York City in 1872. In all his actions he endeavored to advance the interest of the organization of which he was a member, and as a union man he was trusted and honored in various positions of responsibility, and always proved himself worthy of every confidence. Honor to his memory!

DON'T ENTER INTO HASTY AND ILL-ADVISED STRIKES.

Last year, many local unions engaged in strikes without any sanction or authority from the General Executive Board, and solely on their own responsibility. This is in violation of Art. XX of our Constitution. This coming season possibly some will desire to do the same as others did last year. We take this occasion to caution our members and local unions against such ill-advised action. We would not now call attention to this matter, were it not that as soon as these unauthorized strikes are under way, the local unions engaged therein, feel very indignant if the E. B. refuses to grant them financial aid.

GRANITE CUTTERS' National Union is circulating a petition-paper for signatures, to ask Congress to pass Mr. Rockwell's bill, also Mr. Lodge's bill, both of which are intended to give laborers, workmen, and mechanics in employ of the United States government the benefits of the eight-hour law.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Late in December, the General Secretary visited Hartford, Conn., and Meriden, Conn., and Jan. 4 was in New York City in conference, in regard to the amalgamation of the United Order. Jan. 9, he visited Camden, N. J.; Jan. 10, Yonkers, N. Y.; Jan. 24, Vineland, N. J; Jan. 26, Wilmington, Del.; Jan. 30, Boston, Mass.; Jan. 31, Bridgeport, Conn.; Feb. 1, New Haven, Conn. On his return from Yonkers he was attacked with pleurisy, and he now takes occasion to thank his many friends for their solicitous inquiries, as he is now in good health and fully recovered.

WHAT SHALL OUR FUTURE BE.

Growth and development are the natural order which applies to association as well as organized matter.

The rapid growth of an organization is not in itself a proof that it will accomplish its mission. Far from it. It is too often an evidence of a spasmodic impulse that ends in obliteration.

We are not willing to admit that our National Brotherhood is the result of an impulse, and has no foundation, except a desire for an increase of wages, to end with the first success.

As a national organization we are young. But our progress has been rather in advance of our growth. In fact, the latter is a result of the former.

But let us not attempt to deceive ourselves, and think our good fortune will always continue. There are crises to be met; and the turning point will be governed by our preparations to meet it. We have started out to accomplish a result, *i.e.* the future betterment of our condition as a craft.

The means employed was to reach a common understanding through the medium of a National Union. Thus far we have travelled in a straight line for our object. But the common understanding which forms the basis of intelligent action, is not so clear. It is certainly not the benevolent features of our National Union; which are in their nature a tie to bind us together for a more important work,—"a larger job," if you please. That common understanding can be no other than,—uniform hours of labor, and uniform wages, based on the cost of living,

This is a necessity, in order to protect the higher wages of large cities against the *constant menace* of the low-priced, restless, labor of the small towns and villages. The high-priced workman can better protect his vantage by helping the low-paid workmen to advance, than he can by kicking against an inevitable reduction, or tide over a long period when "out of a job."

If our Brotherhood is to work according to a definite plan for the future, and that plan is substantially as I have stated it, then we must consider the best means of equipping our national body with the means of executing that plan. To any carpenter who has studied this subject, it must be evident that equalization of funds and equalization of dues, is the safest and surest way to provide such means.

I am well aware of the objections to this feature of organization, but I think this objection can be met and overcome.

The objection comes, and with good reasons, from unions where the dues are high, and the management good, resulting in a full treasury. They are not willing for their funds to be treated as common property, when the low dues and bad management have cleaned out the treasury, and destroyed the confidence of the members of other unions.

Suppose we should agree to adopt equalization, on an equitable basis.—taking the lowest amount or the weakest treasury as the start: Say—Local No.—— is the weakest; it has eighty dollars on hand with forty men on its roll. This would give us $2.00 per capita as a starter. The balance in the treasury of strong unions should be made the private funds of those unions, and not controlled by the equalization plan. This would place all on an equal level, and it would only remain to fix a uniform rate of dues and initiation fee. The latter would be based on the average wages, say twenty per cent. of a day's wages as the dues per month, and a day's wages for the initiation fee.

I have no doubt if this matter was thoroughly explained to the locals, a large majority could be gotten to ratify its adoption. I consider this subject so important to the future welfare of our Brotherhood, that I have brought it to the attention of the members far in advance of our next General Convention, in hopes that the matter may take the shape of an amendment to our laws.

G. EDMONSTON.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1888.

WE ARE indebted to the *Texas Tribune*, San Antonio, Tex., and the *Industrial Leader*, Dubuque, Iowa, for publishing our appeals in the interest of organization among the carpenters in those cities.

CARPENTERS' DEMANDS THIS COMING SEASON.

In addition to the list of demands published last month, the following have since been presented.

DALLAS; Tex.—On and after March 1 next, nine hours a day.

ARMOURDALE, Kan.—Nine hours a day will be the rule, May 1.

BELLAIRE, O.—Union 17 demands nine hours and full pay, April 1.

TOLEDO, O.—Nine hours as a day's work is to be the rule of Union 25, on and after March 1 next.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Union 208 has adopted a scale of wages of three grades, from $2 to $2.50 per day, to go into effect May 1.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O.—Union 14 will enforce the rule of nine hours as a day's work, and full pay, April 1.

PATERSON, N. J.—On April 1, nine hours a day and eight hours Saturdays, with $2.50 per day.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—It is said the carpenters and bricklayers will demand nine hours a day and full pay, May 1.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Union 111 is discovering the advisability of establishing the nine-hours rule May 1 next.

ATCHISON, Kan.—On and after May 7, Union 264 will adopt the nine-hours system, with double pay for extra hours.

BILOXI, Miss.—Union 317 has adopted a minimum scale of wages, and is moving to reduce the hours of labor.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Union 130 has notified the contractors that it will enforce the nine hours for the season of 1888.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Union 158 has established nine hours as a day's work from Jan. 15, with $2.25 per day, and have so notified the contractors.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—Union 325 has fixed the minimum wages at $2.50 per day, and has adopted rules governing members figuring on contract work.

STEUBENVILLE, O.—Union 186 has notified the contractors it will enforce the same rules as last season, viz.: $2 to $2.50 per day; formen $2.75.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Union 148 demands thirty, thirty-five and forty cents per hour and nine hours per day, with eight hours Saturdays, and full pay, to go into effect April 1 next. Prospects of success excellent.

NORFOLK, Va.—Union 285 has not yet decided on any advance in wages, the question is held in abeyance for some future meeting. At a recent meeting, however, in this city, several boss carpenters favored the enforcement of the union-card system.

NEWPORT, R. I.—At a joint meeting of carpenter', masons', painters' and laborers' unions held Jan. 9, it was decided to adopt nine hours as a day's work, and overtime to be paid for at rate of time and a-half. This rule is to go into effect April 16, 1888. The chances of success are very favorable.

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—Union 206 has established the rate of wages at $2.50 per day, to take effect March 15, with ten hours as a day's work, and nine hours on Saturdays until Nov. 1, and from Nov. 1, 1888, to March 15, 1889, nine hours a day at $2.50 per day,

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Union 65, on and after March 10, will enforce nine hours as a day's work. No overtime will be allowed only in cases of extreme necessity, and in such case all union men shall receive double time for such extra work. A very successful public meeting in the interest of this movement was held on Jan. 31.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Carpenters' Council of this city and Allegheny, and neighboring cities, demand as follows, beginning May 1: An advance of ten per cent. and nine hours, as during the present year, are asked. Overtime is objected to unless it be in an emergency, and then only one evening a week will be worked. Time and a-half will be charged for overtime. No material from non-union mills will be worked, nor will the carpenters spoil their tools on old scaffolding. Foremen must be practical carpenters and receive at least $3 a day.

THE Tin, Sheet Iron, and Cornice Workers' National Association, was formed in convention at Toledo. O., Jan. 25–28. There was a large attendance and good work done. A system of two years apprenticeship, and one apprentice for every six journeymen is to be the rule. The nine hour-workday is also to be enforced as a step leading to the eight-hours.

STATE OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES are requested to send in reports to the General Secretary only when any change in the state of trade occurs. There is no use in sending in a Corresponding Secretary's report each month, if no change takes place; it is only a useless waste of time and postage.

Carpenter work is dull at present almost everywhere, even in some cities reported below as "good" or "fair." Prospects for the coming Spring season are excellent.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Brisk, $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Overcrowded: $1.75 to $2.50. 50 h.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Good; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON, Ont.—Dull; 22½ cts. per hour. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Quiet; 22½ cts. per hr. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Very dull; $1.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.
OTTAWA, ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
BRANTFORD, ONT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.00
MONTREAL, QUE.—Dull; $1.40 to $1.90.
WINNEPEG, MAN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.

THE EASTERN STATES.

PORTLAND, MAINE.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
BATH, MAINE.—
LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fair; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
RUTLAND, VT.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
BURLINGTON, VT.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.00.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Very dull; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Fair; $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
BRIDGEPORT.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
DANBURY.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Fair; $2.50.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75. 9 hours.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Very dull; $2.25 to $2.75. 53 hours.
CHELSEA.—Medium; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SOMERVILLE.—Flat; $2 to 2.25. 58 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Dull; $2.25 to 2.75. 9 hours.
LAWRENCE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MARLBORO.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. 54 hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Middling; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
WALTHAM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.50.
LOWELL.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50.
NEWTON.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50
ROXBURY.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
MILFORD.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BROOKLINE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. 9 hours.
CHARLESTOWN.—
WATERTOWN.—
ATTLEBORO.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
ARLINGTON.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Keep away
BALTIMORE, MD.—Dull; Union men, $2.50. 9 hr.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dull; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Middling $2.40 to $3. 8 hrs a day. Stay away.
COHOES.—Prostrate; $2.00 to $2.50. 53 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SCHENECTADY.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hrs.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50. 59 hours.
BINGHAMTON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
ROCHESTER.—Quiet; $2 to $3. Crowded.
BUFFALO.—Dull; $2 to $2.50.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
RONDOUT.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANAJOHARIE.—Quite dull; $1.75 to $2. 59 hrs.
SARATOGA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
WEST TROY.—Moderate; $2.40, 8 hours a day.
BALLSTON.—Good; $2 to $2.50.
YONKERS.—Crowded; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ALBANY.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.70. 53 hours.
GLEN FALLS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
WAVERLY.—Middling; $2 to $2.25.
BROOKLYN.—Very dull; $3 to $3.25. 9 hours a day.
HERKIMER.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.
LITTLE FALLS.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50.
NEW YORK.—Quiet; $3 to $3.50. 9 hours a day.
WILLIAMSBURGH.—Fair; $3.25. 9 hours a day.
NEWBURGH.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
OGDENSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
WATERFORD.—Middling; $2.
ELMIRA.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.25.
FISHKILL.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Quiet; $2 to $2.25.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Quiet; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hrs.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50. 9 hrs. a day.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
ATHENS.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
HOMESTEAD.—Stay away; $2 to $2.50. 9 hrs. a day.
POTTSTOWN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.
TARENTUM.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
SCOTTDALE.—Dull; $2 to $2.50.
BEAVER FALLS.—Middling; $2.25 to $2.50.
WILLIAMSPORT.—Crowded; $2 to $2.50.
SHARON.—Poor; $1.75 to $2.10. 9 hours.
HARRISBURGH.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
READING.—Fair; $2.00.
MONONGAHELA CITY.—Md'rate; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hr.
WILKESBARRE.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75.
ERIE.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
NEW CASTLE.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.
BUTLER.—
SHAMOKIN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
BELLEPONTE.—
MIDDLETOWN.—

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Quiet; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Quiet; $2.50 to $2.75. 9 hours a day.
CAMDEN.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.
ORANGE.—Fair; $2 to $3.
MILBURN.—

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SEATTLE, WASH. TER.—
SPOKANE FALLS, WASH. TY.—Crowded; 30c. hr.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Improving; $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.
LA GRANDE, ORE.—Dull; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast! The cheap railroad fares have flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked. $2.50 to $3.50. 9 h.
SAN RAFAEL.—Dull: $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND.—Good; $2.50 to $3.50. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Crow'd; $2.50 to $3. 9 h. Stay away
PASADENA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—Fair; $2.25 to $3. 9 hours.
SANTA BARBARA.—Dull; $2.40 to $2.75. 9 hours.
SAN BERNARDINO—Medium; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
SANTA MONICA—Dull; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 h. Stay away
MONROVIA.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours a day.
SANTA ANNA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
RIVERSIDE.—Medium; $2.75 to $3. 9 hours.
ONTARIO.—Good; $2.75 to $3. 9 hours.
POMONA.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours. Crowded.
SAN BUENA VENTURA.—Good; $2.75 to $3. 9 hrs.
OCEAN SIDE.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3.
SAN JOSE.—Dull; $2.75 to $3. Crowded. 9 hrs.
SANTA CRUZ.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
GRASS VALLEY.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9½ hrs.
ELSINORE.—
STOCKTON.—Dull; $2.50 to $3.00.
SACRAMENTO.—Medium; $2.50 to $3.
SANTA ROSA.—Slack; $2 to $3.00.
BERKELEY.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
REDLANDS.—

THE WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.50. 53 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS.—Overcrowded, $1.50 to $2.25.
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. Crowded.
BEATRICE, NEB.—
NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
MARINETTE, WIS.—Bad; $1.50 to $2.00.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Moderate; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 h.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Crowded; $2 to 2.25.
ANDERSON.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty men.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Work scarce; $1.75 to $2.50.
CRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked: $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CLARINDA.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
MUSCATINE.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.25.
COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
ARMOURDALE.—Dull; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded: $2.00 to $2.50.
KANSAS CITY.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
ATCHISON.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
FT. SCOTT.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hours.
LYONS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. On strike.
MUSKEGON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.
JACKSON.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.25.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MENOMONEE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
KALAMAZOO.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ANN ARBOR.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MANISTEE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
MCGINNISVILLE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
W. BAY CITY.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. 9 hours.
ST JOSEPH.—Dull: $1.25 to $2.25. Full.
SAGINAW CITY.—On strike.
PORT HURON.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—$1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PEORIA.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
QUINCY.—Fair; $1.25 to 2.25. 59 hours.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. Stay away. 9 hours.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
TOWN OF LAKE.—Fair; 35c. per hour; 8 hours.
ALTON.—Slack; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
ENGLEWOOD.—Slow; $1.50 to $3. 8 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.50.
PARK MANOR.—

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—Dull; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 9 hrs.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25. 9 hours.
SEDALIA.—Business dead; $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Dull; $2.25 to $2.75 Overstocked.
HANNIBAL.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 9 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.
FINDLAY.—Good; $1.50 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MARTINS FERRY.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASILLON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
FOSTORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MIDDLETOWN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00. 59 hrs.
DEFIANCE.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PIQUA.—Flat; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
E. LIVERPOOL.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
WELLSTON.—

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BUCKHANNON, W. Va.—Slack; $1.25 to $2.25.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hrs.
COVINGTON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.
PADUCAH, KY.—Medium; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
PRINCETON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
LYNCHBURG, VA.—Fair; $2.50.
NORFOLK, VA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
PETERSBURGH, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
CHARLESTON, S.C.—Overstocked; $1.25 to $2.50.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
SHREVEPORT, LA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00.
CHATTANOOGA. TENN.—Crowded; $1.25 to $2.25.
JACKSON, TENN.—
NASHVILLE, TENN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. Crowded
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. Stay away.
ANNISTON, ALA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BESSEMER, ALA.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
DECATUR, ALA.—
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Slacking up; $1.20 to $2.00
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50.
BILOXI, MISS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. 9 hours.

FLORIDA.

BARTOW.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
KEY WEST.—Unsteady; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
ST. AUGUSTINE.—Cro'ded; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away
PENSACOLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN.—Crowded; $2 to $3.
HILLSBORO.—Quiet; $2.50.
FORT WORTH.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. Stay away.
GAINESVILLE.—Fair; $2.25.
EL PASO.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH.—Dull, $1.50 to $2.50. Crowded.
BRUNSWICK.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
AUGUSTA.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away. 58 hrs.
THOMASVILLE.—Fair; $1.20 to $2.00.
MACON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.

REMARQUES ACCOMPAGNE D'ELOGES POUR LE ZELE D'EPLOIYE A NOTRE UNION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24th, 1888.

A NOS CONFRÈRES DES UNIONS FRANÇAISES.

C'est avc joie que je vois progressée notre organisation aussi rappidement que nous pouvious l'esperer, Mais il est vrai que la Fraternité des charpentiers and menuisier de l'Amerique a ses mérites qu 'il faut justifiès; car les grandes avantages auquelles nous participons en y appartenant ne s'aurais être que déjà suffisant pour insister, tout les charpentiers et menuisiers qui en prennent connaissance, à nous rejoindre sans delai. Ce qui prouve encore sou excellence, est sou agrandisement qui Topère avec une rapidité qui nous donne l'espoir d'un avemir brillant: Cardeja sou chemin est formé à travers les deux Ameriques, elle y a beaucoup amélioré l'etat de notre métier, Car grace a nos organisations, si aujourd'hui nons avons que huit heures d'ouvrages par jour, et a de meilleur gages que nous avious pour dix heures. Il est vrai chers confreres que nous avons sans doutes des adversaires, Mais qu' avous nous à craindre d'eux; rieudutout comme vous le dis le (Charpentier) de Decembre dans l'article qui traite sur l'essai des K. of L. pour organisé un district de charpentier Mais sous des mauvais principes comme vous le prouve cette article, Mais cela nous aidera plutot que de nous nuire, car s'ils veulent réellement se déclaré adversaires poer nous combattre, que peuvent ils faire sans armes, tandis que nous qui avous pour défense, les grandes avantages des Béneéfices de Mortalité, de Maladie ou secour de greve Qui vout nous servir pour nous attirer ceux qui comprenent leur propre intérét.

Voila ce qui nous donne pleine espoir de réussi pour nos deux Unions Nouvelles a Montréal àuquelles je dois mes meilleurs Eloges pour leur zele et prompt succès. Aussi oserai-je présenter, mes sinceres félicitatous à notre S. G. P. J. McGuire qui à été et qui est encore pour nous un vrai succès, par sa conduite dans les choses à bomnes fin; Aussi coume je sais que nous avous été tres honorablement representer à la Federation Americaine du travail tenue à Baltimore en Decembre dernier, par ce même homme qui nous est devoné. En termmaut ye vous paie de ne pas oubliez le passage de F. W. qui dis.

La Faaternité Humaine est le germe principal du Salut Social. Et aucune idée contraire a sou eeprit est logiquement just. Toutes reclames et aspirations, qui font suite a sou existance sout garrantias et obtenu.

Ceci est mi plus in moins que la vérité croyes moi voite est.

M. E. L.

NEW YORK State Federation of Labor met January 17-21 at Albany, N. Y., with delegates representing 164,000 trades unionists. Much valuable work was done, and among the officers, Bro. E. J. Lake, of Troy, was elected Secretary.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

JAN. 7.—Delegates were present from Union 119, Newark, N. J., in reference to disapproved claims of Brothers Bond and Graham. Regular order suspended to give them a hearing. Decisions in said claims reaffirmed, and delegates of Union 119 were convinced the claimants for benefit were over three months in arrears.

Protest Union 34, Minneapolis, Minn., asking for reconsideration of Johnson claim. G. S instructed to make further inquiries.

Protest Union 33, Boston, Mass., in regard to Sullivan and Zeller claims. Upon production of satisfactory evidence, action in Sullivan claim was reconsidered and claim approved. In the Zeller claim further evidence necessary.

Order drawn on G. S. for $65.18 from Protective Fund to aid Union 130, Brockton, Mass.

Auditing committee reported having audited the accounts of G. S. for Nov. and Dec., 1887, and found them correct. Report received.

John J. Maguire reported visit of himself and G. S. to New York to the U. O. in favor of amalgamation. Report received.

Resolved: E. B. recommend the local unions be called on to render voluntary financial aid to the Lehigh miners in their present struggle. Carried.

JAN. 12.—Telegram E. Saginaw, Mich., from Union 163 wanting aid. E. B. decide that Union 163 be referred to decision of Nov 22, 1887.

Appeal J. Grover, Union 111, Lawrence, Mass., suspended from benefit on account of charges preferred in a court of law. The union not having passed upon the charges E. B. decide the member is in benefit until tried in due form by the union and found guilty under Art. 5, Sec. 2, page 27.

Protest Union 145, Pawtucket, in disapproved claim of Thos. Armitage, union in arrears. Answer of G. S. endorsed.

Com. from a member Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., asking if it is legal for the union to compel payment for an entertainment ticket where members did not attend the entertainment given by the union. E. B. decide that such action is in the form of an assessment, and in such a case it must be general on all the members alike, but if partial and imposed only on a few, it is illegal.

Com. Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., asking for an appropriation to Aug. J. Metzger to organize certain cities in Minnesota. E. B. appropriated $15.00 to begin with, to organize Stillwater, Minn. Brother Metzger to do the work.

On motion $20.00 more was added to the $30.00 previously appropriated (making $50.00 in all) to send out F. J. Lake, of Troy, N. Y., as organizer, with power to draw further to the extent of $100 for any reasonable expenses in organizing.

Com. from Carpenters' Council of Pittsburg and vicinity, asking indorsement of their constitution and trade rules for 1888. Constitution approved. G. S. instructed to secure further information as to Trade Rules.

Com. Union 10, Detroit. E. B. decide Union 10 can entertain the charges against W. F. Abrams, G. S. given special instructions in the case.

Claim Mrs A. Loiseth, Union 147, Sioux City, disapproved (member over three months in arrears.)

JAN. 14.—Claims approved: Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Futter, Mrs. Thorn, Wm. Leonhard, Robert Press, John Seyfried.

Claims referred: Frank McGinley (for a clearer abstract), Mrs. M. A. De Haven (for duration of disease), Mrs. M. H. Mabrey (for duration of disease).

Claims disapproved: Mrs. Mary A. Marshall, Union 288, Homestead, Pa. (in arrears for three months' dues on Oct. 9, and paid Oct 20)

Protest Union 124, Syracuse, N. Y., in Chapman claim, disapproved. Claim reconsidered, and G. S. instructed to get further information.

Partial report received from committee investigating affairs of Union 57.

Order drawn for $10.00 in favor of John J. Maguire, Second Gen'l. Vice-Pres. to organize Chester, Pa.

On motion $5,000 of General Fund was ordered to be put on deposit at 2 per cent. interest in the Fidelity Safe and Trust Company, to be deposited by the General Treasurer in his name, and subject only to sight drafts signed by the Gen'l. Treasurer and countersigned by the Gen. Sec.

JAN. 21.—Com. Union 36, Oakland, Cal., reporting expulsion of R. Stevens for misappropriating funds sent him in May, 1886, for organizing purposes. Action of Union 36 approved.

Com. Union 130, Brockton, Mass., returning check for $65.18, sent to aid them, as not sufficient. Received, and money placed in reserve as Protective Fund.

Union 148, Lincoln, Neb., desiring appointment of T. E. Hosman as Organizer. Request granted and referred to G. P.

Com. Union 10, announcing appeal to next convention in the Tuggey claim. Filed.

Com. Union 35, San Rafael satisfied with decision of E. B. in disapproving Bailey claim.

Protest Union 199, S. Chicago, in regard to Fritz Behn claim, disapproved. Former decision of E. B. reaffirmed.

Com. L. Doebert, Buffalo, N. Y., in regard to his power of attorney in balance due on the Fritz claim. Answer of G. S. approved.

Com. Union 119, Newark, N. J., requesting allowance on account of over-paid tax. Answer of G. S. approved.

Com. Union 132, Richmond, Va., asking permission to reinstate J. Barnes, expelled for violation of trade rules. Permission granted provided he receives a two-third vote of the union.

Com. Union 186, Steubenville, O., asking support of E. B. imaking demand for a fixed scale of wages this coming season. E. B recommend Union 186 to make a movement, first to reduce the hours about May 1 next G. S. given special instructions and decision of E. B. reserved.

Com Union 163, E. Saginaw, Mich., asking assistance in their strike. E. B. reaffirm their decision of Nov. 22.

Protest in Mrs. Anna Maier claim, Rochester, N. Y., laid over for fuller particulars

Protest Union 34, Minneapolis, Minn., in the Chapman claim, disapproved. E. B. rule the union must forward their ledger or a better abstract, before further action can be taken.

Claims approved: Mrs. Mary A. Chapman and Mrs. Margaret Williams. On reading of a letter from Bro. J. C. Doyle, Boston, Mass., the claim on death of B. Zeller, was approved conditionally.

Claims referred: H. Waiters, Union 52, Charleston, S. C., to inquire why last two payments of dues were not made on regular meeting nights; Mrs Mary A. DeHaven, Union 8, Philadelphia, (to inquire duration of disease).

JAN. 25.—Appeal D. R. Commegys, Union 147, Sioux City, Iowa, against $50 fine for violation of trade rules. E. B. decide appointment of Com. of Investigation was not made in a legal manner, and as there is no penalty provided in their trade rules, the penalty is illegal and excessive.

On motion, $25 was appropriated to Robt. T. Swallow, of Chicago, for organizing purposes, and he to have power to draw further up to $50, for expenses in organizing.

Com. Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., asks: Can a member who leaves the trade and works at something else, keep up his membership and be in benefit? *Answer*—Yes, provided he does not enter some occupation with more risks than at the trade. Second, can a member who takes a withdrawal-card and goes into the saloon business and intends to run a temperance bar, be readmitted on his withdrawal, and be entitled to benefits? To this the E. B. decide in the negative, for the reason that in many such cases the temperance bar is merely a "blind" to sell intoxicants secretly in violation of law. Third, can a disabled member, unfit to work at the trade, keep a temperance bar and retain his membership? E. B. answer yes, on the ground he has not applied for or taken a withdrawal-card.

Com. Union 163, E. Saginaw, asking E. B. to reconsider and to give them financial aid. E. B decline to do so.

On motion, G. S. is instructed to publish notice in our JOURNAL, that all unions desiring to protest disapproved claims, etc., must notify the G. S. and G. P. of their intention to do so, and their reasons for such appeal. Such notice to be filed before March 15, 1888, and all protests heresfter must be filed within thirty days after decision of E. B. is rendered.

G. S reported following list of unions lapsed 39, Athens, Pa.; 44, Waterbury, Conn; 60, Hillsboro, Tex; 73, Leavenworth, Kan.; 120, Ansonia, Conn.; 126, New Haven, Conn.; 175, Davenport, Iowa; 179, Middletown, Conn; 183, Boston; 184, Boston; 254, Anniston, Ala; 265, Defiance, O.; 299, Scottdale, Pa; 332, Flint, Mich.

JAN. 28.—Telegram from J. Fleming, E. Saginaw received and filed.

Com from Union 53, Rutland, Vermont, in the rehearing of the Meyer case, received, and action of union endorsed

Com. from a committee of Union 19, New Albany, Ind., stating they propose to appeal the Noell claim to a special convention to be called immediately. G. S instructed to inform them that though their communication has not come officially through the Rec. Sec. of Union 19, yet it is received and filed, and hereafter all such business must be attested by the Rec. Sec.

Appeal Union 288, Homestead, Pa., in regard to a local assessment levied by them on their members for the burial of a destitute brother. The evidence submitted shows the assessment had been legally levied, and the E. B. decided the action of the union constitutional, and Union 288 has the right to collect said assessment and charge the same as dues.

Com. Union 237, Allegheny, Pa., in regard to John Kiskall's right to disability benefit. He fractured his ankle last June, and failed to notify the General Secretary within the sixty days allowed by the constitution. G. S. instructed to inform Union 237 that the claim is illegal.

Com. Carpenters' United Council, Newark, N. J., requesting E. B. to organize a union of the B in New York City at once. G. S instructed to answer that the question of amalgamation is now being voted on in the U. O., and we must await a few weeks longer for result of vote.

Com. Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., asking decision of E. B. whether a summons from a Committee of Investigation on charges against a member, is legal without seal of union or signature of Rec. Sec. Under Art. V, Sec 5 page 27, E. B. decide in affirmative.

Appeal Union 89, Mobile, Ala., in regard to Bro. Chas Compton, over 60 years three months in arrears, but not suspended. E. B decide he is in benefit six months after squaring up, but if he is suspended, he can only come in again as an honorary member without benefit.

On information furnished in detail by the Carpenters Council of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Districts, their trade rules were unanimously approved.

Claim approved, Mrs L. Murry.

Claims disapproved: H Waiters, Union 52, Charleston, S. C. (union in arrears).

Com. Union 119, Newark, N. J., in regard to alleged claim of G. G. Brown, answer of G. S endorsed.

Com. from F. S., Union 119, presenting bill of $81.24 for over-paid tax. G. S instructed to make further inquiries.

On motion, an order for $4,000 was drawn on the G. S in favor of the General Treasurer, to be banked by him as previously ordered by the E. B., so to have $6000 to be placed at interest in the Fidelity Trust Co., and $2000 to remain in the Penn National Bank.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

W. H. W., *Topeka, Kan.*—If a brother on traveling card is visiting or working for several weeks in a strange city, when the new password is issued, is he not entitled to get it from the President of the local union where he is located, without sending to the Local Union where he came from?

ANSWER.—Yes, he should certainly be entitled to get it from the union where he works; provided he shows a clear card.

CHAS. HAUS, *Topeka, Kan.*—When a member is over three months in arrears should our Union pay tax for him.

ANSWER.—No! your union should not. Capita tax should only be paid on all members in good standing. According to our constitution, when a member is three months in arrears he is then not in good standing.

W. S. WEEKS, *Chicago, Ill*—Will we have to procure a new bond for our former Treasurer he has been re-elected? Will not his old bond do?

ANSWER.—A new bond will have to be procured for all Treasurers; or, with the consent of the bondsman, the old bond can be renewed if properly signed and attested in legal form to that effect. Hereafter a form of blank bond will be issued from the general office that will remedy this difficulty.

REDUCE THE HOURS OF LABOR.

Labor-saving machinery has, of late years, made such gigantic strides in every branch of industry, that manual labor is being rapidly supplanted by sinews of steel and muscles of iron, and since science and invention are the common property of our race, and not the exclusive inheritance of the few, it is only between man and man that all should alike share the relief and blessings which they bring. So far, however, all those blessings have been quietly pocketed by monopolists and employers of labor, while, as J. S. Mill assures us, "It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being." We maintain, therefore, that the industrial classes should rise like one man in self-defence, and demand that the hours of labor should be reduced from time to time, in the same proportion as machinery supplements manual labor in the production of wealth. If the hours of toil are not reduced to protect the industrial classes, a system of land monopoly, assisted by labor-saving machinery, must sooner or later, in every country, starve the great majority to fatten the few, and it is simply amazing that labor has not long since rebelled against such a flagrant injustice.—*New Zealand Watchman.*

A DREAMER.

(For THE CARPENTER.)

Deem him not idle, that he gazed
On purpling dawns and restless sea;
Stood oft by sunset splendors dazed,
Or wrapt in night's deep mystery.

Nor chide him, that in leafy wood
With folded arms he lingered long;
Claiming with nature brotherhood,
Enraptured by the thrush's song.

And marvel not that in the ways
Of busy life he ne'er was seen;
But wandered where the zephyr plays,
By bubbling brook and covert green.

Call him not idle—for behold!
Fresh from the hillside and the glen
In silvern speech and phrase of gold,
He tells the ways of God to men.

—PROF. SLACK DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MIGRATORY WORKERS.

HOW FOREIGNERS LABOR HERE AND RETURN HOME IN DULL TIMES.

NEW YORK.—A curious phase of the labor question interests just now the workmen in the building trades.

It is well known that English and Scotch workmen of these trades come to this city in the spring, remain until the slack season begins and then return home.

This practice has existed for a number of years, but has increased the past two years, and especially in the season just closed. The flitting of these birds of passage between the two shores is limited, with a few outside exceptions, to the bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and brown stone and granite cutters.

There has been no united action by the unions affected, because in some of the trades the presence of the foreigners has not been detrimental to the union, and there has been work to go round. This is not so with the carpenters, however. There was not a day during the busiest part of the season that men in that trade were not to be found idle, looking for employment, and in that trade, therefore, the disgruntlement has assumed such proportions that a public agitation of the subject has been resolved upon. Preparations for a public meeting are under way, at which the whole matter will be discussed.

The United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners is particularly exercised on the subject, and the Grand Executive Council has adopted a resolution that no foreigner can become a member of the organization if he has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen of this country. Members of that union, who claim to know what they are talking about, say that at least 500 English and Scotch carpenters came to this city the past year, and that a large proportion of them have left the city or are working on the Equitable Building, Broadway and Liberty streets, where many have received employment while American citizens have remained idle.

"Many men come here year after year," said an officer of the United Order, "and it pays them. They pay about $45 for their fare both ways. They board in mechanics' lodging-houses, paying not more than $5 a week. They bring all their clothing with them, and never spend an unnecessary cent for anything. They work here generally for six months at $3.50 a day. If they remain here twenty-five weeks, they can save at least $300, or £60. That's a pretty snug sum to take home, isn't it? If the trade is very brisk and they work overtime, they make so much more. These men are all unionists, but they belong, as a rule, to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, which has several branches in this city and Brooklyn. All they have to do is to deposit their traveling-card, and they are as good as any American. If these men stay longer than six months and need clothes, they 'know the ropes' and send home for them, receiving the [illegible]ithout having to pay customs duties. [illegible] have known them to even send for their tools when they wanted new ones. During the past year—yes, even now—if you went among the carpenters employed in the Equitable Building, and there have been several hundred at work at one time, you would have found a large percentage of them were foreigners. I have known several instances in which they walked straight from Castle Garden, with their kits of tools, into the building and went to work right way. I don't say they were under contract, but they were sent for by some of their friends.

"I boarded in a house a short time ago," continued the speaker, "and when I awoke one morning, I found half a dozen strangers. They all seemed at home, however. When I found they were carpenters, I was going to give them some advice. 'We know where we are' said one of them. 'We stop here every year.' They went to work next morning. Nearly every carpenter you meet can tell you of the strangers who come here in the spring and leave in the winter."

I HAVE NOTICED that the man who works until he is completely tired out is the man who will squander his money in bar-rooms on his way home. I don't want any more ten-hour men in my shop.—*C. G. Dixon.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS OF LOCAL UNIONS.

Union 94, Providence, R. I., had a public meeting, Feb. 3, General President Shields and others addressed the meeting.—Union 165, E. End, Pittsburgh, Pa., held a rousing meeting, Jan. 31, with a host of able speakers from Pittsburgh.—Union 176, Newport, R. I., on Jan. 9 and Jan. 30, was very successful in having a large attendance at both meetings. Harry C. Vrooman, of Providence, was the speaker.—Union 96, Springfield, Mass., secured Frank K. Foster, of Boston, as speaker on Jan. 24, Bro. Philip H Fagan, of Hartford, Conn., and others also spoke.—Union 1, Chicago, Ill., filled its hall on Jan. 22, to hear an address by the Rev. J. C. Goss, who spoke very favorably of labor organization, J. R. Buchanan, of Chicago, delivered an instructive address.—This system of public and meetings is the life of any organization, when well arranged, with good speakers, they are a source of instruction and profit to the members, and arouse the lagging interest of many.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1888.

To the Workingmen and Sympathizers with Labor of America.

GREETING:—On many hands attempts are being made to crush out the labor organizations of our country and then leave the workingmen to the tender mercies of their employers. In no instance is this more manifest than in the case of the Boss Brewers of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

These employers after amassing colossal fortunes out of their business *refuse to pay living wages*, insist that the workmen shall *toil every day in the week—Sundays included and sever their connection with the Union.*

The action of these grasping, avaricious, and unfair employers should be met by a determination on the part of labor and labor's sympathizers to either compel them to do common justice to their employees or by giving our patronage to others, thus render their title "employers" superfluous.

It is desirable that all will act in the spirit of this circular, to the end that in a short time these Boss Brewers may be brought to their SOBER SENSES and the workmen achieve their just rights.

Remember that Milwaukee Beer is made by non-union men.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, *President,*
American Federation of Labor.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CARPENTER AS A WORKMAN.

The importance of a carpenter about a building, we presume, is very generally recognized by our readers. According to a writer in one of our English exchanges, he has more to do with the construction of a building than any other person employed about it. He supersedes the architect in many cases. The word in the Greek language signifying architect may be translated carpenter, which indicates that the carpenter was, indeed, an important functionary in ancient building operations, although the ordinary conception of ancient buildings, formed in part at least from illustrations of the stone temples which have been handed down to us, very generally leaves out of the account a woodworker of any kind. In modern architecture, whether a building is to be erected of brick or stone, it is the carpenter who takes the lead in the work. He forms all the patterns, guides, templets, and centers for the bricklayer and mason to work to. If a hut is to be built of mud, the poorest of materials, the first step is to procure boards adapted by the carpenter for forming moulds by which this mud is brought into the required form. This, however, is an extreme illustration. In the interior of a house everything depends on the carpenter, and most things, indeed, are done by him. The floors, and the doors, and the windows are almost entirely his work, and he often forms mouldings for the cornices, although they may be put up by the plasterer. If we could improve the taste of the rising generation of carpenters, we should not fear of operating through them on all the various artisans employed in the construction of houses, and ultimately, on the general taste of the whole community. This fact is generally recognized in business, for the shrewd advertiser, whenever he wants to make a market for his goods, picks upon the carpenter as to the man most likely to appreciate what is really good, and to advocate the employment of that which adds to the convenience or comfort of a house or cheapens its cost.

RECEIPT FOR MARKING TOOLS.

Take one-half pint of soft water, one tablespoonful of blue vitriol, and one tablespoonful of common salt; which is ready for use as soon as ingredients are dissolved. How to use it: Cover the tool to be marked with common soap, write name with sharp instrument, apply fluid, and let stand two minutes, and tool will be marked to satisfaction.

Denver, Col. JOHN Y. KOUNTZE.

AN ITEM REFUSED BY THE SPRINGFIELD PAPERS.

John York, Secretary of Carpenters' Union No. 16, Springfield, Ill., sends us the subjoined news item, with the remark that Union 16 endeavored to secure its publication in the Springfield daily papers, and they declined to publish it. In compliance with a request from Union 16, we cheerfully publish the same. We feel gratified that the journeymen carpenters of America, have a journal of their own, in which to expose all frauds and outrages, such as is here narrated:

"After inducing carpenters to go to Springfield, Ill., to Fort Riley, G. D. Hullinger & Son are requiring their men to sign a contract like the following:

I,—do agree to work for G. D. Hullinger & Son at fifteen cents per hour [some are paid as high as twenty-two and a-half cents per hour] to be paid on the 20th day of each month, the said G. D. Hullinger & Son to keep twenty days pay back until final settlement; and I do further agree that if I should be discharged or quit work, that I will wait until the regular pay day for my wages. Signed——

For refusing to sign this contract several Springfield men were discharged, after going to Fort Riley, Kansas."

EPOCHAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ARCHITECTURE.

1.—PRE-HISTORIC. Earthen Mounds, sometimes of vast extent, and in the form of animals, lake dwellings, cliff dwellings, together with Druidical circles.

2.—EGYPTIAN. Granite, basalt, and marble; temples of immense size, tombs, and pyramids; colossal statuary and brightly colored wall-decoration in figures in intaglio.

INDIAN architecture partakes of some of these features.

3.—ASSYRIAN. Bricks, baked clay, and marble as internal panelling. Spacious palaces, probably with upper stories of wood. Rude and gigantic statuary; walls are ornamented with historical bas-reliefs, probably colored.

JEWISH architecture and that of PERSIA had a general resemblance.

4.—CYCLOPEAN. Granite, stone, and marble, Walls, &c., built of gigantic blocks, as those of Tyrens, Volterra, &c. Has features in common with the latter prehistoric.

5.—GRECIAN. Marble. Temple and palaces of the most exquisite proportions, supported by columns, and enriched by bas-relief and statuary of the highest excellence. The most beautiful works were constructed between the 7th and 4th century B. C., such as those at Athens, Corinth, Ægina, and Pæstum.

6.—ROMAN. Stone, marble, and bricks, Temples, palaces, theatres, baths, aqueducts, amphitheatres, roads, and sewers. The arch first generally used. Most flourishing from about 50 to 150 A. D.

7.—BYZANTINE, or first Christian era. Stone, parti-colored marble, and brick. Churches and palaces. The dome, introduced by the Romans, was perfected and supplied with pedentives, *e.g.*, the church of St. Sophia. This epoch may be marked by the death of the Emperor Justinian. A.D. 565.

8.—SARACENIC & MAURESQUE. Brick and stucco. Partly derived from the Roman or Byzantine, mingled with Tartar ideas. Mosque and palaces. Horse-shoe arch. Internal walls covered with interlaced patterns (arabesques), in gold and primary colors. No statues or representations of animal life.

9.—GOTHIC, or second Christian era. Stone. Cathedrals and churches. The Gothic or pointed arch. Clustered pillars, vaulted roof, or high-pitched open woodwork ceilings, geometrical window-tracery, and great variety of mouldings. Spires of great altitude. Statues and profuse carved surface ornament in varied relief.

10.—RENAISSANCE or Cinquecento. Stone, marble, brick, and terra-cotta. Forms akin to the Roman and Byzantine with later characteristics, salient features of the Gothic pointed being almost abandoned. Semi-circular arches, and the employment of florid and sometimes tasteless ornamentation are minor characteristics of Renaissance work. Owing, as it did, its birth to the revival of the love of classic art in the fifteenth century, it rehabilitated alike the Grecian column and the Roman dome.

TOLEDO, O.—The Lake Seamen's National Organization held their annual convention in this city, Jan. 6, and during its session Carpenters' Union 25 held a public meeting at which Mr. Richard Powers, of Chicago, President of the Seamen's National Union, delivered a very interesting address.

STANDING DECISIONS.

Jan. 2, 1835.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

Jan. 2, 1885.—A Trustee of a local union can at the same time hold any other office, except that of F. S. or Treasurer.

April 22, 1885.—A union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

July 1, 1885.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

Aug. 12, 1885.—That the local unions exercise care in the admission to membership of married men whose wives are afflicted with any chronic disease or who are over 60 years of age. In such cases if the wife is in ill health or over 60 years of age when the husband is admitted, the Brotherhood will not be liable for any benefit.

Sept. 23, 1885.—Hereafter no person shall be admitted to membership in the B. who is over 60 years of age. This applies to women as well as men.

Feb. 19, 1886.—Where work is taken direct from owner, even if owner furnishes material, it shall not be considered as piece work.

We also favor the licensing of architects.

May 12, 1886.—A member over 60 years of age falling into arrears can not be reinstated in full benefit. He can only be an honorary member.

Oct. 27.—When a candidate is rejected for good cause, he shall not be eligible for membership in any other L. U. under our jurisdiction. The names of all rejected members shall be furnished the G. S. for publication.

In giving grants of money to aid other trades, it is advisable to make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

No final withdrawal card can be given to a member to join the K. of L.

A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union, must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible for nomination for office.

Oct. 27.—No funeral claim shall amount to over $100, where the deceased has no relatives, and all funeral bills must be vouched for by the trustees of the local union.

Oct. 27.—To be in benefit, a member must not be three months in arrears at any time for six months previous to death or disability.

Dec. 28.—Funds of local unions can not be used for political party purposes.

Jan. 4, 1887.—Claimants must be members up to the exact hour required to make their time complete.

All members must be in benefit alike under new Constitution.

Jan. 4.—The G. S. was instructed to caution all local unions and members to refrain from incurring responsibility in the name of the Brotherhood for funeral bills, in advance of approval of claims for benefits. Under our Constitution, all drafts are made payable to the legal heirs, and cannot be made out to cover funeral bills ordered by any union, or any member, except where the deceased has no relatives to conduct his funeral.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes earlier than May first.

Jan. 21.—Unions in the same city and vicinity should charge uniform dues and fees.

Jan. 22.—Donations to aid other trades on strike or lockout can be granted provided condition of local treasury will permit.

Jan. 28.—No member can resign without a majority vote of the L. U. grants the resignation, and no resignation should be accepted without good reasons, and none where there are indications, if offered, to allow a violation of our rules, or to cover contemplated wrong doing. A member who resigns stands the same as if on withdrawal card.

Jan. 28.—No member can vote or indorse an application for a candidate for membership, only in the union to which he pays his dues.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month, forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy can not be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 22.—A member receiving a traveling card without squaring his account, and paying three months in advance is not in benefit.

Feb. 26.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one vicinity not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 2.—It is the decided opinion of the E. B. that the law governing admission of members as to age, health, etc., apply s in the same respect to the wife of a member as to the member himself.

April 2.—After a member to be reinstated has answered all necessary questions in the anteroom, and is reported on favorably, he can be reinstated on a two-third vote of the members present, and without being re-obligated, upon payment of four months' arrears and ten cents for arrears notice. He shall then receive the current quarterly password, and be entitled to a seat and vote in the meetings. No new initiation fee shall be required from a reinstated member, nor need he be re-obligated.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to E. B.

April 27.—G. S. instructed to hereafter require an abstract from the ledger of the L. U. of the account of all claimants for benefit.

April 27.—A member should have his traveling card and deposit it in the union in the city where he is at work, and be governed by the working rules of the union where he is at work. He can be permitted to retain his membership and pay his dues to the local union in the city from which he came.

May 7.—No two unions doing business in the same language shall be allowed to meet within an area of one mile of each other.

May 14.—Young men under 21 can join only as honorary members and be initiated; but they are not in benefit until they are 21 years of age.

June 16.—The occupation of a fireman is hazardous and not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 2.—A member in good standing must be recognized everywhere, if he complies with the trade rules of the city he works in.

July 9.—Two sets of dues, one for winter and one for summer, not allowed.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

June 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material and the latter hires union men and pays union wages by the day is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Widowers with children entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

INTERNATIONAL BRICKLAYERS' UNION.

The Convention of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union held last month at Boston, has been a most important one. Far-reaching action was taken, looking to securing united action between all sections of the building trades, and the nine-hour rule is to be maintained.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, (re-elected) A. Darragh, of St Louis; Vice-President, Andrew McCormick, Toronto, Ont.; Secretary, (re-elected) Thos. O'Dea, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, P. Murray, Buffalo, N. Y. The next convention will be held in Cleveland, O., Jan. 9, 1889.

FESTIVE MOMENTS.

Union 34, MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., grand social Feb. 2, was a gratifying success.—Union 79, ALTON, Ill., first annual ball, Feb. 16.—Union 158, TOPEKA, Kan., second annual ball, at Music Hall, Jan. 26,—Union 22, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., sixth anniversary, entertainment and ball, Feb. 15.—Union 204, OSHKOSH, Wis, had a splendid time Jan 2, and again on Jan. 24.—Union 305, MILWAUKEE, Wis., masquerade ball, Jan. 28.—Union 88, TOWN OF LAKE, Ill., gave a free public entertainment Jan. 30.—Union 143, CANTON, O., second annual ball Jan. 12.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Februar 1888.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Fachgenossen, meidet folgende Städte:

Da in folgenden Städten das Geschäft gegenwärtig sehr flau ist, und demzufolge Viele arbeitslos sind, so werden die Zimmerleute ersucht, fern zu bleiben:

Pasadena, Cal.	Troy, N. Y.
Quincy, Jll.	Detroit, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.	New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, Jll.	St. Paul, Minn.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Topeka, Kan.
Boston, Mass.	Augusta, Ga.
Canton, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
San Diego, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Springfield, Mo.	Pensacola, Fla.
Rock Island, Jll.	Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.	E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Jll.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.	

Acht Stunden Arbeit.

Nachfolgender Artikel ist aus der Feder des verstorbenen Jra Stewart, eines der fähigsten Arbeiter-Reformer der Neu-England-Staaten. Obwohl derselbe bereits im Jahre 1863 geschrieben wurde, ist er noch heute zutreffend und höchst lehrreich und wir empfehlen ihn unseren Mitgliedern zur geeigneten Beachtung:

„Ja," sagte ein Arbeiter, „ich würde gewiß sehr gern weniger Stunden arbeiten, aber ich kann bei zehn Stunden kaum genug zum Leben für mich und meine Familie verdienen."

Nun, mein Lieber, so eigenthümlich es Dir auch auf den ersten Blick erscheinen mag, es ist eine Thatsache, daß Dein Lohn nicht dauernd erhöht werden kann, so lange nicht die Arbeitszeit verkürzt wird. Ist es Dir noch nie aufgefallen, daß Diejenigen, welche am längsten und angestrengtesten arbeiten, den kärglichsten Lohn bekommen, während Diejenigen deren Arbeit leichter ist, mehr erhalten und Viele, die gar nichts thun, noch mehr erhalten wie alle beide? Du erhälst Deinen kümmerlichen Lohn, gerade weil Du so viele Stunden schaffst, und ich will Dir jetzt zeigen, warum dies der Fall ist und warum eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit für die Masse eine Erhöhung der Löhne bedingt.

Es ist nicht viel länger als 300 Jahre, da glaubte man noch allgemein, die Sonne drehe sich um die Erde; doch Copernicus entdeckte schließlich den Irrthum und wies nach, daß die Erde sich um die Sonne drehe. Und so giebt es noch viele andere Fälle, in welchen die Menschheit gezwungen war zu gestehen, daß das, was man bisher für unbedingt richtig angenommen, falsch und gerade das Gegentheil der Fall ist. Als Sir Rowland Hill zuerst die Behauptung aufstellte, daß eine Reducirung des Postportos die Einnahmen dafür vergrößern würde, stieß er auf dieselbe ungläubige Aufnahme, der wir heute begegnen, daß im Verhältniß, wie die Arbeitszeit reducirt wird, auch die Löhne in die Höhe gehen, bis schließlich jeder Arbeiter den vollen Ertrag seiner Leistung erhält.

Es ist Thatsache, daß Leute, welche übermäßig arbeiten, in der Regel aller Gelegenheit beraubt sind, mehr zu fordern, als zur Befriedigung ihrer dringendsten Lebensbedürfnisse nothwendig ist, während Andere, welche nur mäßig arbeiten, Zeit finden, ihren Geschmack zu bilden, und sich höhere Bedürfnisse anzugewöhnen, als die bloße Befriedigung der Nahrungssorgen.

Wie können Leute angespornt werden, höhere Löhne zu fordern, wenn sie wenig oder gar keine Zeit oder Kraft mehr haben, um die Vortheile zu genießen, welche ihnen die höheren Löhne bieten sollen?

Nehmen wir zur Erläuterung des Gesagten ein recht drastisches Beispiel — das eines Fabrikarbeiters oder Handwerkers, der vierzehn Stunden täglich beschäftigt ist. Seine Arbeit beginnt um halb fünf Uhr Morgens und endet nicht vor halb acht Uhr Abends. Wie viele Zeitungen oder Bücher kann er dann noch lesen? Was für Zeit bleibt ihm zur Erholung und Fortbildung? Wie kann er sich dem Vergnügen oder seiner Familie widmen? Wird er nicht aus mangelndem Verständniß ebenso leicht gegen seine wahren Interessen stimmen, als für dieselben? Was ist überhaupt seine Ansicht werth und wer wird ihn darum befragen? Und was fragt die Gesellschaft darnach, ob er glücklich oder unglücklich, gesund oder krank, lebend oder todt ist? Sein ganzes Dasein dreht sich um arbeiten, essen und schlafen, und im Hintergrund droht ihm noch das schreckliche Gespenst der Arbeitslosigkeit, denn Arbeit meint für ihn Brot – blos das und nicht mehr. Er ist entnervt durch die aufreibende Arbeit, er ist fast ohne alle Hoffnung. Stellt Euch nur den einförmigen Weg vor, den er täglich zurücklegen muß, von der Wohnung nach der Fabrik und von der Fabrik nach der Wohnung, immer das ewige Einerlei, ohne Unterbrechung, ohne Ruh und Rast. Halb acht Uhr naht endlich heran, und sobald die Räder stille stehen, nimmt er seinen Rock und eilt im Dunkeln nach Hause, halb todt vor Erschöpfung und Hunger, seine einzige Gedanken sind: Nahrung und Schlaf; für weiter nichts hat er Verständniß.

Wenden wir unsern Blick von der vierzehnstündigen Arbeitszeit zu der achtstündigen, und wir werden sofort sehen, daß das Geheimniß zwischen niedrigen und hohen Löhnen ihren Grund hat in dem gewaltigen Unterschied, welchen die beiden Systeme in den Lebensbedürfnissen und Lebensgewohnheiten der Massen schaffen.

Nach dem Achtstunden-System beginnt die Arbeit um sieben Uhr Morgens und endet, da anderthalb Stunden Mittagspause stattfindet, um halb fünf Uhr Nachmittags, anstatt um halb acht Uhr Abends. Denkt aufmerksam über den großen Unterschied nach zwischen dem Mann, der seine Arbeit um halb acht Uhr Abends verläßt (also die meiste Zeit im Dunkeln), nnd jenem, der bereits um halb fünf Uhr nach Hause gehen kann, also drei Stunden früher. Bedenkt ferner den großen Unterschied zwischen diesen beiden Systemen, welcher die täglichen Bedürfnisse und Gedanken Aller kontrollirt, welche unter ihnen leben müssen.

Man kann schwerlich zu lange an diesem Punkt verweilen, denn auf ihn läßt sich die gesammte sociale Frage zurückführen — Armuth und Reichthum, Laster und Tugend, Unwissenheit und Wissen. Die Thorheiten, Laster und Verbrechen unserer heutigen Civilisation stehen mit dieser Frage im Zusammenhang, und die Versuchung ist fast unwiderstehlich, die einfache und an sich minder wichtige Thatsache, daß Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit Erhöhung der Löhne in sich schließt, vor den weit wichtigeren und größeren Resultaten wollen wir gar nicht reden, die sie mit sich im Gefolge haben muß.

Die bloße Erhöhung der Löhne ist der erste Schritt auf der langen Bahn, die schließlich in einer gleichmäßigen Vertheilung der geschaffenen Werthe enden muß, denn die Löhne werden so lange steigen, bis die Lohnarbeit ganz abgeschafft ist. Doch wir müssen uns vor Allem an die erste einfache Thatsache halten, daß eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit Erhöhung der Löhne mit sich bringt, und sind wir von der Wahrheit dieses Satzes überzeugt, dann können wir denselben weiter entwickeln, bis zu dem Punkt, den wir bereits angedeutet haben.

Adolf Douai.

Das arbeitende Volk hat einen seiner treuesten, aufopferungsvollsten und fähigsten Vorkämpfer verloren. In Brooklyn starb am 21. Januar im Alter von beinahe 70 Jahren Dr. Adolf Douai, der als Lehrer, Denker und Schriftsteller in den weitesten Kreisen die höchste Achtung genoß. Er war einer der wenigen Gelehrten, welche ihr Wissen und Können nicht den Reichen und Mächtigen zur Verfügung stellen, um Reichthümer zu sammeln. Er that einfach das, wozu ihn, unbekümmert um deren Gunst und Beifall, sein Gerechtigkeitsgefühl und seine tiefe Kenntniß der wirthschaftlichen Verhältnisse führte; er befürwortete und erstrebte die Befreiung des arbeitenden Volkes von der Bevormundung und Unterdrückung durch das Kapital. Für Erreichung dieses Zieles war er unermüdlich thätig als Schriftsteller, Redner und Lehrer, und um dieses Strebens willen hat er Verfolgungen erlitten und gegen Noth und Entbehrungen um die Existenz gekämpft. Fast an jeder Arbeiterzeitung, die hier seit der Entwickelung der Arbeiterbewegung entstand, war er thätig und hat belehrend und berathend für das Wohl des arbeitenden Volkes gewirkt, wozu er durch sein vielseitiges und gründliches Wissen befähigt war, wie Wenige. An der New-Yorker Volkszeitung war er seit ihrer Gründung als Redakteur thätig. Ehre seinem Andenken!

Kein Milwaukee Bier mehr.

Folgender Aufruf ist von der American Federation of Labor gutgeheißen worden: Wir empfehlen den Mitgliedern, das oben erwähnte Gebräu ebenso zu meiden, als Scab- und Tenementhaus-Cigarren.

Kameraden und Brüder! Der Ruf um Hilfe ist an Euch ergangen und Ihr habt ihn gehört.

Aus allen Theilen des Landes sind uns von der organisirten Arbeiterschaft ohne Ausnahme, ob Knight of Labor oder offene Gewerkschaften, Hunderte von Sympathie-Beschlüssen zugegangen.

Habt Dank ihr organisirten Arbeiter Allerorts, für Euer Solidaritätsgefühl und brüderliche Hülfe in diesem für uns so schweren Kampfe.

Noch ist der Feind nicht besiegt, immer noch begegnen uns die Milwaukee Brauerfürsten, die von dem Schweiße der Arbeiter zu Millionären geworden sind, mit Hohn, immer noch trinken organisirte Arbeiter aus Unkenntniß Milwaukee Bier.

Helft! Helft! Was in Euren Kräften steht, sucht Aufklärung überall hin zu verbreiten, damit das übermüthige Kapital nicht über organisirte Arbeit triumphirt.

Mit brüderlichem Gruß,

Die National-Executive der Vereinigten Brauereiarbeiter der Ver. Staaten.

— Die Höhe der Arbeitslöhne ist von drei Dingen abhängig: Regelmäßigkeit der Beschäftigung, Summe der gelieferten Arbeit und Kaufkraft des Arbeitslohnes. Ziehen wir diese drei Punkte in Erwägung, so finden wir, daß der amerikanische Arbeiter nicht besser bezahlt ist als der europäische.

Frank Hurd.

Nationale Gewerks-Distrikte

sind bei den Arbeitsrittern gegenwärtig auf der Tagesordnung. Es vergeht keine Woche, ohne daß man von einem neugebildeten oder in der Bildung begriffenen Gewerksdistrikt hörte. Während der letzten Woche haben, soweit zu unsrer Kenntniß gekommen, die Knights von vier Gewerken die Bildung eines nationalen Distrikts unternommen, das sind: die Schuhmacher, die Pferdebahn-Angestellten, die Feilenmacher, die Anstreicher und Tapezirer.

Diese Bewegung muß allmälig die ganze Struktur des Ordens umgestalten, sie wird denselben immer mehr in einen großen Gewerkschaftsbund verwandeln. Das ist eine interessante und belehrende Erscheinung. Gegen den Widerstand ihrer Führer wird diese Organisation durch die Logik der Thatsachen in eine Bahn getrieben, die von dem Plane der Gründer fundamental abweicht. Die Gründer wollten aus dem Orden eine halb politisch-erzieherische und halb ökonomische Organisation machen, und legten deßhalb auf die Verbindung der verschiedensten Gewerke in den gemischten Distrikten Gewicht. Diese Distrikte hätten für die politische Aktion zweckmäßige Organe werden können; für die ökonomische Aktion waren sie untauglich. Noch im vorigen Jahre waren die leitenden Kreise des Ordens für diese Wahrheit unzugängig; heute reden die Herren bereits davon den Orden auf der Gewerksdistriktsbasis zu reorganisiren.

Beschleunigt wurde diese Entwickelung des Ordens offenbar durch den Aufschwung, den die offenen Gewerkschaften seit Begründung der "American Federation of Labor" genommen haben. Aber dieser Aufschwung ist nicht allein auf die naturgemäßere Organisationsform der Föderation zurückzuführen, sondern er ist hauptsächlich zu danken dem fortschrittlichen politischen Standpunkt, den die Föderation eingenommen hat und durch den sie sich mit der politischen Klassenbewegung in Einklang gesetzt hat. Solange der Orden sich nicht auch in letzterer Hinsicht in Reih' und Glied stellt, muß er trotz seiner Mitgliederzahl in's Hintertreffen kommen. —(Möbelarbeiter Journal.)

Fortschritt der Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute u. Bauschreiner.

Die Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner hat im Dezember 16 neue Lokal-Unions organisirt. Dieselben sind: No. 149, Princeton, Ky.; 174, Jackson, Tenn.; 206, New Castle, Pa.; 207, St. Augustine, Fla. (Farbige); 351, Seattle, Washington Territorium; 352, Anderson, Ind.; 353, Beatrice, Nebr.; 354, Fort Scott, Kansas; 355, Buffalo, N. Y. (Deutsch); 221, Arlington, Mass.; 222, Butler, Pa.; 223, Lyons, Kansas; 232, Milburn, N. J.; 37, Shamokin; 39, Cleveland (Böhmisch); 60, Indianapolis (Deutsch).

Unterstützung für die Striker im Lehigh Thal.

Die General-Exekutive der Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner hat an alle Lokal-Unions der Brüderschaft einen Appell erlassen, in welcher die Mitglieder derselben aufgefordert werden, den Lehigh Kohlengräbern, welche in so energischer und männlicher Weise für die Erhaltung ihrer Freiheit und ihrer Organisation kämpfen, ihre volle finanzielle Unterstützung zu Theil werden zu lassen. Gelder können an die Addresse, P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa., eingesandt werden.

— Die Brauereibesitzer Milwaukee's, über deren Fabrikat schon seit Wochen ein Boycott seitens der gesammten organisirten Arbeiter verhängt wurde, scheinen die Wirkung desselben immer mehr zu spüren, und sie haben am 25. Januar ihren letzten Trumpf mit der Erklärung ausgespielt, daß Jeder, welcher sich binnen 24 Stunden nicht schriftlich verpflichtet, seine Gewerkschaft zu verlassen, entlassen sei.—Wenn alle Arbeiter das Milwaukee Bier wie Gift meiden, so wird es nur die Frage einer sehr kurzen Zeit sein, auch diese Geldprotzen zur Raison zu bringen.

— Voriges Jahr sind 34,000,000 Tonnen Anthracit-Kohlen gegraben worden, davon 7,500,000 in den Gruben der Reading. An diesen und am Transport derselben hat sie über 12 Millionen Reinprofit gehabt. Die Kohlengräber verlangen einen größeren Antheil im Betrag von etwa 700,000 Dollars; das macht auf die Woche nicht viel mehr als einen halben Dollar per Kopf. Und darum dreht sich hauptsächlich der Streit. Denn hätte die Compagnie den Lohn weiter gezahlt, so wären die Miner auch nicht ausgestanden und der Eisenbahn-Strike wäre verloren gewesen. Es ist außerdem noch zu erwähnen, daß die mehrmalige Preis-Erhöhung der Kohlen im Laufe der letzten Monate erst recht in der Rechnung dieses Jahres zum Ausdruck kommen wird. Corbin und Genossen behaupten fälschlich, die Lohnerhöhung müsse eine Preissteigerung nach sich ziehen, während sie thatsächlich schon zuvor einen zwanzigfachen Aufschlag der Lohnzulage gemacht hatten. Das Publikum glaubt aber die Versicherungen dieser Schwindler längst nicht mehr.

— Geld auf Zinsen zu leihen ist verabscheuungswürdig und ist die unnatürlichste aller Gebräuche, Geld zu verdienen. Durch eine solche Anwendung des Geldes geht dasselbe für seinen eigentlichen Zweck verloren, der darin bestand, daß es nur ein einfaches Tauschmittel war und wird auf eine unnatürliche Weise vermehrt.—Aristoteles.

— Brotherhood of Carpentrs and Joiners of America von Troy bemerken, daß sie seit dem Genuß der Staat Branch in Albany bereits mit aller Macht das Milwaukee'r Bier bekämpfen und nicht darin erlahmen wollen. Die gleiche Erklärung giebt die Lokal-Union der Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 2, in Cincinnati, O., ab.

— In der am 18. Januar in Boston stattfindenden Schluß-Sitzung der Maurer-Convention, wurden folgende Beamten erwählt: Präsident, A. Darragh, St. Louis; Vice-Präsident, Andrew McCormich, Toronto; Sekretär, Thomas O'Dea, Cohoes; und Schatzmeister, Patrick Murray, Buffalo. Die nächste Convention wird am 9. Januar 1889 in Cleveland stattfinden.

— Die Benchmen und Andere in den Fabriken beschäftigten Arbeiter haben die Absicht, eine Lokal-Union unter der Jurisdiktion der Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners zu gründen. Es besteht bereits bereits eine Organisation dieser Branche, doch hofft man, dieselbe durch eine Vereinigung mit der Brüderschaft zu verstärken. Etwa 200 Man sind hier in dieser Branche beschäftigt.

— Der große Strike der Angestellten an dem Reading Eisenbahnnetz, der gleich im Anfang verloren schien, ist durch das Eingreifen der Kohlengräber des ganzen Bezirks, die eine achtprocentige Lohnerhöhung verlangen, in ein neues Fahrwasser getreten, denn jene schlecht bezahlten, aber gut organisirten Arbeiter kämpfen mit einer Ausdauer und Opferwilligkeit, die wir an ihnen gewohnt sind und an der sich viele besser gestellte Arbeiter ein Beispiel nehmen sollten.

— Ueber den Kampf der Cigarrenmacher New York's gegen Lohnreduction und Wiedereinführung der Tenementhausarbeit können wir nur wenig Neues berichten. Der Strike wird mit Geschick und Energie geleitet und die Arbeiter sind einmüthig in ihrem Widerstand. Mehrere Fabrikanten haben infolge dessen die angekündigte Lohnreduction bereits wieder rückgängig gemacht, während bei verschiedenen anderen, darunter vorzugsweise Kerbs und Spies, Ottenberg und Sutro & Newmark, ein allgemeiner Strike ausgebrochen ist, der etwa 2000 Personen umfassen soll. Die zur Internationalen Union Gehörigen werden aus der Kasse dieser starken Organisation unterstützt, während für die Uebrigen durch freiwillige Beisteuer gesorgt wird. Wier wiederholen nochmals die Aufforderung an alle unsere Leser, nur Cigarren zu rauchen, deren Kiste das blaue Label der International Union trägt.

— Es gibt nicht eine einzige Lokal-Union im Verbande der National-Union, die nicht mit geringer Mühe die Kollegen in benachbarten Orten dazu bringen könnte, sich zu organisiren, und die auf diese Weise zur Sicherstellung ihrer selbst und ihrer Mitglieder viel beitragen würde. Es ist unumgänglich nothwendig, daß die einzelnen Mitglieder so viel Interesse für unsere Sache bekunden und durch Zusendung an unsere Office von Addressen ihnen bekannter Kollegen, welche an Plätzen arbeiten, wo keine Unionen bestehen, die Ausbreitung der National-Union fördern helfen. Es gibt kaum ein Mitglied, welches nicht mindestens eine solche Adresse einsenden könnte. Zögert keinen Augenblick, das zu thun; denn wir müssen das Organisationswerk mit der größten Energie betreiben. Kollegen! schüttelt Euren Gleichmuth ab und lasset uns sehen, ob wir dann nicht einen großen Erfolg erringen können.

NO TOOLS TO LEND.

The following is a copy of a circular largely in circulation among the carpenters of Boston and vicinity:

NO TOOLS TO LEND, AND MY REASONS FOR IT.

1st.—That one man is enough to use one set of tools.

2d.—That no two men use the same tools alike, and by an inexperienced man using the tools of any mechanic, he will never have tools in order, to use himself;

3d.—That the more I lend to a person who calculates to live by borrowing, the more I countenance a bad practice.

4th.—That the tools and labor of the mechanic are his capital; with them he earns his bread.

The man who borrows my tools and does his work himself, injures me in a twofold point of view,—he becomes a competitor with me at my expense, and returns my tools unfit for use. I worked hard for the money to purchase my tools, and the benefit belongs to me. Would you make the mechanic poor, take from him his capital, and get rich at his expense. If he is not worthy your patronage, do not rob him; if he is dishonest, handle not his tools for fear of infection. Ye who are rich, blame not the man who asserts his rights. Remember that you do not like to be wronged; why, then, should you wrong your neighbor? When men get so as to give away their money, meat, stock. lumber, grain, and let their lands, houses, shops, horses, and carriages, etc., gratuitously, and live and support their families, then, and then only, can I lend my tools without sustaining an injury. The man who can prove the above to be untrue is candidly invited to the trial. Signed,

BURCHARD.

AMALGAMATED carpenters with headquarters in Manchester, England, have issued their January report. It shows 25,639 members, 2,168 on unemployed benefit, 682 on sick benefit, 203 superannuated. In comparison with December report, this demonstrates a decrease in membership, and an increase in the number on unemployed and sick benefits.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous, to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgment of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per mont'

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

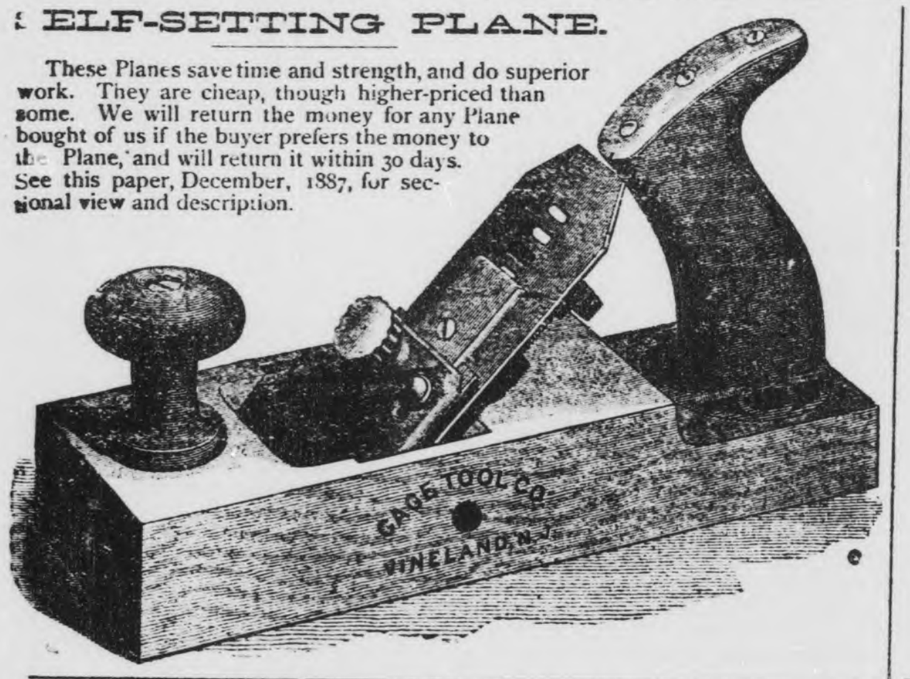
ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

SELF-SETTING PLANE.

These Planes save time and strength, and do superior work. They are cheap, though higher-priced than some. We will return the money for any Plane bought of us if the buyer prefers the money to the Plane, and will return it within 30 days. See this paper, December, 1887, for sectional view and description.



FOX'S CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL.

This Tool is Light, Simple, Accurate and Indispensable. Is made from best Spring Steel.

This cut shows it attached to a straight edge, by which a level of any length may be made for long and high work. For sale by Hardware Dealers. Sent pre-paid for $2.50.

Manufactured by the CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Ladd, Curry & Hanmer,
1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,
BOSTON, - - - MASS.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS

—ON—

Architecture, Carpentry, and Stair-Building.

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

For Sale at This Office.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
GOULD'S AMERICAN STAIR-BUILDER	3 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. Hodgson. New Edition	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
HAND SAWS: How to Select them; Their Use, Care, and Abuse, and How to File Them	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson. A Practical Work	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, for the use of Architects, Carpenters, Builders, and Students, with 300 Illustrations	1 00
THE WORKSHOP COMPANION: Wrinkles, Rules, Recipes, Processes, etc.	35
CONSTRUCTION, USE, AND CARE OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS	25

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

NATIONAL UNION MADE REGISTERED

This is a Fac-simile of the Label of the

National Bakers' Union.

Buy no Bread unless this Label is affixed thereon.

CARPENTERS SAVE TIME and MAKE MONEY by using Builder's Easy Estimate Blanks and Guide to Estimating. Circular and Hand-Book of useful information sent free. Address at once I. P. HICKS, ATLANTIC, IOWA.

BUY UNION LABEL GOODS.

The attention of the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, all its Local Unions and of carpenters and workmen generally is most earnestly called to the following union labels. Be sure to call for union label goods in the trades named and buy no others. In this way you will assist in crushing out scab shops, and it will assist organized labor to gain fair wages and be treated with respect.

UNION HATTERS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the Label adopted by the Hatters' International Union, and is a sure indication that the goods are made by Union workmen. Before you buy a hat, look under the sweat band for the Union Label. Buy no other!

UNION HAND MADE CANS.

See that your grocer has canned goods with this trade mark, stamped in the tin on the bottom of the can. It is to be hoped that unionmen and friends of organized labor will call the attention of their wives and daughters to this fact when about to purchase canned goods. They are the best, and the cans are free from chemical poisons.

UNION LABEL CIGARS.

When you buy cigars never forget to look for the blue label of the International Cigar Makers' Union. It is across the outside of the cigar box and signed "A. Strasser President." See the fac-simile on page 8.

BUY NO STOVES

Or other Ironware Unless Pasted Therein is a White Label Inscribed:

Issued by authority of the Iron Molders' Union of North America. This certifies that these castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen, who are members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, an organization opposed to cheap and prison made goods. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

P. F. FITZPATRICK, *President.*

C. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERKES, Sup't

Independent Ice Company,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

KENNEBEC ICE.

A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

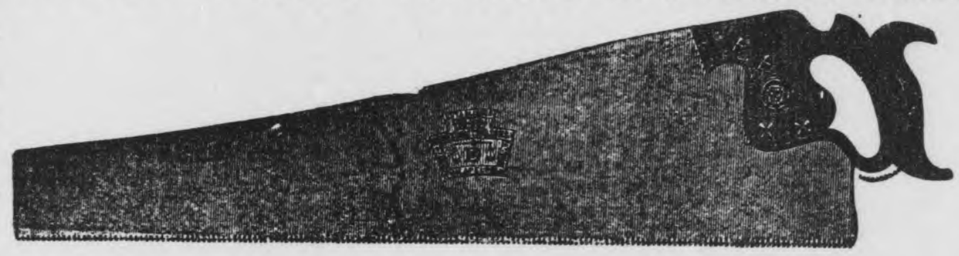
Be sure and Patronize the YELLOW WAGONS.

Office, Cor. 12th and Penn Ave.,
Depot, 9th St. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C

"If you want a saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

THE SAWS THAT LEAD THEM ALL

DISSTON & SONS' PATENT D-8 HAND SAW.



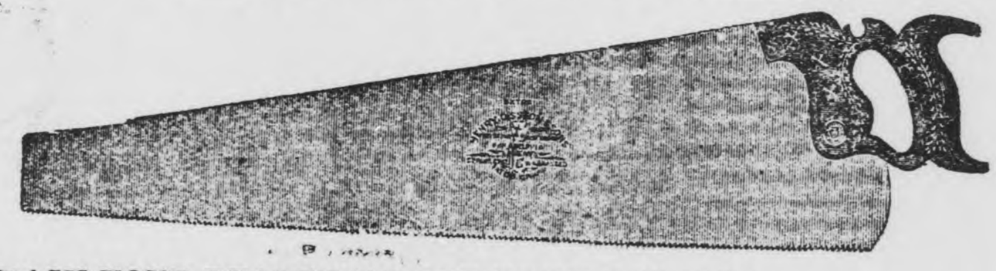
This Saw combines all the valuable improvements in Hand-Saws that have been made by us of late. The first and most important improvement is the hollow or skew-back, the success of which can best be attested by the number sold. The peculiar shape of the butt or heel, coupled with the new method of fastening to the handle, give a full stroke of the blade without fear of catching or hooking in the work; and as the handle is put further on the blade you have a full stop on the proper point and a greater command over your Saw, by reason of being two inches nearer the point, which must give more power.

The Saw being let into the handle on a circle, has a perfect bearing, which, with the new screws, makes it stronger and almost impossible to work loose, and avoids the unsightly gap that is seen on the back of the old style handle. All the above features are patented.

OUR NEW No. 16 PREMIUM SAW!

AN EXTRA FINE SAW IN EVERY RESPECT.

Having the Latest Improved Close-up Handle, Spring Steel Blade, Extra Thin Back, Finely Grained, with an Apple Handle and Four Brass Centennial Screws



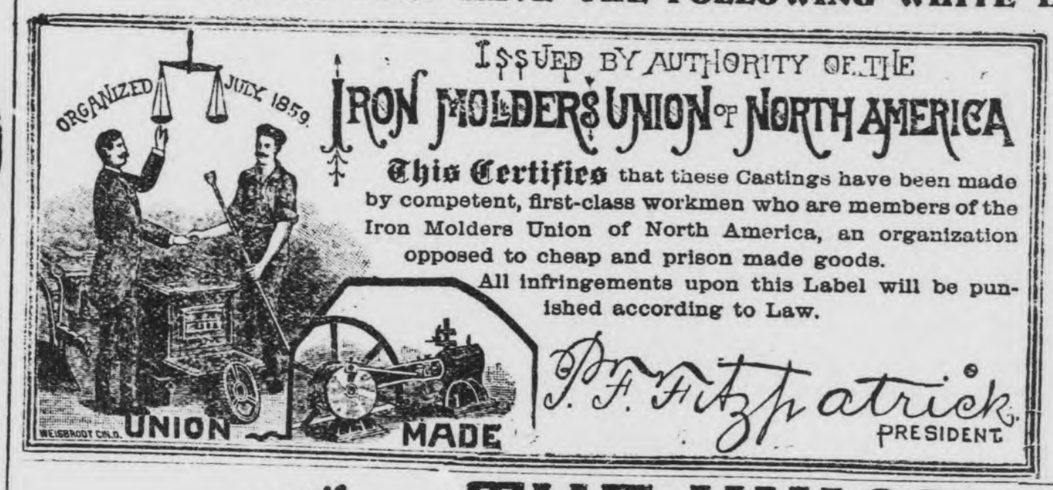
☞ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

BUY NO STOVES OR IRON CASTINGS

UNLESS THEY HAVE THE FOLLOWING WHITE LABEL:



ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE

IRON MOLDERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen who are members of the Iron Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to cheap and prison made goods.

All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to Law.

P. F. Fitzpatrick, PRESIDENT.

AT the Seventeenth Session of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, held at London, Ontario, July, 1886, this Label was adopted for the purpose of distinguishing Union made castings from those of non-union, inferior, and prison-labor made goods. The color of Label to be pasted on castings is white.

STRAITON & STORM'S

PINNACLE.

WARRANTED HAVANA FILLED.

☞The very best 5c. Segar ever produced. For sale everywhere.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for all Societies

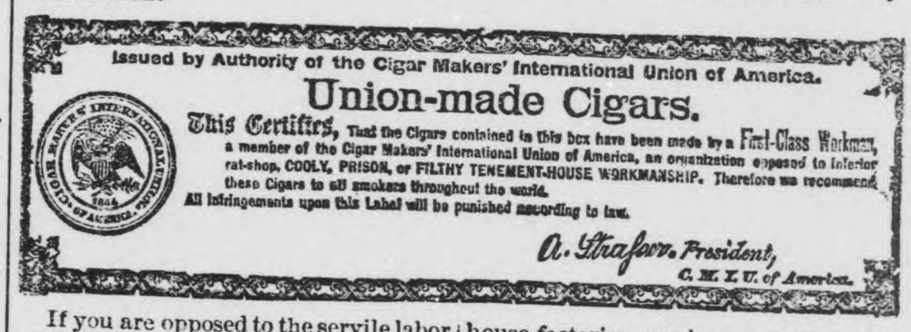
Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1100 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organisation of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

☞SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX☜

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VIII.—No. 3. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 15th, 1888. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

FORT WAYNE, Ind —Union 153 has raised its entrance fee to $5.

ALAMEDA, Cal --Building completely flat; never so dull in several years.

ON AND AFTER April 1 the initiation fee in all local unions in St. Louis and East St. Louis will be $3.

CLEVELAND, O.—Trade dull, wages low, and overrun with "botches," who work for as low as $1.25 per day.

TOLEDO, O.—Union carpenters are out since March 1 for nine hours as a day's work; prospects of success good.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Trade dull; many idle. Many strangers have come here lately and several of them are union men.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Union 139 proposes to work hand in hand with the Masons' and Bricklayers' Union of this city.

WATERTOWN, Mass.—Union 331 has raised its initiation fee to $2 from Feb. 1. Henry W. Clark, age 41, was rejected Jan. 26, 1888.

WALTHAM, Mass.—Very dull here and over-crowded with carpenters, principally "Bats." Workmen better stay away from Waltham.

A TRADES and Labor Assembly has been established in Hannibal, Mo. Union 255 has joined it, and all the trades and labor societies of that city are affiliating with it.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Contractors and real estate men are advertising to fill this town with non-union carpenters, consequently pay no heed to their false inducements. Stay away!

SHARON, PA.—Union No. 268 is in a flourishing condition, and the best of feeling exists between the members and bosses, and we are in a fair way to succeed in any just demand we may ask.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—This place is crowded with carpenters and trade dull. The men are beginning to see the need of a union here, as one of the leading mills cut down the wages twenty-five cents per day.

ST. CATHERINES, Can.—We are much pleased with the improved appearance of THE CARPENTER. also with the suspension of publishing the list of secretaries therein. Our secretaries used to be bothered with all sorts of trash from all parts.

MERIDEN, Conn.—Indications promise success to our nine-hours move for the carpenters this spring. The masons demand nine hours and forty cents per hour, and will not work on any building where non-union work is supplied.

WILMINGTON, Del —The builders of this city are trying to work up a boom here, but their object is too apparent—they want to flood the town with men to offset our demands on May 1. There is a sufficiency of men here now for all the prospects of work.

PEORIA, Ill.—Our city papers are advertising and working up a building boom, but we warn all carpenters and mechanics to stay away from here, as there is nothing in it. We have formed a Building Trades' Council. Union 313 will hold its first annual ball April 2.

SALINA, Kan.—Union 360 is now installed in working order, and the bosses have also organized and appointed a committee to work in harmony with Union 360, and some will have none but union men. This place is over-crowded with carpenters.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Bro. Chas. Butler got the gold breastpin for bringing in the most new members to Union No. 3. All the building trades of this city are now in the Building Trades' Council except the bricklayers and stonemasons. Some people think the latter are too selfish to join, for fear they might have to lend a helping hand to some of the others.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Stay away from here, as carpenter work is terribly dull.

THE FIFTH Annual Convention of the Carpenters' National Union, of Germany, will be held in Lübeck May 20—22.

RICHMOND, Va.—Boss carpenters of this city have formed a Builders' Association, and propose to work in harmony with the journeymen.

ONTARIO, Cal.—This city has many idle carpenters, brought here by talk of land booms worked up by the newspapers, and which do not "pan out" when the men get here.

AURORA, Ill.—Union 207 is alive and energetic. We had a good social dance Feb. 29, well patronized, and will soon hold a public meeting. We have adopted a sick benefit.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—This place is quite full of saw-and-hatchet botches—all non-union men, of course; and men are pouring in from the Eastern States—all non-union men, too—and they don't know where they will get work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A member of Union 22, now in Redlands, Cal., writes he knows the good Union 22 has done for the carpenters. It has killed piecework and "lumping," and raised wages from $1.50 to $3 and $3.50 per day.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Charles Bently, an active member of Union 315, was killed in performance of his duties as a volunteer fireman February 15. On the day of his funeral, Union 315 paraded in full force to do him the last honors of a union man.

DALLAS, TEX.—Work dull; fully from 50 to 100 carpenters are working off and on at the scab State Capitol job; wages average $2.50, but they are turning off men all the time. This city is overstocked with men and yet they are talking up a boom.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—We are forming a Building Trades League, and Union 288 is foremost in the movement. We would like to have the hearty co-operation of Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., in refusing to work or handle boycotted mill-stuff.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Prospects for Spring good. But we have a Planing Mill Association of Bosses who are under a forfeit of $50 each in case any one should hire a carpenter who leaves a shop without consent of his employer. "Bats" predominate in this town.

ALTON, Ill.—Union 79 held its first annual ball February 16, and made a financial success of it. We are sending out a circular to the contractors asking for an increase in wages this coming season, and we hope carpenters will keep away from Alton until further notice.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Union 169 proposes to have a sick benefit from April 1st. We are afraid some of the journeymen are going to hurt the trade. About ten of them have the contracting fever and to get work, and bid against the old established bosses, they will very likely pull down wages and prices.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.—Some people after joining a union never show up again, thinking that all they need do is simply get initiated and then they will get all they want without any exertion on their part. This class are the indifferent and negligent pullbacks who hamper our cause. Union 259, however, the life of the labor movement here and by public meetings has stirred up the lazy ones.

CINCINNATI, O.—The exposition building is a scab job and is to be boycotted. We can't do anything with the commissioners. This city is flooded with country carpenters, working for $1.75 to $2.00 per day, while home labor walks the streets. The Building Council should introduce the card system. There is a prospect of considerable trouble here in the building trades this season, so carpenters better not come to this city.

CHIPS OF ALL SORTS.

THE FUND for a monument to the late Thos. A. Armstrong now amounts to $1612.05.

HANNIBAL, Mo.—The trades unions and K. of L. of this city have joined hands in a Trades Assembly.

UNION 209, Cincinnati, O., will give an entertainment April 21. The Wooden Quartette will be the performers in their inimitable parts. They are members of Union 209.

NORFOLK, VA.—The *Labor Advance* of this city says: "The late address of Mr. P. J. McGuire seems to have enthused new life into the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; new members are coming in at every meeting."

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The contracting stone and brick masons have organized and notified builders that hereafter they will take no contract from carpenters who have been given blanket contracts, by which they have charge of the whole operation. The organization wants contracts to be let seperately.

POMONA, Cal.—This "blessed land of gold and sunshine" is not what it has been "cracked up" to be. The whole State of California has been overrated by speculators and newspaper scribblers. Many men who have got here would like to get away, as the Pacific coast is over-crowded with four men for one job.

TRADES CONVENTION.—Journeymen Bakers' National Union met in St. Louis, Mo., March 5, with a roll of 70 unions, a gain of thirty the past year. The working hours of union bakers have been reduced from fourteen hours per day to eleven.—The Horse Collar Makers' National Union meets in Chicago in April.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Trade very dull. Our greatest curse is a lot of millwrights who work in the sawmills all year until the mills shut down, then they come out into the building trade and work piecework. One contractor here who does considerable piecework recently cut down the wages of his day men and blamed it all on the piece-workers.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Carpenters work here for only $2 per day of ten hours, while the masons get double the pay and work only nine hours. Even the hod-carriers work only nine hours a day and get more pay than the carpenters. The carpenters are the most down-trodden of all. The masons and hod carriers are organized, carpenters are divided by petty bickerings; but Union 94 is now reorganized and proposes to arouse the carpenters.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Unions 217 and and 259 are both doing well and pushing on for nine hours. A great many carpenters come here from the North, deluded by bogus newspaper advertisements, which state there is a scarcity of help here. In this way the city is flooded by cheap help and some unprincipled bosses have taken advantage of it and cut wages 50 cents per day. This is no place to come to this year.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A certain party in this city, named W. H. Dilton, is cutting union carpenters and endeavoring to bring the trade back to ten hours again. He has frightened a few members of Union 301, but the Brotherhood will take care of him, and we propose to have Mr. Dilton act honorably by union men, or else we will put him on our "scab" list and make his name odious.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A large number of carpenters are out of work and wages are being cut down fearfully. The carpenters unions of Southern California hold a conference in this city on the 26th instant. The object is to take united action against non-union men and botches by refusing to work with them and to make the nine hour system general; to make local sick benefits non-forfeitable by transfer; to make initiation fees, dues, and sick benefits uniform; to regulate apprentices; to organize building trades leagues and introduce the card system, and to establish a general minimum standard of wages.

SAWDUST AND SHAVINGS.

ARCHITECT.—I propose to introduce a few panels of Moorish fretwork into the stair gallery, so as to——Client—Sh-s-sh! Mr. Lewis, for mercy's sake, don't do it. I married a piece of American fretwork!

IT IS A MOCKERY to call a man free, who, by labor, cannot secure for himself the necessaries of existence, or to whom labor is impossible because he posesses nothing of his own and no one will employ him. —*Emile de Lavelye.*

ALL CIGARS made by S. Ottenberg & Bros,, New York—Pioneer Cigar Factory—are the scabbiest kind of tenement-house goods. Union cigarmakers appeal to union carpenters everywhere to drive these cigars out of the market.

AT THE Bijou Theatre, Boston, on March 2d, after the testimonial to Mr. B. F. Keith, a tableau was given representing Justice blindfolded, with two carpenters kneeling as in supplication, holding a banner bearing the words: "All we ask is eight hours' work a day." This was received with round upon round of applause.

TORONTO, Canada.—Employers and contractors have so far refused to recognize our communications or meet our committee to arrange terms this coming season, but we hope in time to hear from them, though they seem obstinate. The movement to amalgamate the unions of the building trades in this city is making steady progress.

BOSTON, Mass.—Very dull; fully six hundred carpenters idle, and some contractors have been cutting wages. Deep interest prevails in the brotherhood all around this vicinity, and "Nine Hours" is the battle-cry. At a conference of the "Master Builders and Building Trades Council," arbitration was agreed upon, and the blacklist and boycott are to be discontinued.

"THE TAILOR," official journal of the Tailors' National Union, says: Tailors should never forget that they are as an organization under especial obligations to the Cigarmakers' and Carpenters' Unions. They have and are making earnest efforts all over the country to organize our trade. If you smoke a cigar, be sure that it was made by a union cigar-maker. If you build a house, see to it that every carpenter working thereon belongs to the Carpenters' Union. This is the only way in which you can demonstrate your appreciation of their efforts in our behalf. Do not forget it.

INITIATION FEES.—Union 18, Hamilton, Canada, has raised to $3.00 fee, $1.50 to accompany application, remainder within four week after election. Members not present on second Tuesday of each month are fined 15 cents, unless they present a reasonable excuse.—Union 246, Beaver Falls, Pa., will raise its fee to $5.00 from March 1. —The initiation fee of all carpenters' local unions in St. Louis, East St. Louis, and vicinity will be all equalized to $3.00, beginning April 1, next.—Union 55, Denver, Col., now charges $5.00 fee.—Union 335, Toronto, Canada, has raised its fee to $2.00. —Union 283, Little Falls, N. Y., raised its initiation fee to $3.00 from March 1.

CARDS IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., hereby notifies all members of the Brotherhood, that hereafter it will not recognize any member of the Brotherhood from unions outside of Brooklyn, who neglects to deposit his traveling card or transfer with one of the unions in this city, previous to going to work. We will direct our Walking Delegate to treat all men who fail to comply with the foregoing as non-union men. Membership cards alone will not be recognized. We want men who come to work here to live up to our rules, and to also report themselves to us.

Per Orders Union 247,
T. W. BUNTING,
Rec. Sec'y.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

ANY LOCAL UNION failing to receive its monthly journals at the latest by the 25th of the month should notify the G. S., as this paper is issued regularly on the 15th of each month.

THE CONTEMPLATED convention to form a K. of L. Carpenters' National District has been postponed! It was to have been held in Cleveland, O., March 6, but the responses to the call have panned out so poorly that the callers now announce the convention will be held later in the season. Meanwhile six Carpenters' K. of L. Assemblies disbanded in February and joined the Brotherhood. This is the way "the Brotherhood is breaking up."

PERSONAL.

GEO. J. SUTER, Washington, D. C., denies he is, or ever was a member of the K. of L. We give him the benefit of this correction.

JOS. G. CLINKARD, of Boston, Mass., recently delivered a very able address on "The Eight-Hour Movement from a Wage Worker's Standpoint," at a public meeting in the "Hub."

R. C. JORDAN, Duluth Minn., a contractor, deserves the thanks of our Brotherhood, for effectively aiding Bro. A. J. Metzger, of St. Paul, Minn., in the formation of the Duluth union.

B. F. KEITH, manager of the Bijou Theatre, Boston, was the recipient of a complimentary testimonial on March 2, given by the members of Union 33. Over 1000 members of the union and their friends participated. Mr. Keith on many occasions has shown his practical sympathy with our Brotherhood.

BRO. JOHN KANE, of Toronto, has been out through Canada recently, on a mission for the Brotherhood to strengthen the Ontario unions, and to "stake out" the lines for new unions. He visited Belleville, Kingston, Ottawa, Brockton, Peterborough and Montreal, with very gratifying success, and organized an English speaking union in Montreal.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, has returned to his office in New York, after an extended lecturing tour as far West as Denver, Col. His trip was of immeasurable benefit to the trades union cause, and strengthened the movement in each city visited by him. We have received excellent reports from our local unions, complimentary of Mr. Gompers' work.

TRADE IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

Carpenter work in this city is very scarce and many are out of employment. Wages even in best of times are low, $1.50 to $2.50, and men come here from all parts and offer themselves for any price to get work. The town is full of "Bats" and floaters, and is at all times flooded with surplus labor of all kind. The carpenters' unions of Kansas City are going to elect a Walking Delegate to keep better control of things, as this city seems to be the dumping-ground of impoverished workmen, "dead broke and hard-up." This influx has a very damaging effect on trade and wages. But our Carpenters' District Council are both doing excellent work, and we advise workmen in the building line not to come to Kansas City this year, as contractors are importing men to this place to try and break down our unions.

THE NAIL MARKET.

There is a greater activity in nails now than has been witnessed for years. All the factories are running, most of them to their fullest capacity. The demand for nails has set in early, so says the Pittsburgh papers. This is a fair indication that the building business this coming season will be extremely active.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 476 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1888.

ON A WORN-OUT JACK-PLANE.

'Tis twenty years since first we met;
I bought it new— e'en spick and span;
For work it was already set,
And I a fledging journeyman.

Among its kith and kin of planes
Its place was sturdy pioneer—
To smooth the way for others' gains,
Like sons of toil in every sphere.

Alas! poor Jack, I'm grieved to see—
Remembering all we've knocked about—
That you've succumbed—are dead to me—
Another comrade worn out!

We've toiled together day by day
O'er surfaces both smooth and rough;
You've brought me many a pound in pay
For framing timbers free and tough.

You've helped me, too, with many a rhyme,
While hand and brain together wrought,
Until your music keeping time
Both sense and rhymth have I caught.

But now, poor Jack, your days are sped,
While I still seem both hale and stout;
The next I'll handle in your stead,
Perhaps e'er long will wear me out.

The wealthy housed in mansions grand
Full oft looked down on you and me,
And yet they can't escape the hand
Of death or grim eternity.

Philanthropists are prone to preach
At us like peevish, scolding wives;
But could they practice what they teach,
If doomed to endless, toiling lives?

No matter, Jack; there's rest, 'tis said,
Beyond the grave for workingmen
As well as those called better bred,
So that poor folks can meet again.

We were so fond of mirth, dear Jack,
My muse, though sad, as well as I,
Suspects I want a joke to crack—
Tempts me to laugh when I would cry.

Since we were self-amusing, "Jack"—
A trio all unknown to fame—
Till from this world I get the "sack"
I won't forget your worthy name.

Farewell, my fellow-friend of toil,
Sprung from the earth, just like myself!
I'll give you just one coat of oil,
And place you on the lumber shelf.

—IRISH BUILDER.

TRADE UNIONS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND OBJECTS, INFLUENCE AND EFFICACY.

BY WILLIAM TRANT.

CONTINUED.

TRADE UNIONS—THEIR EFFICACY.

They have raised wages—Proofs and instances—How much have the unions raised wages?—The unions a record of the state of the labor market—Wages would not rise quickly but for unions—"An unsuccessful strike often succeeds"—Local strikes affect distant areas and many trades—The agricultural laborers—Where unionism is weak, wages are low—Shorter hours, yet more work—Piece work—Errors of unions—Difficulties of the union secretary—Foolish strikes injurious, may prevent a rise of wages—A fair day's wages—Employers combinations—Boards of arbitration—Trade unions prevent strikes—Spread of unionism—The power of trade unions acknowledged by the employers—Trade unions as friendly and benefit societies—Women's trade unions—Other features of trade unions, some obsolete.

In showing the efficacy of trade unions, and in maintaining the justice of their demands, it must not be thought that the author imagines they never err. No one will pretend to deny that the unions have done what many people do not approve, and which they themselves on calmer reflection, do not approve. But this, as Mr. Bright says, only shows they are not immaculate and that their wisdom, like that of other classes, is not perfect. One is tired of hearing that the result of trade unions was Broadhead, Crookes, and Hallam; that its means were ruffianism and murder; its ends never inquired into. These men were not the result of unionism, but of the attempt to crush unionism.* The laws of the country made all unionists conspirators. Even the simplest actions, which are now allowable, were illegal, and when what is morally right is decided by tribunals to be legally wrong, the culprit has more respect for himself than he has for the law. Unionism, however, needs no defence here on that head. The press may croak about the three miscreants above named until it is hoarse; it can have little effect upon an institution which has produced such men as Thomas Burt, Henry Broadhurst, William Allan, John Burnett, Joseph Arch, and John Kane.

At the same time the unions, and especially the union secretaries, have a very difficult task to perform. The average British workman is not yet sufficiently advanced in intelligence to apprehend that wages may vary in two ways. His union, it is imagined, has power to force wages up; he is loath to admit that it cannot sometimes resist their falling. The author once saw an ironworker who had been dismissed from his work because he had been drinking for three days; and the stupid fellow was very wroth indeed because the union secretary would not order a strike on account of the man's dismissal. "I pay my money to t' union," said he, "for protection, and this is how you serve me." The executive of a union, then, has to be careful, not only that it does not strike unless it has right on its side, but it has to educate the men to the same opinion. The workmen have to be taught that they must not attempt to obtain from capital impossible concessions. They must only strike when cessation of production means loss of profit to the masters. For instance, it would not only be manifestly unjust but absurd to strike for higher wages in the face of a falling market. How difficult it is to impress this upon the men the union secretary knows full well. Sometimes the men cannot see the force of the forbearance which is urged upon them, and in their ignorance are very self-willed.

It is gratifying to find that greater care than formerly is taken to prevent those strikes which, being foolish, were always disastrous. How easily this may be done is evident from the practice in some trades of keeping complete registers in which the fluctuations of the market are indicated, and the union secretaries are as well acquainted with the price of cotton and iron as the masters. Even this, however, is not always sufficient, and the employers show, with arguments seemingly plausible, that their profits are very small. The men, however, though unable to point out the fallacy in the reasoning opposed to them, nevertheless are aware of its existence. "We have been working at a loss for years," said a large cotton manufacturer to the union secretary. "Yes," was the shrewd reply, "you have been losing your little mills and building bigger ones." The cotton-spinners of Bolton, in September, 1874, sent a similar reply to the notice of a reduction of wages given by the masters. "The operatives," said the reply, "cannot judge of trade from your standpoint. They draw conclusions from circumstantial evidence, and contend that the princely fortunes that seem to be amassed around us cannot have arisen from an unremunerative business; therefore you must pardon them if it be difficult to make them believe that a reduction in wages is called for."

It is certainly a fair question for discussion whether or not the rate of wages at the present day is as high as it ought to be, even in the best paid trades. Capital is increasing far faster than population. When the latter had doubled itself the former has quadrupled itself. It seems, therefore, merely obedience to a natural law that wages should rise; and if trade unions have failed in their efforts at all, it is in the fact that while they have raised wages, they have not raised them enough.

War is essentially such an uncongenial state of affairs that no surprise can be felt that the combinations of employers and of men endeavor to discover some means of amicably settling disputes. It would naturally suggest itself to minds on both sides that a meeting of ambassadors or delegates from the men should meet similar officers from the employers to talk over matters. That this should come about was prophesied so long ago as 1846 by Mr. John Bright, who, in opposing the Factory Bill, said that "the working classses would every day become more and more powerful and intelligent—not by violent combination or collisions with their employers, but by a rational union amongst themselves, by reasoning with their employers, and by the co-operation of all classes." It is worth noting that the initiatory step in this direction was taken by the trades unions. The late general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, over and over again, during many years, advocated what is known now as "arbitration," and he was ably backed in his efforts by Mr. R. Applegarth, former secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and other well-known trade unionists. In 1860 a board of arbitration was formed, *at the request of the men*, amongst the Nottingham lace-workers, and since then the trades of Staffordshire, Middlesborough, Cleveland, Bradford, Sheffield, and other places have followed that example.

It would be out of place here to point out upon what basis arbitration should be formed. Mr. Rupert Kettle, in his pamphlet, has provided us with the necessary forms of proceeding. It is sufficient to state that such a mode of settling a dispute should always to be encouraged. It is very much cheaper to both sides than a strike or lock-out; and it does not leave behind it that "immortal hate and study of revenge" which are the result—in the present state of human nature—of a long and rancorous struggle. The argument that arbitration is useless because it is not binding in law, is neither true in fact nor just in reason. The contract which Mr. Kettle directs to be signed when he acts as arbitrator, is as binding as any other contract, but if it were not, honor has such force in our public code of morality that both masters and men would feel bound to obey a compact solemnly and freely entered into. It is urged by some that arbitrations are unjust in principle because they are founded upon a fallacy, viz., that they can fix the future market price of labor, irrespective of the laws of supply and demand. This, however, is not so. To fix the price of labor for a certain time—for so many weeks or so many days—in advance is not deciding upon a future price. It is merely selling a large quantity of labor at to-day's price, or, as Mr. Kettle puts it, of "to day's labor." It is generally better in all commodities—better for both buyer and seller—to deal wholesale. The masters will buy no more of labor at a higher price than they can help; the men will sell as little at a low price as they possibly can. To say that such a contract as the one here supposed decides the future price of labor is no more true than that a man agreeing to supply another man with apples at twopence a pound for six months is deciding upon a future price for apples. The price is to-day's price, the other article in the agreement relates merely to the times of delivery. Perhaps in arbitrations may be seen what will one day become an impartial tribunal for determining what is a "fair day's wages for a fair day's work," and it is one of the best, as it is one of the most gratifying proofs of the efficacy of trade unions, that they have been successful in the formation of boards of arbitration, and in teaching their men to submit to the decisions of the arbitrators.

In order, however, that trade unions may lay claim to fitness for carrying out their objects, they must show something more than that they are able to conduct a strike to a successful issue. to palliate the evils of an unsuccessful strike, and to succeed in occasionally forming a board of arbitration. They must show that in their very nature they have the desire and the power to prevent strikes. It is gratifying to be able to state that in this respect, also, the trade unions are eminently successful. Indeed economy, if nothing else, would dictate such a policy. The executories of trade unions have been taught by experience that, even when an object is worth striving for, a strike is often the worst, and always the most expensive way of obtaining it. Strikes, as a rule, are a *dernier ressort*, and are more frequently discountenanced by the general secretary than approved of by him. Indeed, it is the boast of most trade union secretaries that they have prevented more strikes than they have originated. This is all the more creditable, because some branch or other is always urging a strike. "At least twenty times in as many months," wrote Mr. Allan, "we have recommended that a strike should not take place." "About one-third," answered [illegible], when questioned on the subject by the Royal Commissioners, "of the applications made to us to strike during the last few years have been refused; and Mr. Macdonald, secretary of the House Painters' Alliance, said—"Our parent society never originated a strike, but it has stopped many."

The accounts of the various trade unions, also, shows how reluctant the executories are to indulge in the luxury of a strike. This was recently pointed out by Mr. George Howell, in his clever and concise article in the *Contemporary Review* of September, 1883, and by Mr. Frederick Harrison in his address at the Trade Union Congress at Nottingham in the following month, published in the same magazine in November last. Attention has been already called to this subject on pp. 54, *et seq.*, but the passage will bear repetition. "Last year," says Mr. Frederic Harrison, "the Amalgamated Engineers, with an income of £124,000 and a cash balance of £168,000, expended in disputes altogether, including the support they gave to other trades, £895 only. That was far less than one per cent. of the whole of their income. The iron-founders spent, out of an income of £42,000, £214 only; and the Amalgamated Carpenters, who had a number of disputes and been engaged in strikes, spent £2,000 out of £50,000, which was only four per cent. The tailors, with £18,000, spent £565 only; and the stonemasons with 11,000 members in union, spent nothing in strikes. During six years of unexampled bad trade, and reduction of wages, and industrial disturbance, there were a great many strikes, and during that period seven great trade societies expended in the settlement of disputes £162,000 only out of a capital of nearly £2,000,000. Last year (1882) these societies, with an aggregate income of £330,000 and a cash balance of £360,000, expended altogether in matters of dispute about £5,000, which was not two per cent. on the whole of their income, and not one per cent. on their total available resources for the year." When it is remembered that 99 per cent. of these societies' expenditure were for benevolent and provident purposes and one per cent. only for strikes, it is absurd to say that the chief object of a trade union is to foster trade disputes.

The power on part of trade unions to prevent strikes increases with the strength of the unions. One of the most pleasing features in unionism is that the most powerful associations show least inclination to strike. When the power to do evil is greatest, the will to use that power is least. Strength has been accompanied by intelligence and discretion. The Glass-makers' Society is composed of every man in the trade, and has, therefore, so to speak, an entire monopoly; and yet, strange and gratifying to relate, they seldom have any dispute. The masters frequently consult with the representatives of the union, and if the former wish to engage additional hands they communicate with the latter, and men are instantly found. It is to be hoped that the facts to which attention is here directed will be sufficient to remove the hatred to unionism of those who belive that trade unions are the cause of strikes. A union does, indeed, render a strike possible, but it cannot cause one. As has been aptly said, to maintain that unions are the cause of strikes, is the same as saying that gunpowder is the cause of war.

There were strikes before there were trade unions, and it is a fact worth remembering that the most violent strikes have been where unions did not exist.

Perhaps, however, the strongest argument in favor of the efficacy of trade unionism is the rapidity with which its principles are spreading amongst the workingmen. If unionism did not benefit the workingman—did not, that is, carry out its object—the workingman would leave it; and were not the advantages he receives of a very definite and material nature, he would not submit to the heavy tax upon his wages which his society demands—a tax considerably more than half of the amount demanded from him by the Imperial Exchequer. The men, however, do not leave the union. In 1859 it was estimated that the number of members of trade unions was 600,000; in 1870 it had, it was calculated, increased to 800,000. In 1874 I estimated the number at 1,500,000; and two years later Mr. George Howell fixed the membership of the different societies at 1,600,000. In 1870 Mr. Thornton estimated that only about 10 per cent. of the workmen were members of unions, but he added that "at the present rate of proselytism it will take but a few years more for all eligible workmen in this country to become converts to unionism, and enrolled members of trade societies." Since Mr. Thornton wrote the "rate of proselytism" has wonderfully increased. The five largest societies have doubled the number of their members in sixteen years. Rapid as has been the the progress of trade unionism, there is, therefore, ample room for further development. Indeed, trade unions are as yet in their infancy. They recognize this, and many of them are excercising themselves to bring non-unionists to see the wisdom of entering [illegible]. It is to be hoped their efforts will be crowned with success, and that in a very few years every working man will belong to a union of his trade.

Years ago trade unions were considered too insignificant for notice. The Press entirely ignored them, and publishers refused to print literature concerning them. When their existence was at last recognized, they were treated with an uncompromising hostility—they were regarded as enemies to social order and progress. To be a trade unionist was to be a "dangerous character," and that trade unions ought to be suppressed was the general opinion of what is called the respectable portion of the community. All this is now changed; trade unions are not only acknowledged to be justifiable, but necessary. Magazine editors throw open their pages to the unions' champions, and even the trade union officers themselves contribute articles to the leading publications of the day. The representatives of unions hold converse with Cabinet ministers, and the assistance of the societies is eagerly sought by candidates for parliamentary honors. The proceedings of the trade congresses are telegraphed from one end of the kingdom to the other. Unions are now acknowledged as a power for "good," and, to crown all, they have succeeded in placing three of their secretaries in the House of Commons itself, and there is every likelihood, ere long, of many more being returned as members of that assembly.

It was discovered that what unionists wanted was not to rob capital, but obtain for labor its rights. It was hoped that the employers would see the question in this light; and one of the most distressing features in the discussion of this question is the violent hostility, the determination to fight, the desire for war, displayed in the programme of "the National Federation of Associated Employers of Labor." That document, however, testifies to the power and efficacy of trade unions, which is the point at present under consideration. Amidst a good deal of misrepresentation the employers acknowledge that the unionists have an "elaborate organization." "Few are aware," they say, "of the extent, compactness of organization, large resources, and great influence of trade unions. They have an annual congress at which an increasing number of unions are represented each year." "They have the control of enormous funds, which they expend freely in furtherance of their objects, and the proportion of their earnings which the operatives devote to the service of their leaders is startling." We should think so, to the mind of a selfish master. The associations "are federated together, acting in common accord under able leaders." "They have a well-paid and ample staff of leaders, most of them experienced in the conduct of strikes, many of them skilful as organizers, all forming a class apart, a profession, with interests distinct from, though not necessarily antagonistic to, those of the workpeople they lead." "They have, though their command of money, the imposing aspect of their organization, and partly, also, from the mistaken humanitarian aspirations of a certain number of literary men of good standing [*sic* 'mistaken' men, *i. e.*, such as the late J. S. Mill, Prof. Beesley, Frederic Harrison, Henry Crompton, W. T. Thornton, and others], a large array of literary talent, which is prompt in their service on all occasions of controversy. They have their own Press as a field for those exertions. Their writers have free access to some of the leading London journals. They organize frequent meetings at which paid speakers inoculate the working classes with their ideas, and urge them to dictate terms to candidates for Parliament . . . . They have a standing Parliamentary Committee, and a programme, and active members of Parliament are energetic in their service. They have the attentive ear of the minister of the day, and their communications are received with instant and respectful attention. They have a large representation of their own body in London whenever Parliament is likely to be engaged in the discussion of the proposals they have caused to be brought before it. Thus, untrammelled by pecuniary considerations, and specially set apart for this peculiar work, without other clashing occupations, they resemble the staff of a well-organized, well-provisioned army, for which everything that foresight and preoccupation in a given purpose could provide is at command. . . . These results are the deserved reward of the superiority of the trade unionists over the employers in those high qualities of foresight, generalship, and present self-sacrifice, for the sake of future advantage [what an admission!], which form necessary elements in the success of every organized society." Truly, if there were any doubts as to the fitness of trade unions to attain their objects, the National Federation of Associated Employers of Labor has removed that doubt. Have the trade unions succeeded? Ask the federated employers. There can be no better proof, not only of the power, but of the justice of trade unionism, than the document from which the above quotations are taken.

Although, then, trade unions have proved themselves thoroughly fit and able to carry out the main objects for which they were formed, yet it cannot be denied that, in regard to one portion of their programme, they have not shown the same tact and ability. There is the authority of the chief actuaries in the country for saying that the insurance funds—as they may be called—of some of the trade unions are based upon false data. The amounts expended under this head are for sickness, superannuation, accidents, funerals, etc., and the sum total thus expended is very large, in some instances much greater than is spent in conducting a strike or opposing a lock-out.*

As has been already pointed out, such benevolent notions had very little to do with the formation of a union. They were mere subterfuges tacked to the charter of a union because it was illegal for them to exist without them. When they were "registered," however, they had a sort of quasi-legal existence, and could, at any rate, meet legally. It is probable that the care and attention of the original members would be devoted more to the immediate advantage of increased wages than in calculating premiums for a sick and burial fund. Probably, also, the actuarial abilities of the first promoters of unions were not very great. On the other hand, it must be admitted that benevolent funds and kindred funds attached to trade unions both attract members and retain them. In this respect they are a source of strength, because each man is bound to obedience under the penalty of losing all the money he has subscribed for his support in sickness and old age.

That unions force masters to pay bad workmen the same wages as good workmen is not true, and the very idea would be scouted by all sensible unionists. The notion that such is the case is, however, very general. A uniform rate of pay exists in the army, navy, Government offices, and other institutions, in which aristocrats have been able to appropriate the "maximum" of pay, leaving a meagre residuum to their less fortunate brethren; but the trade unionists have not yet learned to practise such injustice. True, the unions sometimes agree upon a minimum rate of wages, but this is quite another thing. If a man be not worth that minimum no employer need employ him, while if he be a man of superior skill, or extraordinary working ability, there is no limit to the amount of wages an employer may feel inclined to give him. Of course, where wages are paid by the day, a uniform rate natually springs in existence. It is, however, agreed upon between the employers and men. It is a mere conventional arrangement, and may be abandoned

* Broadhead himself said to the Royal Commissioners: "If the law would only give the unions some power to recover contributions, without having recourse to such measures, there would be no more heard of them."

* The seven largest unions spent £220,095 in 1881 in the above-named benefits.

by either side as soon as it is found unjust or oppressive. It must be remembered that when wages have settled down to a "uniform rate," that rate is always below the average, and is therefore a gain to the masters. It is a gain to them in another respect. So far from placing the competent on the same level, says that gentlemen, "this 'uniform rate' has been bitterly complained of, as excluding the incompetent altogether. At the Bradford meeting in 1874 one of the speakers gave, as a reason against trade unions, that he was not able to earn the usual rates, and as the union would not allow any of its members to work for less, he could get no employment while he was a member, and so he left." A "minimum rate" is the rate which the least competent unionist is worth, and if the man cannot come up to that standard the trade society cares not how soon he leaves it. In practice the masters never complain of this "minimum" or "uniform" rate. They know the advantages of it too well to indulge in any such complaint. It is only heard as an argument when they are airing their grievances, and laying the blame of every evil under the sun to the action of trade unions. It is a kind of reasoning which may fairly be considered a special plea.

It has been shown, 1st, That trade unions are the natural growth of natural laws, and that their development has been marvellously rapid; 2nd, That their faults (now diminishing) are not inherent or essential, but are either excrescences or mere copies from other corporations; 3rd, That the object of unionism is a legitimate and a noble one; and 4th, That their fitness to attain that object is abundantly proved by the brilliant success which has characterized their efforts. It remains to consider what has been the influence of that success, to which task the following chapter will be devoted.

(To be continued.)

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a Journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

A NOTICE FROM FORT RILEY.

All union men should stay away from Fort Riley, Kansas. The pay is monthly, and is from $1.50 to $2.50 for 10 hours. I am the only union man here and I leave in a few days, as this is the last place a man should stay, and I hope no union carpenter will be deluded into coming here.

JOHN LEGG,
A member of Union No. 16, Springfield, Ill.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,

Instituted August 12, 1881.

Affiliated with the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, December 12, 1886.

Office of the General Secretary, 476 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884 Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—B. Nelligan, 29 Virginia St., Los Angeles, Cal.

2d Vice-President—John J. Maguire, 218 Drayton st., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Con. Thorn, C. G. Stockhausen, Charles H. Wells, (all of Philadelphia, Pa.); Thos. Fleming, Camden, N. J.; W. J. Phillips, Germantown, Pa.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts for Tax and Supplies and Expenses for the Month ending Feb. 29, 1888, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in April CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

The * denotes the unions not sending in their Monthly F. S. Report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S.

Local Unions.	*Jan. Page.*	*Feb. Tax, etc.*
1. Chicago, Ill.	157	35 85
2. Cincinnati, O.	380	. . .
3. Wheeling, W. Va	99	10 80
4. St. Louis, Mo	56	7 30
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	57	5 70
6. Amsterdam, N. Y.	94	9 40
7. Louisville, Ky.	71	7 60
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	561	58 30
9.*Buffalo, N. Y.	204	25 40
10.*Detroit, Mich.	421	46 90
11. Cleveland O.	138	13 80
12. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger.)	41	4 00
13. Chicago, Ill.	147	16 90
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	20	2 10
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Ger)	92	9 10
16. Springfield, Ill.	32	3 65
17. Bellaire, O.	22	2 55
18. Hamilton, Can.	62	15 75
19. New Albany, Ind.	39	5 15
20. Camden, N. J.	215	21 70
21. Chicago, Ill. (French)	65	7 00
22. San Francisco, Cal.	594	59 00
23. Town of Lake, Ill.	79	. . .
24. Somerville, Mass.	54	8 50
25. Toledo, O.	209	20 90
26.*Jackson, Mich.	58	5 80
27. Toronto, Can.	118	12 80
28. Chicago, Ill.	374	38 20
29. Baltimore, Md.	188	18 80
30. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	270	27 00
31. Trenton, N. J.	35	3 90
32. Detroit, Mich.	155	16 30
33. Boston, Mass.	864	86 40
34. Minneapolis Minn.	43	5 10
35. San Rafael, Cal.	32	3 80
36. Oakland, Cal.	342	37 95
37. Shamokin, Pa.	38	5 10
38. St. Catharines, Can.	66	7 70
39. Cleveland, O., (Bohem)	20	10 25
40. Wilmington, Del.	82	10 80
41.*Spokane Falls, Wash. T.	42	8 40
42. Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)	13	. . .
43. Hartford, Conn.	72	7 20
44. Waterbury, Conn.	.	. . .
45.*Shreveport, La.	19	. . .
46. Bartow, Fla	16	1 60
47.*Alameda, Cal.	53	5 40
48. Terre Haute, Ind.	230	2 30
49. Meriden, Conn.	52	10 70
50. Portland, Oregon	106	10 60
51.*Charleston, S. C.	35	. . .
52. Charleston, S. C. (Col.)	193	19 30
53.*Rutland, Vt.	61	6 10
54.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	170	17 00
55. Denver, Col.	193	19 50
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	856	92 60
57.*Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	66	. . .
58. Omaha, Neb.	292	21 45
59. Detroit, Mich.	182	18 30
60. Indianapolis, Ind., (Ger)	34	4 30
61. Columbus, O.	16	. . .
62. Berkeley, Cal.	20	. . .
63. Canajoharie, N. Y.	21	2 10
64. Cheyenne, W. T.	15	4 30
65. Grand Rapids, Mich.	101	10 50
66. Houston, Tex. (Ger)	.	. . .
67. Roxbury, Mass.	49	5 20
68. Des Moines, Iowa	22	2 30
69. Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	14	1 30
70.*Council Bluffs, Iowa	30	. . .
71. Englewood, Ill.	46	. . .
72. Rochester, N. Y.	184	. . .
73.*Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	9	7 50
74. Pensacola, Fla.	62	6 20
75. Santa Rosa, Cal.	32	4 20
76. New Orleans, La.	24	2 70
77. Battle Creek, Mich.	14	1 40
78. Troy, N. Y.	230	46 90
79. Alton, Ill.	13	1 30
80. Hastings, Mich.	20	2 00
81. Philipsburg, Pa.	21	. . .
82. Haverhill, Mass.	50	4 90
83. Halifax, N. S.	112	12 75
84. Akron, O.	45	5 80
85.*Ann Arbor, Mich.	65	6 50
86. San Bernardino, Cal.	218	49 25
87. St. Paul, Minn.	100	11 10
88. Town of Lake	39	4 80
89. Mobile, Ala.	80	15 90
90. Evansville, Ind.	53	6 55
91. St. Joseph, Mo.	44	4 40
92.*Mobile, Ala (Col.)	45	4 50
93.*Worcester, Mass.	80	8 00
94. Providence, R. I.	42	3 90
95. Holyoke, Mass.	12	. . .
96. Springfield, Mass.	61	9 80
97. New Britain, Conn.	41	5 10
98. Sedalia, Mo.	11	3 70
99. Cohoes, N. Y.	62	3 90
100. Muskegon, Mich.	82	8 20
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	28	5 40
102. Wilkes Barre, Pa.	41	5 85
103. Chanute, Kan.	22	2 75
104. Dayton, O.	63	7 80
105.*Springfield, O.	.	. . .
106.*Little Rock, Ark. (col'd)	10	. . .
107.*Sandusky, O.	21	. . .
108. Cedar Rapids, Ia.	13	1 40
109.*Galveston, Tex.	36	50
110. Owosso, Mich.	27	2 70
111. Lawrence, Mass.	55	5 30
112. Lynn, Mass.	54	. . .
113. Kansas City, Mo.	49	7 10
114. Redlands, Cal.	20	4 00
115. Bridgeport, Conn.	33	3 80
116. Erie, Pa.	19	3 00
117. Massillon, Ohio	.	. . .
118. Manchester, N. H.	74	7 20
119. Newark, N. J.	423	41 10
120. Jackson, O.	10	. . .
121. Danbury, Conn.	117	12 80
122. Germantown, Pa.	107	11 30
123. Wichita, Kan.	65	. . .
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	110	. . .
125. Utica, N. Y.	56	. . .
126. New Haven, Conn.	.	. . .
127.*Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	41	. . .
128. St. Thomas, Can.	29	2 90
129.*S. Bay City, Mich.	94	9 40
130. Brockton, Mass.	66	. . .
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	45	6 50
132. Richmond, Va.	82	8 20
133. Santa Cruz, Cal.	55	. . .
134. Montreal, Can. (French)	49	4 10
135. Chelsea, Mass.	35	. . .
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	51	5 85
137. Norwich, Conn.	106	10 40
138. Cambridge Mass.	213	21 80
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	59	5 90
140. Salem, Mass.	33	4 80
141.*Park Manor, Ill.	7	2 25
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	269	29 80
143. Canton, O.	85	16 70
144.*Macon, Ga.	19	3 50
145. Pawtucket, R. I.	.	. . .
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	68	6 50
147. Sioux City, Iowa	46	. . .
148. Lincoln, Neb.	58	9 80
149. Princeton, Ky.	20	1 20
150. Augusta, Ga.	50	7 00
151.*Ottawa, Can.	10	. . .
152. Malden, Mass.	13	1 50
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	75	7 50
154. Marlboro, Mass.	50	7 20
155. Plainfield, N. J.	79	9 70
156. Creston, Iowa	16	1 50
157. St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	110	11 80
158. Topeka, Kan.	96	9 30
159. Armourdale, Kan.	41	1 00
160. Kansas City, Mo.	217	22 50
161. Belleville, Can.	36	3 70
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	112	. . .
163.*E. Saginaw, Mich.	168	17 55
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	140	14 10
165. Pittsburgh (E. End)	110	10 50
166. Rock Island, Ill.	31	9 90
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	99	9 90
168.*Salem, O.	18	. . .
169. E. St. Louis, Ill.	59	7 10
170. Montgomery, Ala.	.	. . .
171. Youngstown, O.	89	8 60
172. Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	143	14 10
173.*Lewiston, Me.	16	. . .
174. Jackson, Tenn.	22	3 50
175.*Decatur, Ala	15	2 00
176. Newport, R. I.	56	5 60
177. McKeesport, Pa.	73	15 60
178. New London, Conn.	12	3 00
179. Middletown, Conn.	.	. . .
180. Braddock, Pa.	71	7 20
181. Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	125	12 50
182. San Diego, Cal.	446	58 10
183. Wellston, O.	26	4 50
184. Middletown, Pa	20	3 75
185. Sharpsburgh, Pa.	28	4 65
186.*Steubenville, O.	43	4 30
187. Monongahela City, Pa.	24	2 20
188.*Findlay, O.	34	3 10
189. Quincy, Ill.	45	4 40
190.*Washington, D. C.	22	2 20
191. York, Pa.	93	9 00
192. Natick, Mass.	42	4 45
193. N. Adams	33	3 30
194. London, Can.	44	4 50
195. Pasadena, Cal.	208	39 70
196. Hyde Park, Mass.	10	1 75
197.*Montgomery, Ala. (Col.)	.	. . .
198. Dallas, Tex.	66	13 50
199. S. Chicago, Ill.	94	10 80
200. Fort Plain, N. Y.	12	1 20
201. Paducah, Ky.	68	13 50
202. Fostoria, O.	44	9 20
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	98	. . .
204.*Oshkosh, Wis.	42	4 20
205. Johnstown, Pa.	48	4 70
206. New Castle, Pa.	54	5 10
207. Aurora, Ill.	18	3 60
208. Lancaster, Pa.	76	9 40
209. Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)	161	15 60
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.	15	3 45
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	298	28 10
212. St. Paul (Scan.)	50	8 00
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	54	5 90
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	32	3 60
215. Menomonee, Mich.	13	1 30
216.*Waltham, Mass.	53	5 80
217.*St. Augustine, Fla. (Col.)	33	. . .
218. E. Boston, Mass.	65	. . .
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	232	23 70
220. S. Framingham, Mass.	28	2 80
221. Arlington, Mass.	12	1 10
222.*Butler, Pa.	18	. . .
223. Lyons, Kan.	34	50
224. Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	21	4 20
225. Knoxville, Tenn.	98	9 20
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	85	11 30
227. Philadelphia, Pa.	138	13 80
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	70	17 90
229. Glen Falls, N. Y.	38	5 45
230. Pittsburgh, Pa.	218	21 70
231. Birmingham, Ala.	36	9 20
232.*Milburn, N. J.	7	4 25
233.*Waverly, N. Y.	22	. . .
234. Cleveland, O. (Ger.)	92	9 40
235. Riverside, Cal.	76	7 60
236. Pottstown, Pa.	16	1 60
237. Allegheny Pa. (Ger.)	71	10 60
238. Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)	110	10 90
239. Phila., Pa.	152	16 60
240. Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)	106	11 10
241. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	463	47 40
242.*Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)	39	. . .
243. Humboldt, Ill. (Ger.)	30	3 10
244. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	140	13 40
245. Peoria, Ill.	79	15 80
246. Beaver Falls, Pa.	45	5 95
247. Brooklyn, N. Y.	92	9 80
248.*Charleston, W. Va.	27	. . .
249. Saratoga, N. Y.	37	4 20
250. McGinnisville, Mich.	24	8 40
251. Rondout, N. Y.	37	7 30
252.*West Troy, N. Y.	33	3 30
253. Orange, N. J.	34	3 20
254. Bellefonte, Pa	14	11 65
255. Hannibal, Mo.	16	1 60
256.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	57	16 90
257. St. Louis, Mo.	16	1 40
258. Brooklyn, N. Y.	36	4 10
259. St. Augustine, Fla.	153	18 80
260.*Clarinda, Iowa	15	3 00
261. Buckhannon, W. Va.	20	. . .
262. Ballston, N. Y.	30	2 90
263. Kansas City, Kansas	.	. . .
264. Atchison, Kansas	47	7 95
265. Kokomo, Ind.	.	. . .
266. Williamsport, Pa.	78	11 70
267. St. Paul, Minn (French)	15	1 50
268.*Sharon, Pa.	61	. . .
269.*Lowell, Mass.	120	21 10
270.*Middletown, Ohio	33	10 83
271. Omaha, Neb. (German)	54	6 70
272. Herkimer, N. Y.	24	4 90
273. Yonkers, N. Y	80	16 60
274. Albany, N. Y	23	2 20
275. Newton, Mass	116	12 60
276. Tarentum, Pa	19	1 90
277. Fort Worth, Tex.	31	3 10
278. Manistee, Mich	20	3 80
279. Toronto, Can. (West)	22	4 20
280. Brantford, Can.	18	1 70
281.*Nashville, Tenn	16	1 60
282.*Santa Anna, Cal	131	39 80
283. Litttle Falls, N. Y	18	1 80
284.*Chicago, Ill. (Polish)	15	3 00
285. Norfolk, Va	55	6 00
286. Savannah, Ga.	25	5 70
287. Harrisburgh, Pa	31	4 40
288. Homestead, Pa.	70	6 90
289. Monrovia, Cal	42	4 20
290. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	97	9 80
291. Chicago, Ill. (German)	73	. . .
292. Little Rock, Ark	36	3 80
293.*Santa Monica, Cal	22	2 30
294. Piqua, O	12	1 10
295. St. Joseph, Mo	17	1 80
296. Brooklyn, (E. D.) N. Y.	21	2 10
297.*Niagara Falls, Ont.	32	3 20
298. Pomona, Cal.	55	14 00
299. Scottdale, Pa.	.	. . .
300. San Buena Ventura, Cal	32	. . .
301.*Newburgh, N. Y.	78	7 80
302. Ogdensburgh, N. Y	17	1 90
303. Ontario, Cal	51	8 85
304. San Francisco Cal. (Ger.)	37	3 80
305.*Milwaukee, Wis	21	4 30
306.*Philadelphia, Pa	123	12 30
307. Waterford, N. Y.	17	1 80
308. Newark, N. J	25	7 00
309.*El Paso, Tex	.	. . .
310. Newark, N. J	45	9 00
311. Montreal, Canada (Fr)	70	5 40
312. Ocean Side, Cal	25	2 50
313. Peoria, Ill. (Ger.)	20	1 95
314.*Milford, Mass.	10	1 00
315. Elmira, N. Y.	72	5 60
316. San Jose, Cal.	142	14 40
317.*Biloxi, Miss	11	1 70
318. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	20	2 00
319. Jacksonville, Ill.	38	3 70
320. Petersburg, Va.	16	1 50
321. Brookline, Mass.	37	11 85
322.*West Bay City, Mich.	19	3 70
323. Fishkill, N. Y.	22	. . .
324. Charlestown, Mass.	14	1 70
325. St. Joseph, Mich.	17	3 10
326. Cincinnati, Ohio (Mill-wrights)	12	1 20
327. Elsinore, Cal.	24	. . .
328. East Liverpool, Ohio	55	5 20
329. Burlington, Vt.	28	4 55
330. Nebraska City, Neb	21	2 10
331. Watertown, Mass	24	3 30
332. Jeffersonville, Ind.	10	. . .
333. Attleboro', Mass	17	. . .
334. Saginaw City, Mich	79	8 90
335. Toronto (West), Ont	36	3 70
336.*Reading, Pa	79	15 75
337. Stockton, Cal	49	4 30
338. Muscatine, Iowa	21	. . .
339.*Grass Valley, Cal	22	2 20
340. Oshkosh, Wis. (Ger)	19	3 50
341. Sacramento, Cal	23	2 60
342 Toronto, Ont. (East)	20	5 00
343. Winnipeg, Man.	36	3 60
344.*Portland, Me.	36	3 45
345. Bath, Me.	38	2 20
346.*Bessemer, Ala.	9	1 80
347.*Port Huron, Mich	17	1 70
348.*La Grande, Oregon	11	. . .
349. Kansas City, Mo	41	4 10
350. Niagara Falls, N. Y.	24	2 85
351.*Seattle, Wash. Ter.	8	90
352. Anderson, Ind.	15	1 50
353. Beatrice, Neb.	58	11 60
354. Ft. Scott, Kan	60	6 85
355. Buffalo, N. Y. (Ger)	29	8 70
356. Pittsburgh, Kan.	32	10 00
357. Delray, Mich.	17	5 00
358. Vineland, N. J,	10	9 25
359. Philadelphia, Pa., (Mill Hands)	30	5 00
360 Salina, Kan	18	12 50
361. Duluth, Minn	13	9 60
362. Winona, Minn	31	12 15
363. Syracuse, N. Y. (French)	16	5 00
364. Albert Lea, Minn	11	5 00
365. Fresno, Cal	7	5 00
366. Hutchinson, Kan	17	5 00
367. San Antonio, Tex	9	5 00
368. Rochester, Pa	8	5 00
369. Danville, Ill	10	5 00
370. Verona, Pa	24	6 80
371. Denison, Tex	16	. . .
372. Marine City, Mich.	20	. . .
373. Dedham, Mass.	23	. . .
Total	26 012	$2867 63

THE INDEPENDENT WORKMAN.

"No, sir, I am not a member of any labor organization. If I don't like the wages my employer offers me I can go somewhere else. I am an independent workman and don't intend to be bound by the rules of any organization. These damned labor agitators are ruining the country, and I will not have anything to do with them."

This is the sort of reasoning that so-called independent workmen give for not connecting themselves with an organization of their trade. They will tell you that they are getting the standard wages, work but ten hours, and got it without the aid of any trade union. Poor, narrow-minded, ignoramus. How did the fool killer miss you? You got the standard wages without the assistance of any trades union, did you? Did it ever strike you that your fellow-craftsmen who belong to a labor organization were the direct cause of the standard wages you are so well satisfied with? Did you ever stop to think that were it not for organized labor you would have to work longer hours and for less wages? Every advantage in shorter hours, every increase in wages is due to the combined efforts of your fellow-workmen who belong to labor unions, yet you claim you have not been assisted by a trades union. You damn labor agitators and though you refuse to assist in the amelioration of your condition, you share in all the benefits that have been brought about by organized effort and co-operation.

Now, Mr. Non-Unionist, look at your self as you really appear. Your employer has no more love for you than he has for the unionist, aside from the fact he relies on you to break down wages. You share the prosperity of union workmen and you thrive upon their calamities. You are a menace to the advancement of your fellow-workmen by holding aloof from them. They refuse to work with you because you stand between them and the betterment of their, and your own, condition. You are mistaken; you are not an independent workman, you are a wage-slave like the balance of toilers. Think this over and quit making an ass of yourself. If you really take pride in being an independent workman, join hands with your brothers and independence will be all the nearer.—*Southern Industry.*

ONE thing must be guarded against—the division of the community into two classes: beasts of prey, called capitalists, and beasts of burden, called laborers.—*John Swinton's Paper.*

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—February, 1888.

Balance, February 1, 1888	$8315 02
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	2867 63
" Advertisers	37 50
" Subscribers	2 60
" Members of lapsed and suspended unions	2 95
Total	$11,225 70

EXPENSES—February, 1888.

For Printing	$ 238 12
" Office, etc.	407 89
" Capita tax, American Federation of Labor	65 13
" Traveling and Organizing	13 87
" Donation to East Saginaw Union	65 18
" Loan to the Union 163 E Saginaw Mich.	100 00
" Benefits Nos. 331 to 350, inclusive	1975 00
Balance March 1, 1888	8340 51
Total	$11,225 70

DETAILED EXPENSES—February, 1888.

Printing 15 00 Envelopes for G. S.	$1 87
" 1000 Notices of Arrears	2 00
" 1000 Ode Cards	2 50
" 1000 Business Envelopes	2 50
" 2000 Appeals	3 00
" 1000 Circulars for Organizing	3 50
" 50 Rec. Sec. Order-books	12 50
" 10 G. S. Receipt-books	3 25
" 2000 Noteheads for G. S.	4 50
" 5000 Member-ship Cards	12 50
" Binding Books	1 75
" Electrotyping New head for paper	2 75
" 26,500 Copies of Februry Carpenter	178 00
" 1000 laims for Benefits	12 00
" 500 Physicians Blanks	5 00
" 1000 Endorsement Blanks	1 75
" 500 Pay-Rolls (for strikes)	2 75
" 1000 Blank Bonds	6 00
Wrapping and Mailing February Journal	9 00
Wagon Hire February Journal	80
Postage on February Journal	17 90
Expressage on Supplies and etc	5 72
Postage on Letters Supplies and etc	35 85
15 0 S amped Envelopes	32 40
Office Rent for February	15 00
Telegrams in February	3 07
Coal, Wood and Light for Office	4 00
Salary for February	125 00
Assistance in General Office	64 00
Services of E. B. for February	21 00
Services of G. T. in fall to Jan'y 1, 1888	37 00
Capita tax to Amer. Fed. of Labor for January	65 13
100 Copies Proceedings of Convention	10 00
Designing and Eng. New Heading for Journal	25 00
Stationary	2 15
Expenses of meeting in New Haven, Conn.	3 45
Philip H. Fagan, expenses in trying to re-organize New Haven, Conn	5 92
V. F. St. Cloud expenses in investigating affairs of Union 57	4 50
Donation to E. Saginaw strike	65 18
Loan to Union 163, E. Saginaw, Mich	100 00
Benefit No. 331, B. Zeller	200 00
" 332, J. W. rawford	100 00
" 333, Mrs. Mary Daley	50 00
" 334, Mrs. Johnson	50 00
" 335, Frank McGinley	200 00
" 336, W. R. McKenley	200 00
" 337, Mrs. Agnes C. Smith	50 00
" 338, Mrs. C. Campbell	25 00
" 339, Michael Knorr	100 00
" 340, Louis Wendt	100 00
" 341, Mrs. Mabery	25 00
" 342, R. R. Dolliver	200 00
" 343, Mrs. Milledge	50 00
" 344, Edward Wiesel	200 00
" 345, Valentine G. Colby	100 00
" 346, Mrs. Mary A. De Haven	25 00
" 347, H. Strube	100 00
" 348, Jas. H. Finn	100 00
" 349, Mrs. Louisa Vetter	50 00
" 350, Mrs. M. J. Brickey	50 00
Total	$2885 19

EMPLOYING BUILDERS IN CONVENTION.

The second annual convention of the National Association of Employing Builders, or "master" builders, as they were wont to call themselves, met in Cincinnati, O., February 7, and held a three days' session. About two hundred people were present, of which less than one hundred were delegates, and most of these represented their own "individual" ideas.

The treasurer's report for the year showed receipts, $4,976; disbursements, $4,604.20; leaving a balance of $361.80. Among the subjects acted on by the convention was a resolution asking the National Congress to pass a bill establishing manual or industrial schools.

Geo. C. Prussing, of Chicago, made a lengthy statistical report as to strikes, hours of labor, and wages. Marc Eidlitz, of New York, reported on the subject of arbitration in labor disputes, rules for uniform estimating, apprenticeship, and uniform lien laws. E. E. Scribner, of St. Paul, reported on a uniform system of contracts. Papers were read by experts on brick-making, plumbing, carpentry, painting, and roofing. The project of a general plan of insurance for workmen and employees was agreed upon. The next convention will be held in this city in February, 1889.

THE working class is the only class that is not a class. It is the nation. It represents, so to speak, the body as a whole, of which the other classes only represent special organs. These organs, no doubt, have great and indispensable functions, but for most purposes of government the state consists of the vast laboring majority. Its welfare depends on what their lives are like.—*Frederic Harrsion.*

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,

AT

476 North Sixth St., Phila., Pa.,

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: — Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1888.

ADVERTISING RATES.

10 lines, one month	$1.00
1 column, one month	10.00
½ " "	6.00
⅓ " "	4.00
¼ " "	4.00

Obituary notices $1.00 per inch for one insertion.

Special rates for larger space and longer time.

Carpenters are still on strike in E. Saginaw, Mich. Keep away from E. Saginaw and Saginaw until further notice.

BUY NONE but union label goods, and thereby sustain union men, with union wages, union prices and union manufacturers.

OUR NEW HEADING was designed and engraved by the famous firm of Crosscup & West, 907 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Many compliments have been bestowed on its neatness and spirit.

OUR MOST fervent sympathy goes out to the American Flint Glass Workers in their sturdy and prolonged fight to preserve their union, and they should have the hearty support of all branches of organized labor.

WE CAN not endorse the action of the Knights of Labor in violating the rules of the National Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers in the Riverside Mill, at Benwood, W. Va. That scabby trick is on a par with the work of the "free-lunch" gang of K. of L. miscreants in Chicago, who offer to furnish carpenters for 30 cents per hour and break down the 8 hours system, while our men in Chicago are battling to maintain 8 hours a day at 35 cents per hour—the same rates as last year. The Knights of Labor have a higher mission than to encourage "scabs" or to "down trades unions."

NO TWO EVENTS have recently given us greater pleasure than the acquittal of Martin Irons, the persecuted leader of the Southwest railroad strike, and the victory gained by our friend, J. J. McGarry, of St. Louis, in his suit for damages against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company for false imprisonment. Both of these men were active in the Southwest railroad strike, and both were made the victims of a cruel conspiracy of railroad wreckers, Pinkerton thugs, newspaper Hessians and cowardly so-called "labor leaders." No man has ever been more persistently hounded and cried down by this pack of snarling hyenas than was Martin Irons. And now at last he has had, in part, his vindication!

"TWO WRONGS never make a right!" And the K. of L Engineers who have used the past conduct of the Brotherhood Engineers as a pretext to justify them in going to work for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad are just as much "scabs" as the Brotherhood men they denounce. We thought that when the K. of L. took advantage of the Brooklyn elevated railroad strike to then down the Brotherhood Engineers that "the old score" was fully settled. But to continue this system of vindictive reprisal on both sides is best calculated to serve the interests of the railroad corporations and to make labor organizations a mere laughing stock. Labor organizations should not busy themselves to down each other, but should join hands to down their common enemy.

OUR GENERAL SECRETARY IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

After many and urgent requests to visit some of our oldest unions in the South, General Secretary McGuire paid a flying visit to the following cities in the interest of our Brotherhood, viz: Washington, D. C., February 20; Charleston, S. C., February 22; Savannah, Ga., February 23; Augusta, Ga., February 24; Columbia, S. C., February 25; Wilmington, N. C., February 26; Norfolk, Va., February 27; Richmond, Va., February 28. The attendance at the public meetings was excellent, and the results will make themselves apparent in an increased membership in the cities visited.

LET US HELP THE PAINTERS.

The union carpenters organized everywhere should lend a helping hand to organize all branches of unemployed labor. In the building line none need our help more than the painters, and after they are thoroughly united they can be of great help to the carpenters. So far many of our local unions have done considerable to organize painters' unions. But now we urge most strenuously all local unions of carpenters to start up and organize the painters wherever there are no painters' unions. If no other way can be adopted then let our unions adjourn early some evening, call the painters to meet in their hall, rent free, and help them to form a union. For documents to organize Painters' Unions, address John T. Elliott, 1314 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md.

SOME FACTS OF INTEREST.

Out of 245 local unions reporting to this office we find the following facts:

INITIATION FEES.–77 unions charge $1.00, 3, $1.25; 8, $1.50; 59, $2.00; 18, $2.50; 29, $3.00; 2, $4.00; 36, $5.00; 13, $10.00.

MONTHLY DUES.—64 at 25 cents; 19 at 30 cents; 41 at 35 cents; 20 at 40 cents; 97 at 50 cents; 1 at 60 cents; 2 at 65 cents; 1 at 75 cents.

MEETINGS.—Held weekly by 179 unions: Semi-monthly, 61; three times a month, 2; monthly, 3.

SICK BENEFITS.—2 unions pay $1.50 per week; 3 pay $2.00 per week; 1 pay $2.50; 24 pay $3.00; 26 pay $4.00; 42 pay $5.00; 5 pay $6.00; 1 pays $8.00. These benefits are paid for periods ranging from 4 weeks to 42 weeks in one year—chiefly full benefits for 13 weeks, and half-benefits for 13 weeks more, seems to be the rule. Reports from the 104 local unions having sick benefits show the sum of $7,428.00 was spent for sick benefits during the six months, from July 1, 1887, to January 1, 1888.

THE DUTIES OF LOCAL OFFICERS.

(Read this in the Local Unions.)

From a careful and close examination of the quarterly reports of trustees of local unions as sent to this office by them, we feel satisfied that the largest proportion of our local unions are well managed, and the financial affairs are honestly and economically administered. The life and perpetuity of all organizations rests on a strict accountability of each and every officer who handles any of the moneys or funds of the society. And there is no way to destroy any organization more quickly than to have any looseness or carelessness in the financial arrangements.

Each financial secretary, each treasurer, each recording secretary, and each and every trustee in our local unions should take pride in the duties of his office, and his books should be kept in proper order, and with accuracy and neatness. These books should be audited regularly every three months and a report sent to this office. The president of each local union should make sure that these matters are attended to, for on him rests the grave responsibility of the local enforcement of our laws and rules.

It is just as easy and just as necessary to have system and method in the business affairs of a local union, as it is to have them in a counting-room or business house. And when once a union has its affairs placed in good running order and attended to with punctuality, accuracy and dispatch, the members will find it a pleasure to attend the meetings, and the officers will find their work easier and lighter.

At times it grieves us to notice some local unions are poorly managed, and as a rule these are the first to decay and dissolve. Such unions pay little attention to business methods, and pay far less to our laws. The officers send in reports to this office whenever they feel so disposed, and it often takes several dunning letters to get them to send their tax or dues to the general office. Yet these very same unions are generally the first to find fault with general officers on the slightest pretext, and in some cases after they have presented a claim to the E. B. they think, whether the member is in benefit or not, or the claim legal or illegal, all the E. B. has to do is to pay it and ask no questions. If the business of the general office was conducted on that hap-hazard, satisfy-everybody, take-it-easy plan, the Brotherhood would have been bankrupt long ago, and would now be melted out of existence, destroying with it many and many a local union.

As an instance of the carelessness of some local unions, we will instance the fact that in the quarter from April 1 to July 1, 1887, there were 139 local unions out of 300 not sending in any trustees' quarterly report, making 161 complying with the law. In the quarter from July 1 to October 1, there were 141 out of 321 not sending reports, making 180 complying with the law. But for the quarter from October 1, 1887, to January 1, of this year, the returns are more complete, showing out of 350 unions only 92 have not reported, making a total of 258 which have obeyed the law. This is certainly a more hopeful and encouraging indication, but had it not been for a constant hammering at the negligent unions, the same old story might be told.

When the next convention meets, the delegates and local unions will all desire to know the exact financial standing of all the local unions combined, and their total aggregate wealth and resources, the benefits paid, and such other data as is absolutely necessary to guide any organization. But if the local unions do not attend to sending in the trustees' quarterly report, it will be useless to expect the G. S. to compile a full and complete report from all the local unions.

The trustees of each local union must attend to their duties as prescribed in the Constitution, they must audit and inspect the accounts of the F. S. and treasurer, and report the same to the local union and to this office. And hereafter when any of them fail to do so, we will publish the fact in this JOURNAL.

The treasurer must see that the capita-tax is sent regularly to this office each month. When a union is in arrears for, or owes two months' tax, it is out of benefits and all its members are out of benefits, according to Sec. 6, Art. XVI., page 12 of our Constitution.

The financial secretary should make up his financial report and send it to this office each month promptly. This JOURNAL has to be issued by the fifteenth of each month, and to run off an edition of 27,500 takes several days, besides allowing the G. S. time to compile the reports, and the printer needs time to put them in type. Any F. S. not having his report in this office by the tenth of the month will be marked with a star (*) to show it is not received.

Strict attention to these suggestions will redound to the good of the local unions and to the welfare of the Brotherhood.

TALKS ABOUT OUR NEW HEADING.

Although P. J. McGuire is apparently a man of peace he has put a head—a new one—on THE CARPENTER. It, the head, is a great improvement on the old one.—*Denver Labor Enquirer.*

THE CARPENTER comes to us enlarged and with a new head. Its editor does not need a new head. The old one is a very good article of the kind.—*Boston Labor Leader.*

Owing to the severe snow storm, this paper may be delayed several days in transit through the mails.

EIGHTEEN NEW UNIONS.

During the month of February charters were granted to the following eighteen new unions—: 356, Pittsburgh, Kan.; 357, Delray, Mich.; 358, Vineland, N. J.; 359, Philadelphia (Mill Hands); 360, Salina, Kan.; 361, Duluth, Minn.; 362, Winona, Minn.; 363, Syracuse, N. Y. (French); 364, Albert Lea, Minn.; 365, Fresno, Cal.; 366, Hutchinson, Kan.; 367, San Antonio, Tex.; 368, Rochester, Pa.; 369, Danville, Ill.; 370, Verona, Pa.; 371, Denison, Tex.; 372, Marine City, Mich., and 373, Dedham, Mass. In a dull month like February the above additions are very encouraging.

"RAT" PAPERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

At a regular meeting of Carpenters' Union, No. 306, Philadelphia, Pa., held February 15, 1888, the question of the difficulties now existing between the proprietors of the *Evening Herald, Sunday Mercury, Daily and Sunday Item*, and Typographical Union No. 2, was fully discussed, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The proprietors of the above mentioned *Item, Herald* and *Mercury*, have thrown on the streets of this city, fifty members of Typographical Union, No. 2, and imported *rats* from distant cities to fill their places, thereby keeping residents of this city walking the streets in the depths of Winter, and giving, what is justly theirs, to migratory *rats* with no fixed residence, and who are willing to work for anything they can get. Therefore we as working men deem it our imperative duty to take part in this battle against tyranny and despotism that we may secure for our fellow-laborers a just share of the profits of their labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 306, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, extend their sympathy and moral support to Typographical Union No. 2, in their legitimate efforts to secure a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and that we individually abstain from patronizing the *Item, Herald* and *Sunday Mercury*, and that we will also endeavor to prevent our friends and neighbors from patronizing those papers until such times as they recognize the fact that they are principally supported by the working classes, and that the working men of this city will no longer support a paper or other institution that is directly opposed to the interests of organized labor

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Union and a copy thereof be transmitted to the Secretary of Typographical Union, No. 2; also a copy be furnished our G. S., with a request that he will have it published in the official organ of our trade.

GEORGE WEBB, *Secretary.*

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

In his annual report as President of the Illinois State Coal Miners' Association, Daniel McLaughlin, the trades-union veteran of over forty years' service in the cause, sums up our sentiments as to the American Federation of Labor when he says: "I feel it a pleasure to state here to you that the American Federation of Labor, though only thirteen months old, has most of the oldest and largest trades organizations in our country attached to it and working in harmony with it; and with prudence and an honest, economical government, it is only a question of time (and a short time at that) when the American Federation of Labor will be one of the largest organized bodies of loyal trades-unionists that has ever existed in this country. Its annual gatherings, where all questions affecting the interest and welfare of the wage-workers are discussed, are open and above board, and its form of government is simple and truly democratic and is sure to make it popular, while each organization connected with it has full control of their own affairs, without dictation or interference outside of their own ranks, and they are not required to pay a heavy tribute to any man or body of men for the liberty of attending to their own business. The cost of maintaining the American Federation of Labor, compared with the great moral force it will have on the interest and welfare of the wage-workers of our country, is so trifling that no trades organization can afford to be outside of its united influence.

A SUCCESSFUL LABOR FAIR.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Our Industrial Fair closed February 25th, crowded to its utmost capacity, as it was during the entire twelve nights, for which our committee tender thanks to our merchants and manufactories for their tasteful display of goods and home-manufactured articles; also S. B. & D. Roy Bolby for vocal and instrumental music, and others who made our Fair attractive and interesting. Our industrial committee have all put their shoulders to the wheel and have been rewarded by the nice sum of $2,500 as a fund to commence the building of an industrial home, which will be commenced this summer.

The Fair was continued one night longer, by request of citizens, for the benefit of Mt. Vernon sufferers, with receipts of $350.

Signed, UNION 166.

CARPENTERS' DEMANDS THIS COMING SEASON.

In addition to the list of demands published the last two months, the following have since been presented:

ALTON, Ill.—Higher wages.

BATH, Me.—On March 1st, $2.50 per day—an advance of fifty cents per day.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—Union 251, on April 1st, will work only nine hours on Saturdays.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., and Denver, Colo., are arranging to institute shorter hours of labor.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—In this city Union 85 proposes to secure the nine hours this Spring.

NEWTON, Mass.—Union 275 is moving for nine hours, and most employers are in favor of it.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—This Spring Union 24 intends to inaugurate the rule of nine hours a day.

COHOES, N. Y.—Union 99 has sent in its demands to the bosses, the same to go into effect April 1st.

BELLEVILLE, Can.—Union 151 is striving to establish the nine hours, with good indications of success.

SEATTLE, Wash. Ty.—Union 351, though newly started, proposes to establish the nine-hour rule this Spring.

NEW ALBANY, Ind.—Union 19, after May 1st, demands nine hours a day and time and a half for all overtime.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa.—After May 1st, nine hours as a day's work and full pay, and time and a half for overtime.

MCKEESPORT, Pa.—For continuance of the nine hour system. Contractors are talking of a Saturday half-holiday.

ARLINGTON, Mass.; Waltham, Mass.; Little Rock, Ark., and Meriden, Conn., want nine hours a day from May 1st.

NEWARK, N. J.—An increase of twenty-five cents per day, and nine hours' work five days a week and eight on Saturdays. Same rate as last year.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Union 259 is taking steps to inaugurate the nine-hours system, and has appointed a committee to confer with the bosses.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Our prospects for gaining the nine hours are very encouraging. Our demands are, thirty cents per hour and nine hours a day after June 1st.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Union 208 has asked the contractors for an increase of twenty-five cents per day, to go into effect May 1st. Prospects favorable to securing the demand..

NIAGARA FALLS, Canada.—April 1st Union 297 will establish $2, $2.25 and $2.50 per day, and nine hours Saturdays. Trade dull just now. Union men are cautioned not to come here at present.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Eight hours per day and thirty-five cents per hour. The bosses, with help of the few K. of L. carpenter ringsters, want to give only thirty cents per hour and nine hours a day.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Continuance of the nine-hour day, recognition of the card system, and the present standard of wages—$2.50 per day. Time and a half for overtime on card jobs, and double pay on all other jobs.

BOSTON, Mass.—At a convention of carpenters' unions of this city and vicinity it was agreed that on and after May 1st nine hours should be the general rule in this State, and to invite co-operation of the employing builders for that purpose.

WHEELING, W. Va.—April 1st, nine hours a day and no reduction in pay; overtime to be paid for at time and a half; overtime will only be worked in case of necessity. No mill work to be used from firms refusing these demands. Majority of bosses are favorable to these demands.

AN EDITOR'S RECORD.

The editor of a Texas paper gives the following figures from a statistical memorandum of his life:

Been asked to drink	11,362
Drank	11,362
Requested to retract	416
Did retract	416
Invited to parties and receptions by parties fishing for puffs	3,333
Took the hint	33
Didn't take the hint	3,300
Threatened to be whipped	199
Been whipped	0
Whipped the other fellow	4
Didn't come to time	166
Been promised whiskey, gin, etc., if he would go after them	5,619
Been after them	5,619
Been asked what is the news	300,000
Told	33
Didn't know	200,000
Lied about it	99,977
Been to church	2
Changed politics	32
Expect to change still	50
Gave to charity	$5.00
Gave for a terrier dog	$25 00
Cash on hand	$1.00

STATE OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES are requested to send in reports to the General Secretary only when any change in the state of trade occurs. There is no use in sending in a Corresponding Secretary's report each month, if no change takes place; it is only a useless waste of time and postage.

Carpenter work is dull at present almost everywhere, even in some cities reported below as "good" or "fair." Prospects for the coming Spring season are excellent.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Brisk, $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Overcrowded; $1.75 to $2.50. 50 h.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Dull; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON, Ont.—Dull; 22½ cts. per hour, 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Quiet; 22½ cts. per hr. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Very dull; $1.25 to $2.00. 9 hours.
OTTAWA: ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
BRANTFORD, ONT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00
MONTREAL, QUE.—Dull; $1.40 to $1.90.
WINNIPEG, MAN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.

THE EASTERN STATES.

PORTLAND, MAINE.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50,
BATH, MAINE.—
LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
RUTLAND, VT.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
BURLINGTON, VT.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.00.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Very dull; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Fair; $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
BRIDGEPORT.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
DANBURY.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Fair; $2.50.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75. 9 hours.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Very dull; $2.25 to $2.75. 53 hours.
CHELSEA.—Medium; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SOMERVILLE.—Flat; $2 to 2.25. 58 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Brisk; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Dull; $2.25 to 2.75. 9 hours.
LAWRENCE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MARLBORO.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. 54 hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Middling; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $2.25 to $2.75.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
WALTHAM.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.50.
LOWELL.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50.
NEWTON.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50
ROXBURY.—Fair; $2.25 to $2 75. 9 hours.
MILFORD —Quiet; $2 25 to $2 50.
BROOKLINE.—Quiet; $2 00 to $2 50. 9 hours.
CHARLESTOWN.—
WATERTOWN.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
ATTLEBORO.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
ARLINGTON.—Quiet; $2 to $2 25. 9 hours.
DEDHAM.—

THE MIDDLE STATES.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Keep away
BALTIMORE, MD.—Dull; Union men, $2.50. 9 hr.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dull; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Middl'g $2.40 to $3. 8 hrs a day. Stay away.
COHOES.—Prostrate; $2.00 to $2.50. 53 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SCHENECTADY.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hrs.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50. 59 hours.
BINGHAMTON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
ROCHESTER.—Quiet; $2 to $3. Crowded.
BUFFALO.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
RONDOUT.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANAJOHARIE.—Quite dull; $1.75 to $2. 59 hrs.
SARATOGA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2 50. Stay away.
WEST TROY.—Moderate; $2 40, 8 hours a day.
BALLSTON.—Very dull; $2 to $2 50.
YONKERS.—Crowded; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ALBANY —Fair; $2 25 to $2.70. 53 hours.
GLEN FALLS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2 25. 59 hours.
WAVERLY.—Middling; $2 to $2.25.
BROOKLYN —Very dull; $3 to $3.25. 9 hours a day.
HERKIMER —Quiet; $1.25 to $2.
LITTLE FALLS.—Fair; $2 25 to $2.50.
NEW YORK.—Quiet; $3 to $3.50. 9 hours a day.
WILLIAMSBURGH.—Fair; $3.25. 9 hours a day.
NEWBURGH —Quiet; $2.25 to $2 50. 9 hours a day
OGDENSBURGH —Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
WATERFORD.—Middling; $2.
ELMIRA.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.25.
FISHKILL —Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y —Quiet; $2 to $2 25.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded; $2.25 to $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Quiet; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hrs.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50. 9 hrs. a day.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
ATHENS.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
HOMESTEAD.—Stay away; $2 to $2.50. 9 hrs. a day.
POTTSTOWN —Dull; $1.75 to $2.
TARENTUM.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
SCOTTDALE.—Dull; $2 to $2 50.
BEAVER FALLS.—Middling; $2.25 to $2 50.
WILLIAMSPORT.—Crowded; $2 to $2.50.
SHARON.—Poor; $1 75 to $2 10. 9 hours.
HARRISBURGH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00.
READING.—Fair; $2.00.
MONONGAHELA CITY.—Md'rate; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hr.
WILKESBARRE.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75.
ERIE.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
NEW CASTLE.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.
BUTLER.—
SHAMOKIN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
BELLEPONTE.—
MIDDLETOWN.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.
VERONA.—
ROCHESTER.—

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Quiet; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours a day.
CAMDEN.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.
ORANGE.—Fair; $2 to $3.
MILBURN.—
VINELAND.—Very bad; $1.50 to $2.25.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SEATTLE, WASH. TER.—Quiet; $3 to $3.25.
SPOKANE FALLS, WASH. TY.—Crowded; 30c. hr.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Improving; $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.
LA GRANDE, ORE.—Dull; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast! The cheap railroad fares have flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked. $2.50 to $3.50. 9 h.
SAN RAFAEL.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours
OAKLAND.—Good; $2.50 to $3.50. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Crow'd; $2.50 to $3. 9 h. Stay away
PASADENA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—Dull; $2.25 to $3. 9 hrs. Crowded.
SANTA BARBARA.—Dull; $2.40 to $2.75. 9 hours.
SAN BERNARDINO—Medium; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
SANTA MONICA—Dull; $2.50 to $3 00. 9 h. Stay away
MONROVIA —Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours a day.
SANTA ANNA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
RIVERSIDE.—Medium; $2.75 to $3. 9 hours.
ONTARIO.—Crowded; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
POMONA.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours. Crowded.
SAN BUENA VENTURA.—Good; $2.75 to $3. 9 hrs.
OCEAN SIDE.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3.
SAN JOSE.—Dull; $2.75 to $3. Crowded. 9 hrs.
SANTA CRUZ.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
GRASS VALLEY.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9½ hrs.
ELSINORE.—
FRESNO.—
STOCKTON —Dull: $2 50 to $3.00.
SACRAMENTO.—Medium; $2 50 to $3.
SANTA ROSA.—Slack; $2 to $3.00.
BERKELEY.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
REDLANDS.—

THE WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.50. 53 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Overcrowded; $1.50 to $2.25.
DULUTH, MINN.—
WINONA, MINN.—
ALBERT LEA, MINN.—
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. Crowded.
BEATRICE, NEB.—
NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—Fair; $1 75 to $2.50.
MARINETTE, WIS.—Bad; $1.50 to $2.00.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Moderate; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 h.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 59 hours.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Crowded; $2 to 2.25.
ANDERSON.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty men.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Work scarce; $1.75 to $2.50.
CRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CLARINDA.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
MUSCATINE.—Very poor; $1.75 to $2.25.
COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
ARMOURDALE.—Dull; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
HUTCHINSON.—
WICHITA.—Overcrowded; $2.00 to $2.50.
KANSAS CITY.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
ATCHISON.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
FT. SCOTT.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hours.
LYONS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2 50.
PITTSBURG.—Dull; $1.50 to $2 25.
SALINA.—Overcrowded; $1.50 to $2.50.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. On strike.
MUSKEGON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.
JACKSON.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.25.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MENOMONEE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
MARINE CITY.—
KALAMAZOO.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ANN ARBOR.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MANISTEE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
MCGINNISVILLE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
W. BAY CITY.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2 25. 9 hours.
ST. JOSEPH.—Dull; $1.25 to $2 25. Full.
SAGINAW CITY.—On strike.
PORT HURON.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.
FLINT.—
DELRAY.—

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—$1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PEORIA.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
QUINCY.—Fair; $1.25 to 2.25. 59 hours.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. Stay away. 9 hours.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
TOWN OF LAKE.—Dull; 30c. per hour; 8 hours.
ALTON.—Slack; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
ENGLEWOOD.—Slow; $1.50 to $3. 8 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.50.
PARK MANOR.—
DANVILLE.—

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—Dull; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 9 hrs.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25. 9 hours.
SEDALIA.—Business dead; $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Dull; $2.25 to $2.75. Overstocked.
HANNIBAL.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. Some 9 hrs.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 9 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.
FINDLAY.—Very Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. Overcrow'd.
MARTINS FERRY.—Slack; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASILLON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.50.
TOLEDO.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00. Poor Prospects.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
FOSTORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MIDDLETOWN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00. 59 hrs.
DEFIANCE.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PIQUA.—Flat; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
E. LIVERPOOL.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
WELLSTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BUCKHANNON, W. Va.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.25.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hrs.
COVINGTON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.
PADUCAH, KY.—Medium; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
PRINCETON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
LYNCHBURG, VA.—Fair; $2.50.
NORFOLK, VA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
PETERSBURGH, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
CHARLESTON, S.C.—Overstocked; $1.25 to $2.50.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
NEW ORLEANS, LA—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Many idle
SHREVEPORT, LA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Crowded; $1.25 to $2.25.
JACKSON, TENN.—
NASHVILLE, TENN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. Crowded
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. Stay away.
ANNISTON, ALA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BESSEMER, ALA.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
DECATUR, ALA.—
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Slacking up; $1.20 to $2.00
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Dull; $2 25 to $2.50.
BILOXI, MISS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. 9 hours.

FLORIDA.

BARTOW.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
KEY WEST.—Unsteady; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
ST. AUGUSTINE.—Cro'ded; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away
PENSACOLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN.—Crowded; $2 to $3.
HILLSBORO.—Quiet; $2.50.
FORT WORTH.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. Stay away.
GAINESVILLE.—Fair; $2.25.
EL PASO.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
SAN ANTONIO.—
DENISON.—

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Crowded.
BRUNSWICK.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
AUGUSTA.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away. 58 hrs.
THOMASVILLE.—Fair; $1.20 to $2.00.
MACON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE STRIKING COAL MINERS.

The following sums have been received at this office up to March 14, in response to the suggestion of the E. B., in aid of the striking Lehigh coal miners:

G. Edmonston, Washington	$ 5 00
Union 137, Norwich, Conn	15 00
" 190, Washington, D. C.	5 00
" 264, Atchison, Kansas	5 00
" 287, Harrisburg	2?75
" 292, Little Rock	5 00
P. J. McGuire, General Secretary	5 00
Union 208	5 00
" 29	35 00
J. W. Pugsley, Baltimore	15 00
Union 31	5 00
" 303	3 00
" 290	5 00
" 15	5 00
" 49	10 00
Total	$125 75

The above amount has been sent to the Treasurer of the striking Lehigh coal miners. J. M. Thomas, Frackville, Schuylkill County, Pa., as the following letter will bear witness:

MINERS AND LABORERS' AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FRACKVILLE, PA., March 8, 1888.

P. J. MCGUIRE, ESQ.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:—Yours received with check for Lehigh strike. Thanks for liberal contributions and practical encouragement; also, thanks of our people for the much needed relief sent. The strike in Schuylkill County is ended. The strike in the Lehigh region is not yet declared off, but there is a gradual resumption of work among the miners at some places. The Panther Creek Valley are still very firm, and the probabilities are that the strike will last for some time longer in that region.

Yours in the cause,
JOHN M. THOMAS, Treasurer.

EXPULSIONS.

ELI WOOD, from Union 301, Newburgh, N. Y., for violating the nine-hour rule.

GEORGE BUTCHER, from Union 155, Plainfield, N. J., for contempt of union.

JOHN H. MCDONALD, from Union 298, Pomona, Cal., for defrauding the union of money intrusted to his care as Secretary.

JAMES H. CUNNINGHAM, from Union 188, Findlay, Ohio, for not paying his hands and violating his obligation.

JOHN BUFFINGTON, from Union 330, Nebraska City, Neb., for misappropriating the funds of the union.

LAWRENCE W. LOGAN, from Union 4, St. Louis, Mo. He ran away from St Louis with a portion of the money of the union in his possession.

S. G. CLARK, from Union 349, Kansas City, Mo., for misappropriating the funds of the union while acting as Recording Secretary.

LEVI BROUGHAM, from Union 298, Pomona, Cal., for conduct unbecoming a union man.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

FEB. 3.—Com. Union 163, E. Saginaw, Mich, stating that, with a little financial aid, they can win. E. B. decide to send balance of Protective Fund ($65.18), and also to allow Union 163 to use its own Protective Fund.

Appeal Wm. Angenmeier, Union 238, Phila., Pa., against fine for violation of nine-hour rule. Action of union sustained.

Com. Union 283, Little Falls, N. Y., asking to use their Protective Fund up to March 1, 1888, as they are financially embarrassed. E. B. decide they cannot constitutionally authorize the use of the Protective Fund for any such purpose. The members of Union 283 are advised to raise their shortage by an assessment and then raise their dues to cover all necessary expenses.

Com. Union 186, Steubenville, Ohio, giving information required as to their trade rules. E. B. approved of rules on condition that such approval will not be considered as a sanction to strike, and in case a strike is to be undertaken, it shall only be as provided for by Art. XX. of the Constitution.

Union 268, Sharon, Pa., recommend G. W. Cooper as District Organizer. Endorsed and forwarded to the G. P. for approval.

Com. Union 10, asking consent of E. B. to readmit C. J. Talbot, expelled in April, 1886, for alleged misappropriation of funds From evidence it appears the member is already reobligated in advance of asking consent of E. B. The G. S. is instructed to inquire if such is the fact, and second, to ascertain if decision of E. B. on April 16 has been complied with.

Union 119, Newark, N. J., sent corrected statement of over-paid tax. E. B. decide to refer the question to the next convention for settlement, as discrepancies appear which are not explained by Union 119, and further, the E. B. feel that a favorable decision in this case would be a precedent to invite a large number of claims of a similar kind from various unions.

FEB. 9.—Claims approved: J. W. Crawford, Mrs. Mary Daley, Mrs. Christina Johnston, Frank McGinley, W. R. McKenley, Mrs. Agnes C Smith, Mrs. Chrissie Campbell, Michl. Knorr, Louis Wendt.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. C. C. Palmer, Waverly, N. Y., (ill when admitted).

Claims referred: Mrs. M. H. Mabrey (Bro. Mabrey to attend E. B. and explain length of sickness). S. A. Talley (for duration of disease); John A. Hazel (to make further inquiries); Samuel Lefever (for abstract); Henry Strube, Aug. Sargent, Jas. H. Finn.

Com. Union 227, Phila., requesting reconsideration of Mutterspaugh claim (disapproved). E.B. reopened the case, and G S. instructed to summon Bro Mutterspaugh to appear.

Com. Union 52, Charleston, S C., asking information as to disapproval of the Waiters claim. Answer of G. S. endorsed.

Com. E. J. Lake, Troy, N. Y., in reference to communication between Union 78 and the employes. E. B. decide the matter is purely local.

FEB. 16.—Regular order suspended to hear Bro. Mabrey in regard to his claim for wife funeral benefit. On motion the claim was approved.

Com. Union 163, E. Saginaw, Mich., giving detailed report of their strike, and asking further aid. E. B. decide to loan them $100.00 from the general fund until the next convention.

Com. Union 33, Boston, Mass., in reference to their By-Laws, holding members "dormant" after four months arrears, and then on reinstatement requiring them to pay up all dues and fines from date of last payment. E. B. decide Art. VII. of the By-Laws of Union 33 is consequently unconstitutional.

Union 100, Muskegon, gives notice of appeal to next convention on disapproval of the Wm. Jones claim.

Com. J. A. Cossman, Cincinnati, O., asking reconsideration of decision in his appeal. E. B. decide to reaffirm their previous decision in the case, and sustain Union 209 in suspending Mr. Cossman until he pays his strike assessments.

Union 19, New Albany, Ind., sends a threatening letter, insisting on payment of the Noell claim (disapproved). Received.

Com. Union 7, not aware of any claim of theirs ever being compromised by the E. B. as charged by Union 19. Received.

Com. M. E. Laberge, Union 21, Chicago, in regard to misappropriation of moneys which should have been sent the G. S. by A. Le Blanc, formerly F. S. of Union 21. G. S. instructed to notify Union 21 to proceed at once against Le Blanc for perjury and embezzlement.

Claims approved: R. P. Dolliver, Mrs. Eliza Milledge, Edward Weisel, V. G. Colby, Mrs. Mary A. De Haven, Henry Strube, J. H. Finn, Mrs. Louisa Vetter, Mrs. M. J. Brickey, Mrs. Annie M. Walsh.

Claims referred: S. A. Talley (to write Dr. Gass); Samuel Lefever (a more complete abstract); J. J. Evans (write to doctor).

Auditing Committee reported auditing accounts of G. S. for Jan. and all O. K.

FEB. 25.—Com. Union 10, Detroit, Mich., stating Talbot had been re-obligated and re-instated previous to asking consent of E. B. Laid over.

Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., desires approval of E. B., to a By-Law to fine reinstated members. Decided illegal under Art. 11, Sec. 2.

H. R. Wood, Union 7, Louisville, Ky., in reference to payment of salaries to local officers. Reply of G. S. approved.

Claims approved: O. Forbraga, Edw. Benken Nicholas Schneider.

Claims disapproved: Chas. Kunzmann, and Fred. Geiger., Union 119, Newark, N. J., Union in arrears previously and out of benefits; Mrs. Annie M. Walsh, Cambridge, Mass., (Union in arrears); Mrs. Jane Tate, Nashville, Tenn., (Union in arrears).

Claims referred: Geo. Watson, (card and dated abstract). Martin Stevens, (dated abstract). Jos. O. Murphy, (dated abstract).

Appeal. F. Dracher, Union 157, St. Paul, Minn. union refusing him his sick benefits. E. B. decided Bro. Dracher is entitled to at least two weeks sick benefits, having complied with By-Laws 11 of Union 157. Traveling card having expired, did not debar him from benefits until 8 months thereafter.

MARCH, 3.—Union 55, Denver, Col., used $50 of its funds to buy chances in a prize drawing. E B. rule that such action is illegal, and the union shall be censured for misappropriation of funds.

Union 4, St. Louis, report of Trustees in Clinton Laidig suit. Received and filed.

Bro. Brickey, Trustee Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., reports $20 was advanced by said union to Bro. Blackmore to enter suit for wages due him, and who now refuses to repay the money advanced. E. B., rule Bro. Blackmore should refund it provided the union advanced it as a loan.

Union 117, Masillon, O., reported holding no regular meetings. Union declared lapsed and property called for.

W. A. Griffiths, Oakland, Cal.; J. S. Crow, Bellaire, O.; Jacob Miller, Santa Anna, Cal.; expelled members reinstated with consent of E. B.

Union 3, Wheeling, W. V., desiring sanction to strike. G. S. instructed to secure further information.

W. Matkin, Liverpool, England, General Secretary of the General Union of Carpenters of England, reports ratification of interchange of cards. Received and filed.

Union 336, Bath, Me., asking for sanction of their demands, but no financial aid. Granted.

Union 163, E. Saginaw, Mich., asking sanction of strike now going on. Sanction not granted.

Appeal. A. C. Moore, Homestead, Pa., appeal not sustained and action of Union 177 indorsed.

Union 199, Dallas, Texas, appeal from Trustee Bradley that $100 of the funds of the union have been loaned to a member, without sufficient security. G. S. to make further inquiries.

Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., asks sanction to strike. G. S. instructed to make further inquiries.

Bros. Parish, Wheeling, W. V., and M. L. Addison, Des Moines, Iowa, proposed as organizers. Endorsed and submitted to G. P.

Com. Aug. Metzger, St. Paul, Minn., presenting bill of $31.60, for organizing, Duluth, Minn. G. S. instructed and bill ordered paid.

General President Shields ordered out to visit certain unions in New England, and $50 appropriated him for that purpose

Com. Union 72, Rochester, desiring reconsidation of Mrs. Anna Maier claim, (disapproved). Case reopened and G. S. instructed to get affidavits of the Doctors.

Com. Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., desiring reconsideration of the Sterrica claim, disapproved. Affidavits read and E. B., reaffirmed their previous decision, as the official medical certificate to Board of Health proves deceased was ill over 2 years, while only 2 years a member.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 331.—BARTHOLOMEW ZELLER, age 50 years, Union 33, Boston, Mass., admitted April 23, 1886, died of heart disease, Aug. 15, 1887. Papers received Oct. 27, 1887.

No. 332.—J. W. CRAWFORD, age 59 years, admitted Jan. 11, 1887, Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., died of heart disease and piles. December 13, 1887. Papers received January 24, 1888.

No. 333.—MRS. MARY DALY, age 49 years, wife of John Daly, admitted Aug. 25, 1886, Union 104, Dayton, Ohio, died of obstruction of the bowels, Dec. 18, 1887. Papers received Dec. 31, 1887.

No. 334.—MRS. CHRISTINE JOHNSON, age 26 years, wife of Jacob Johnson, admitted May 3, 1886, Union 34, Minneapolis, Minn., died of consumption, July 28, 1887. Papers received Aug. 24, 1887.

No. 335.—FRANK P. MCGINLEY, age 32 years, admitted April 1, 1884, Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., accidently shot and killed while hunting, on Dec. 1, 1887. Papers received Dec. 22, 1887.

No. 336.—WM. R. MCKENLEY, age 67 years, admitted Sept. 25, 1882, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., died of consumption, January 17, 1888. Papers received February 2, 1888.

No. 337.—MRS. AGNES C. SMITH, age 55 years, wife of P. B. Smith, admitted Jan. 9, 1886, now a member of Union 138, Cambridge, Mass., died of abdominal dropsy, Dec. 22, 1887. Papers received Feb. 1, 1888.

No. 338.—MRS. CHRISSIE CAMPBELL, age 23 years, wife of David Campbell, admitted Feb. 9, 1887, Union 67, Roxbury, Mass., died of puerperal fever, Jan. 13, 1888. Papers received Feb. 1, 1888.

No. 339.—MICHAEL KNORR, age 40 years, admitted April 12, 1887, Union 237, Allegheny City, Pa., died of injuries received in falling down an elevator shaft while at work on Jan. 12, 1888. Papers received Feb. 3, 1888.

No. 340.—LOUIS WENDT, age 22 years, admitted April 27, 1887, Union 32, Detroit, Mich., died of typhoid pneumonia, Jan. 26, 1888. Papers received Feb. 9, 1888.

No. 341.—MRS. MARGARET H. MABREY, age 43 years, wife of M. T. B. Mabrey, admitted March 25, 1887, Union 227, Philadelphia, Pa., died of cancer of womb, Dec. 9, 1887. Papers received Dec. 31, 1887.

No. 342.—RICHARD R. DOLLIVER, age 53 years, admitted May 7, 1886, Union 33, Boston, Mass., died of cancer of stomach, Dec. 7. 1887. Papers received Jan. 16, 1888.

No. 343.—MRS. ELIZA MILLEDGE, age 40 years, wife of Sandy Milledge, admitted Dec. 4 1885, Union 57, Savannah, Ga., died of pneumonia, Oct. 27, 1887. Papers received Dec. 3, 1887.

No. 344.—EDWARD WIESEL, age 39 years, admitted April 13, 1886, Union 172, Newark, N. J., died of heart disease, Jan. 7, 1888. Papers received Jan. 18, 1888.

No. 345.—VALENTINE G. COLBY, age 36 years, admitted April 26, 1886, Union 112, Lynn, Mass., fell from a building and injured his left leg. Papers received Dec. 22, 1887.

No 346.—MRS. MARY A. DE HAVEN, age 21 years, wife of Chas. P. S. De Haven, admitted May 2. 1887, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died of consumption, Dec. 8, 1887, Papers received Jan. 12, 1888.

No. 347.—S. A. TALLEY, age 25, admitted May 18, 1887, Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn., died of consumption, Dec. 1, 1887. Papers received Jan. 26.

No. 348.—JAMES H. FINN, age 57 years, admitted Feb. 15, 1887, Union 78, Troy, N. Y., died of heart failure, Dec. 22, 1887. Papers received Feb. 8 1888.

No. 349.—LOUISA VETTER, age 28 years, wife of Frank A. Vetter, admitted May 26, 1886, Union 30, Milwaukee, Wis., died of puerperal septicaennia, Jan. 26, 1888. Papers received Feb. 10.

No. 350.—MRS. MATTIE J. BRICKEY, age 45 years, wife of M. C. Brickey, admitted March 22. 1886, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., died of tuberculosis, Jan. 18, 1888. Papers received Feb. 13, 1888.

SOCIABILITY AND EDUCATION COMBINED.

The Carpenter's Union, No. 34, of Minneapolis, Minn., is taking the right method to spread education among the people. The programme adopted by them combines the pleasant features of the ball room and social assembly with those of the lecture-room. Thus they are

THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

We love no triumphs sprung of force—
They stain their brightest cause;
'Tis not in blood that Liberty
Inscribes her civic laws.
She writes them on the people's heart
In language clear and plain;
True thoughts have moved the world before
And so they shall again.

We yield to none in earnest love
Of Freedom's cause sublime;
We join the cry "FRATERNITY!"
We keep the march of time.
And yet we grasp not pike nor spear,
Our victories to obtain;
We've won without their aid before,
And so we shall again.

We want no aid of barricade,
To show a front to wrong;
We have a citadel in truth,
More durable and strong.
Calm words, great thoughts, unflinching faith,
Have never striven in vain;
They've won our battles many a time,
And so they shall again.

Peace, Progress, Knowledge, Brotherhood—
The ignorant may sneer,
The bad deny; but we rely
To see their triumph near.
No widows' groans shall load our cause,
Nor blood of brethren slain;
We've won without such aid before,
And so we shall again.

CARPENTERS' STRIKES THIS MONTH.

Strikes in the carpenter trade are now going on or impending this month in various cities, and, we trust, any man who wishes to be respected as a man, or who desires to see the welfare of his trade advanced, will not go near any of these cities during these strikes or where demands are being made.

The places where carpenters are in trouble this month are: CHICAGO, Ill; WHEELING, W. Va.; E. SAGINAW, Mich.; BATH, Maine; KINGSTON, N. Y.; NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario; CANAJOHARIE, N. Y.; TOLEDO, O.; GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., and DALLAS, Texas. A number of places will make demands on April 1, but, as a rule in most cases, May 1 is generally a safer date.

DIVIDED COUNCILS IN CHICAGO.

The origin of the muddle between the different organizations of carpenters in Chicago, says *The Knights of Labor* paper, as near as we can get at it, is practically this: There are in the city the representatives of three separate and distinct organizations. The Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners (an English Trade Union) has three branches, with a membership of 400 or 500. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, thirteen branch unions, with a membership ranging up in the thousands. There are also eight Knights of Labor Assemblies, with a membership of perhaps a thousand or more. About two years ago, the carpenters, realizing the necessity for united action, formed what is known as the Carpenters' Council of Chicago, which is composed of delegates from the various branches of the Amalgamated Association, the unions of the Brotherhood, and Assemblies of the Knights of Labor. Everything worked harmoniously until a few jawsmiths, who had been milking organized labor illegally, found their occupations gone and began to contrive ways and means to replenish their purses. The leaders among these blatant scalawags were R. C. Owens, a man who had left his family to take care of themselves, and had gone into the business of labor agitating; W. H. Jackson, who had escaped from prison to Canada; C. M. Bartlett, who was going to move into Chicago in order that he might be elected mayor by the workingmen; and a loud-mouthed murderer of the King's English, named Beaudrie. These four worthies conceived the brilliant idea of disrupting the Carpenters' Council, organizing a Trade District of the Knights of Labor, and electing themselves respectively Master Workman, Secretary, Treasurer, and Walking Delegate, at salaries that would be considered munificent when compared with the actual value of the material.

They did not succeed in their ultimate designs, but they did succeed in sowing the seeds of discord which have ever since been fructifying, and have at last resulted in dividing interests that ought on every account be united.

The present membership of the Carpenters' Council is composed of delegates from all the branches of the Amalgamated Association, all the unions of the Brotherhood, and five out of the eight Assemblies of the Knights of Labor. The Knights of Labor Councils is composed of delegates from the remaining three assemblies. The Carpenter's Council have demanded from the bosses as an ultimatum the coming spring, eight hours, thirty-five cents an hour, and the recognition of the Council Card only. The Knights of Labor Council are willing to accede to eight hours, at thirty cents an hour, and the joint recognition of the Council and Knights of Labor card. The boss carpenters have announced their willingness to grant eight hours, thirty cents, an hour and the employment of union and non-union men alike. This is the situation exactly as we understand it at the present time.

THE APPRENTICE PROBLEM.

Trades unions do not desire to keep boys from learning trades, says a Washington labor paper, they only demand that when a boy enters an establishment as an apprentice he shall learn the trade. This is not an unreasonable demand. They do, however, object to having a shop filled with boys, placed there by an employer with no intention of teaching them the trade, but merely because they are cheap, and their labor can be utilized to advantage and profit. As soon as they learn enough to believe themselves entitled to more pay, they are displaced by cheaper boys.

This is not only an injury to the journeymen, but an injustice to the boys. Every youth who starts to learn a trade expects in the course of time to become a man and a craftsman. If he be a lad of discernment he will know, when he sees nothing but boys about him, that his trade will be of no value to him after he learns it. So it can be seen that the objections of the unions to unlimited apprentices is based on different grounds than are commonly attributed to them.

We do not object to boys learning any trade they desire; we do object to workshops being filled with boys who do not learn anything, and are only used for the convenience and profit of selfish employers. Every workingman knows he has little to fear from those skilled in his own trade. But he does fear the botches, the boys who have worked at the trade but not learned it. In the absence of any apprentice law the workingmen are compelled to throw around their trades certain restrictions to protect them from utter demoralization.

Industrial education is suggested as a remedy. While there is much to commend in the proposed system, there is also much to condemn, at least until its benefits can be demonstrated. In the first place it is doubtful if a system of industrial education could be made to take the place of the apprentice system, and if it were established, we would probably have both systems working against the skilled mechanics. But admitting that the new system would supersede the old, under government supervision, the employer would then have to pay a larger aggregate sum for labor performed, not having the advantage of cheap apprentice labor, or he would reduce wages to make the aggregate the same. The products of the industrial schools, having cost but a nominal sum, would be placed on the market in competition with those products exclusively the work of journeymen. This would tend to a still further reduction in wages, operating somewhat after the manner of convict labor.

This is one side of the picture. The other view is more bright. The industrial schools, like all schools, would be more or less despotic, and it would be necessary for apprentices to thoroughly master a trade. If, after a certain probation, it should be found that a scholar was not fitted for a certain avocation, he could be transferred to another trade. Like the law and medical schools, it would be necessary to graduate before a diploma would be granted, and no one would be allowed to practise a trade unless he possessed a diploma or license.

Were this all carried out according to programme, there is no doubt but society would be gainer. If too many of any one trade or of all trades received diplomas, the hours of labor could be lessened in order to give employment to all.

It cannot be denied that every person has a right to an opportunity to earn a living, so every person has a right to choose a calling in life. Were industrial schools properly conducted, there is no reason to suppose the supply of skilled labor would be greater than under the present system. Of course where an industrial school in only one branch is established, as in telegraphy or book-keeping, capitalists can keep the market so flooded as to keep down the pay to a mere pittance. But if the whole of society is divided up into various callings, according to the needs of society, all would be usefully employed. It is the general opinion that industrial schools in connection with the regular school course can be of little if any value.

FESTIVE MOMENTS.

On February 15, Union 272, HERKIMER, N. Y., gave a ball and royally, entertained a visiting delegation from Union 283, of Little Falls, N. Y.—Union 90, EVANSVILLE, IND., will hold a grand ball Easter Monday night, April 2; proceeds to purchase a silk banner.—Union 121, DANBURY, CONN., had a sociable past month for members in good standing and their families; had a pleasant time.—Union 67, ROXBURY, MASS., held an entertainment and ball February 9, at Armory Hall.—On March 2, Union 230, PITTSBURGH, PA. (South Side), danced at Odd Fellow Hall; the occasion being their annual ball.—Union 93, WORCESTER, MASS., on January 24, had a crowded attendance at their concert and sociable; credit is due to Bro. W. B. Parker for the successful management of the affair.—Union 24, SOMERVILLE, MASS., held a social entertainment January 17, for members of the union and their friends, and with good results.—Union 257, ST. LOUIS, MO., February 25, gave a very enjoyable raffle and complimentary hop.

DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADES' UNIONS.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.—Samuel Gompers, 332 East Eighth street, New York.

BAKERS.—George Block, General Secretary, 190 William street, New York.

BARBERS (Journeymen).—Ed. Finklestone, President, 431 Second Avenue, New York.

BOATMEN'S UNION (International).—Secretary, Thomas Archer, 26 Albany St., New York.

BOILER MAKERS.—T. J. Curran, President, 227 Spring street, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPERS (Clerks included).—Tom O'Neill, General Secretary, 103 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOTTLE BLOWERS (Eastern Division).—F. S. Tomlin, President, 19 Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOTTLE BLOWERS (Western Division).—Louis Arrington, President, Michigan City, Ind.

BREWERS (JOURNEYMEN).—Louis Herbrand, 213 Forsyth street, New York.

BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS.—Thos. O'Dea, General Secretary, Box 1074, Cohoes, N. Y.

BRUSH MAKERS.—John A. Loughead, Secretary-Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPENTERS (Amalgamated).—Thos. Shaw, District Secretary, 627 First ave., N. Y.

CARPENTERS (Brotherhood).—P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS.—Secretary, H. Wailstrom, 117 E. 4th St., New York.

CIGAR MAKERS.—A. Strasser, President, Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

COAL MINERS (National Federation).—C. Evans, General Secretary, New Straitsville, O.

COAST SEAMEN'S Union of the Pacific Coast.

COOPERS.—Aug. Schmidt, New York City.

ENGINEERS (Amalgamated).—W. W. McClelland, 335 West Thirteenth street, New York.

ENGINEERS (Locomotive).—P. M. Arthur, Chief, Cleveland, O.

ENGINEERS (Stationary).—G. G. Minor, Box 555, Cincinnati, O.

FIREMEN (Locomotive).—Eugene V. Debs, General Sec., 620 Main street, Terre Haute, Ind.

FURNITURE WORKERS.—H. Emrich, General Secretary, 339 E. 21st, New York.

GLASS WORKERS (Flint).—W. J. Dillon, General Secretary, Room 16, Excelsior Block.

GRANITE CUTTERS.—Josiah B. Dyer, General Secretary, 35 and 37 Frankfort st., New York.

HATTERS (Finishers).—D. J. Haggerty, President, 56 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Phillips, 477 Park street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HATTERS (Makers).—John C. Richardson, President, 112 Elm street, Newark, N. J.; James H. Penrose, Secretary, 523 Snyder avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

HATTERS (Silk).—W. S. Higby, General Secretary, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

HATTERS.—[Wool], A. M. Taylor, General Secretary, Metteawan, N. Y.

HORSE SHOERS.—James Rafferty, President, 4 E. Jefferson street, Allegheny City, Pa.

HORSE COLLAR MAKERS.—Joseph Meyer, General Secretary, 1436 N. 16th St., St. Louis, Mo.

HORSE SHOERS.—James Farry, President, 367 E. Seventy-sixth St., New York City.

IRON MOULDERS.—P. F. Fitzpatrick, President, 183 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS, [Amalgamated].—Wm. Weihe, President, 514 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

METAL WORKERS.—George Appell, General Secretary, 90 E. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.

MUSICIANS.—[National League].—Jacob Beck, Secretary, 1203 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS (Brotherhood).—J. T. Elliott, General Secretary, 1314 N. Fulton ave., Baltimore, Md.

PATTERN MAKERS (Amalgamated).—William J. Johnston, Secretary, 424 Volkman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PAVING CUTTERS (National Union).—D. Junor, Box 591, Berlin, Wis.

PIANO MAKERS.—George H. McVey, 562 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

PLASTERERS.—Joseph McDonnell, General Secretary, 4248 Prairie avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

PLUMBERS, [Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters included].—J. A. Harris, Secretary, 352 Washington street, Newark, N. J.

PLUMBERS [International Union].—Francis Graham, President, 936 Tenth Ave., New York

R. R. BRAKEMEN.—E. F. O'Shea, Galesburgh, Ill.

R. R. CONDUCTORS.—C. S. Wheaton, Chief, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

R. R. SWITCHMEN.—Joseph D. Hill, Secretary, 164 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

SHOE LASTERS.—Edward L. Daly, Secretary, 2 Silsbee street, Lynn, Mass.

SPINNERS.—R. Howard, General Secretary, Box 203 Fall River, Mass.

STEREOTYPERS.[New York and vicinity].—Joseph Dean, Secretary, Telegram Office, New York.

STONE CUTTERS.—Thos. Ward, Box 2260, St. Paul, Minn.

TAILORS (Custom).—John B. Lennon, General Secretary, 12 Stanton Street, New York.

TELEGRAPHERS.—Tom O'Reilly, President, 76 Courtland street, New York.

TEXTILE WORKERS, [Progressive Union of America.]—Robert Hoffmann, 2744 Filmore street, Phila., Pa.

TYPOGRAPHICAL (International Union).—N. S. McCleary, General Secretary, Box 538, Chicago, Ill.

TYPOGRAPHIA, [German-American].—Hugo Miller, 115 Park Row, New York City.

WOOD CARVERS.—John C. Holtz, General Secretary, 30 Pitt street, New York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS OF LOCAL UNIONS.

Union 90, Evansville, Ind., had Mr. Levy as speaker February 10.—Union 28, Chicago, Ill., held its regular monthly public agitation meeting February 1, with splendid results.—Union 320, Petersburgh, Va., will hold a public meeting March 15.—Union 158, Topeka, Kan., had a large and enthusiastic mass meeting March 21, in favor of nine hours.—Union 65, Grand Rapids, Mich., had a rousing meeting February 21.—Union 94, Providence, R. I., has been holding a series of public meetings the past few months.

STANDING DECISIONS.

Jan. 2, 1885.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

Jan. 2, 1885.—A Trustee of a local union can at the same time hold any other office, except that of F. S. or Treasurer.

April 22, 1885.—A union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

July 1, 1885.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

Aug. 12, 1885.—That the local unions exercise care in the admission to membership of married men whose wives are afflicted with any chronic disease or who are over 60 years of age. In such cases if the wife is in ill health or over 60 years of age when the husband is admitted, the Brotherhood will not be liable for any benefit.

Sept. 23, 1885.—Hereafter no person shall be admitted to membership in the B. who is over 60 years of age. This applies to women as well as men.

Feb. 19, 1886.—Where work is taken direct from owner, even if owner furnishes material, it shall not be considered as piece work.

We also favor the licensing of architects.

May 12, 1886.—A member over 50 years of age falling into arrears can not be reinstated in full benefit. He can only be an honorary member.

Oct. 27.—When a candidate is rejected for good cause, he shall not be eligible for membership in any other L. U. under our jurisdiction. The names of all rejected members shall be furnished the G. S. for publication.

In giving grants of money to aid other trades, it is advisable to make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

No final withdrawal card can be given to a member to join the K. of L.

A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union, must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible for nomination for office.

Oct. 27.—No funeral claim shall amount to over $100, where the deceased has no relatives, and all funeral bills must be vouched for by the trustees of the local union.

Oct. 27.—To be in benefit, a member must not be three months in arrears at any time for six months previous to death or disability.

Dec. 28.—Funds of local unions can not be used for political party purposes.

Jan. 4, 1887.—Claimants must be members up to the exact hour required to make their time complete.

All members must be in benefit alike under new Constitution.

Jan. 4.—The G. S. was instructed to caution all local unions and members to refrain from incurring responsibility in the name of the Brotherhood for funeral bills, in advance of approval of claims for benefits. Under our Constitution, all drafts are made payable to the legal heirs, and cannot be made out to cover funeral bills ordered by any union, or any member, except where the deceased has no relatives to conduct his funeral.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes earlier than May first.

Jan. 21.—Unions in the same city and vicinity should charge uniform dues and fees.

Jan. 22.—Donations to aid other trades on strike or lockout can be granted provided condition of local treasury will permit.

Jan. 28.—No member can resign without a majority vote of the L. U. grants the resignation, and no resignation should be accepted without good reasons, and none where there are indications, if offered, to allow a violation of our rules, or to cover contemplated wrong doing. A member who resigns stands the same as if on withdrawal card.

Jan. 28.—No member can vote or indorse an application for a candidate for membership, only in the union to which he pays his dues.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month, forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy can not be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 22.—A member receiving a traveling card without squaring his account, and paying three months in advance is not in benefit.

Feb. 26.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one vicinity not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 2.—It is the decided opinion of the E. B. that the law governing admission of members as to age, health, etc., applys in the same respect to the wife of a member as to the member himself.

April 2.—After a member to be reinstated has answered all necessary questions in the anteroom, and is reported on favorably, he can be reinstated on a two-third vote of the members present, and without being re-obligated, upon payment of four months' arrears and ten cents for arrears notice. He shall then receive the current quarterly password, and be entitled to a seat and vote in the meetings. No new initiation fee shall be required from a reinstated member, nor need he be re-obligated.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to E. B.

April 27.—G. S. instructed to hereafter require an abstract from the ledger of the L. U. of the account of all claimants for benefit.

April 27.—A member should have his traveling card and deposit it in the union in the city where he is at work, and be governed by the working rules of the union where he is at work. He can be permitted to retain his membership and pay his dues to the local union in the city from which he came.

May 7.—No two unions doing business in the same language shall be allowed to meet within an area of one mile of each other.

May 14.—Young men under 21 can join only as honorary members and be initiated; but they are not in benefit until they are 21 years of age.

June 16.—The occupation of a fireman is hazardous and not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 23.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 2.—A member in good standing must be recognized everywhere, if he complies with the trade rules of the city he works in.

July 9.—Two sets of dues, one for winter and one for summer, not allowed.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

June 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material and the latter hires union men and pays union wages by the day is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Widowers with children entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous, to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgment of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per mont'

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, März 1888.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Fachgenossen, meidet folgende Städte:

Da in folgenden Städten das Geschäft gegenwärtig sehr flau ist, und demzufolge Viele arbeitslos sind, so werden die Zimmerleute ersucht, fern zu bleiben:

Pasadena, Cal.	Troy, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.	New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Topeka, Kan.
Boston, Mass.	Augusta, Ga.
Canton, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
San Diego, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Springfield, Mo.	Pensacola, Fla.
Rock Island, Ill.	Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.	E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.	

Die Aufgabe der Gewerkschaften

Was dieselben vollbracht haben und was sie noch vollbringen müssen.

Viel haben die Gewerkschaften oder Trade-Unionen gethan, was ohne ihren Bestand höchst wahrscheinlich nicht gethan worden wäre. Sie haben zu stande gebracht, daß die Arbeiter von ihrem unvernünftigen Abhetzen von der Wiege bis zum Grabe abgelassen haben. Sie haben ferner zu stande gebracht, daß die Arbeiter zusammengekommen sind und sich darüber befragt haben, ob die Natur den Menschen nur dazu in die Welt gestellt habe, damit er sich unaufhörlich abarbeite, um sein bischen täglich Brod zu verdienen, oder ob es in den Absichten der Natur lag, daß der Mensch nicht allein seine Muskeln durch physische Arbeit stärke, sondern auch Zeit und Muße fände, seinen Geist zu bilden, seinen Sinn für das Schöne zu pflegen und die natürliche Neigung des Menschen für Familie und häusliches Glück zu entwickeln. Lag es in den Absichten der Natur, daß die Erzeugnisse, welche die Erde freiwillig hervorbringt, und der Reichthum der Erde an Land, Wasser und Luft der ganzen Menschenfamilie gleich zu Gute komme; oder war es ihre Absicht, daß diejenigen, welche am meisten und am schwersten arbeiten, die geringsten physischen und geistigen Genüsse und Vortheile haben sollen?

Alle diese Fragen sind dem Volke durch die Vereinigung der Arbeiter der ganzen zivilisirten Welt in Gewerkschaften nahe gelegt worden, damit es dieselben erwäge und eine Lösung derselben anstrebe; und bis daß diese großen Probleme der natürlichen Menschenrechte keine Lösung gefunden, haben die Gewerkschaften ihre Aufgabe nicht erfüllt, wenn auch einige Führer der Arbeitersache laut verkünden, daß die Gewerkschaften sich überlebt haben, und daß das Universalmittel, womit die Leiden der armen Menschheit geheilt werden können, nur allein in den Organisationen, welche sie gegründet haben oder zu gründen versuchen, zu finden ist.

Vielleicht wird Mancher sagen, daß sich die Trade-Unionen zu viel anmaßen, wenn dieselben behaupten, daß sie allein es sind, die die Menschen veranlaßt haben, sich mit diesen schwerwiegenden Problemen zu beschäftigen. Doch fragen wir: wo können wir außerhalb der Arbeiter jene Vorkämpfer der modernen sozialen Bewegung finden, welche die Aufmerksamkeit der Welt auf die sozialen Uebelstände gelenkt haben, und wo sind jene Vorkämpfer zu finden, als in den Reihen der Gewerkschaften. Und wenn in kommenden Zeiten eine oder die andere der vielen Arbeiterfragen eine Lösung gefunden haben wird, und wenn man alsdann zurückschauen wird auf die verschiedenen Phasen, welche die soziale Frage durchlaufen hat, dann wird man anerkennen müssen, daß es in den Gewerkschaften war, in denen man jene Fragen zuerst gestellt und deren Lösung angestrebt hatte. Wir wissen sehr wohl, daß einige oberflächliche Beobachter sagen: „O, Ihr schenkt der sozialen Frage in Euren Gewerkschaften keine Beachtung; bei Euch handelt es sich nur darum, wie viel Lohn Ihr für einen Tag erhalten könnt und wie wenig Arbeit Ihr dafür zu liefern habt und dergleichen." Das ist wohl sehr wahr; doch habt Ihr Euch auch die Mühe genommen nachzuforschen, durch welchen endlosen Gedankengang die Diskussion dieser scheinbar nichtssagenden Fragen zu gehen hat und welche Ideen einer solchen Diskussion entsprießen. Wenn ein Mann erwägt, ob er einen Dollar oder zwei für die Arbeit eines Tages erhalten, oder ob er acht oder zwölf Stunden täglich arbeiten soll, so wird er unwillkürlich gezwungen, nachzudenken und sich zu fragen, ob seine Arbeit einen oder zwei Dollars oder mehr per Tag werth ist; ob es nothwendig ist, um die zur Erhaltung der Gesellschaft nöthige Arbeit zu vollbringen, die Arbeitszeit zu verlängern oder zu verkürzen; und ob er sich mit einer langen Arbeitszeit und kargem Lohn begnügen soll, blos damit Andere gar nicht zu arbeiten brauchen.

Die Behauptung von Arbeitern, daß die Gewerkschaften nicht genug fortschrittlich oder gar konservativ sind, ist mit dem Geplapper des Papageien zu vergleichen: sie wiederholen, ohne zu wissen, was sie sagen, das ihnen von den Feinden der Arbeiter eingeflüsterte Gewäsch, die wohl einsehen, daß wenn der Ausbreitung der Gewerkschaften kein Einhalt geboten wird, sie, diese Arbeiterfeinde, sehr bald gezwungen sein werden, selbst zu arbeiten, und daß sie nicht mehr von der Arbeit Anderer werden leben können.

Die Gewerkschaften sind stets für den Fortschritt gewesen und werden auch immer dafür sein; sie werden so schnell fortschreiten, wie es die Aufklärung der Arbeiter erlaubt. Sie werden sich zu einer neuen, weiteren und erhabeneren Auffassung der Menschenrechte bekennen. Alles, was bis jetzt vollbracht wurde, ist durch ihren Einfluß geschehen. Die durchschnittliche Arbeitszeit während der letzten fünfzig Jahre ist von vierzehn Stunden auf weniger als zehn herabgesetzt worden, und die Löhne sind um mindestens fünfzig Prozent erhöht worden. Die Rechte und Vortheile der Trade-Unionisten haben sich bedeutend vermehrt, und durch ihre Mühen ist auch die Lage der unorganisirten Arbeiter bedeutend verbessert worden. Die Aufgabe, welche die organisirte Arbeit in Zukunft zu vollbringen hat, erscheint uns, selbst mit der Vorstellung, die unsere heutigen Kenntnisse uns davon zu machen erlauben, so edel und so erhaben, daß sie die Sympathie und die Achtung eines jeden Menschen gebieten muß, welcher Mitleid mit seinen Mitmenschen hat, und welcher darnach trachtet, das Dasein seiner Mitbürger nützlicher, angenehmer und mehr im Einklang mit den Naturgesetzen zu machen.

Unterlasset nicht einen Augenblick, an diesem wirklich großen Werke zu arbeiten, indem Ihr helfet, Unionen zu errichten und zu fördern. Ihre Entwicklung ist natürlich und in Harmonie mit wirklichem und dauerndem Fortschritt. Jeder Versuch, der zu ihrer Ausbreitung und ihrem Gedeihen beiträgt, bringt uns der Sicherstellung und der Nutznießung der natürlichen Menschenrechte näher. Wenn erst jedes Gewerbe eine vollständige und gründliche Organisation besitzen wird, dann wird die Arbeit den Tag sehen, an dem ihre langen Kämpfe mit einem vollständigen Sieg enden werden. Leget daher Hand ans Werk und helfet den Trade-Unionen auf dem Wege des Fortschritts weiter zu schreiten. Wenn ihr das thut, so verbessert Ihr nicht nur Eure eigene Lage, sondern Ihr ebnet auch den Weg, auf welchem die kommenden Geschlechter angenehmer durchs Leben wandeln werden und welcher weniger durch Selbstsüchtigkeit und gemeine Gier gehemmt sein wird.—(The Tailor.)

Organisirte Arbeiter, hört!

Die Brauerei- und Malzhausbesitzer in Milwaukee, Wis., haben den mit der Brauer-Union No. 9, für die Dauer eines Jahres abgeschlossenen schriftlichen Kontrakt gebrochen, indem sie die organisirten Arbeiter-Vereinigungen nicht mehr anerkennen wollen. Alle prinzipientreuen Unionleute werden Einer nach dem Andern entlassen, über 100 Mann Brauer und Mälzer liegen jetzt schon auf der Straße. Die Bosse haben auch diesmal wieder die Winterzeit gewählt, um mit Hülfe von Hunger und Kälte ihre Arbeiter zahm und zu gefügigen Werkzeugen zu machen. Die Vollziehung des Bluturtheils in Chicago hat ihnen den Muth zu diesem schamlosen Verfahren gegeben, weil sie die Macht der organisirten Arbeiter gebrochen glauben. Kameraden! Zeigen wir ihnen, daß wir noch da sind. Das Milwaukee Bier ohne Ausnahme wird im ganzen Lande getrunken, und wer trinkt es? Dieselben Arbeiter, denen jetzt von übermüthigen Geldprotzen dieser Schlag in's Gesicht versetzt wird. Wollt Ihr den Schlag ruhig hinnehmen? Wir glauben es nicht. Beweist Eure Sympathie organisirten Arbeitern gegenüber dadurch, daß Ihr Euch verpflichtet, von dieser Stunde an kein Milwaukee Bier, es mag heißen wie es will, zu konsumiren. Helft den Brauern, sie waren und sind immer bereit Euch wieder zu helfen! Die organisirten Arbeiter Amerika's, ohne Ausnahme, haben den Kampf aufgenommen, und auch ihre volle Unterstützung zugesagt.

Das Executiv-Committee.

— Der Cigarrenmacher-Strike in New York dauert fort, doch sind die Arbeiter guten Muthes. Die Haltung ist eine vorzügliche, und hoffen sie auf einen baldigen Sieg.

— Wenn es im Laufe der Entwicklung der Menschheit so weit gekommen ist, daß es für die eine Klasse, die in Armuth, Abhängigkeit und Mangel lebt, eine gesetzliche Pflicht geworden ist, eine andere Klasse in Behaglichkeit, Wohlleben und Luxus zu erhalten; wenn es so weit gekommen ist, daß die eine Klasse sich von Cactussuppe, Salbeithee, Free-Lunch und Luft nähren muß, damit eine andere ihre Tage in London, Paris oder Florenz verleben kann, um dort mit einer abgefeimten, etherischen Weiblichkeit Umgang zu pflegen oder mit den verarmten Ueberbleibseln einer abgelebten Aristokratie eheliche Bündnisse einzugehen, — dann gebietet uns eine schickliche und zeitgemäße Besorgniß für das Wohl der Menschheit zu bemerken, daß die Göttin der Freiheit sich selbst dagegen auflehnen sollte; dann ist sicherlich etwas faul im Staate Dänemark.—Myron Reed.

Philadelphia Carpenter.

Die deutsche Carpenter-Union No. 238, ein Zweig der Brüderschaft der Carpenter und Joiner, hielt am 9. Februar eine gut besuchte öffentliche Versammlung ab. Die Herren L. Werner und Wm. Eberhardt hielten in deutscher und General-Sekretär McGuire in englischer Sprache Ansprachen über die Arbeiter-Bewegung und die Aufgabe der Unions. Letzterer gab eine interessante Scizze der Entstehung und Entwicklung der Organisation. Sie wurde vor 6½ Jahren gegründet, im nächstfolgenden Jahre wurde das Unterstützungs-System eingeführt. Im Jahre 1884 begann die Bewegung zur Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit; heute hat die Union 370 Lokal-Vereine in 341 Städten mit 46,000 Mitgliedern. In Chicago und Umgegend allein gehören ihr 6000 Mitglieder an, daselbst sind auch sieben deutsche Lokal-Unions.

Im Frühjahr wird in 30 bis 40 Plätzen das Neunstunden-System einzuführen versucht werden und man erwartet dabei nicht viel Kämpfe. In Philadelphia wird der vorjährige Lohn, $2.75 per Tag bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit, verlangt. Die Union hat durch Zuzügler vom Lande viel zu leiden, welche unter dem Preis arbeiten. Sie in die Organisation zu bringen, ist eine der wichtigsten nächsten Aufgaben. Sekretär McGuire sagte unter allgemeiner Zustimmung, die deutschen Bosse seien die gierigsten in der Stadt und verlangen für wenig Lohn die höchste Leistung. Um so nothwendiger ist die Organisation der deutschen Zimmerleute. Die Union hält jeden Donnerstag Abend in der Steuben Halle Versammlung ab.

— Agitation, Organisation, Emancipation!

— Einigkeit macht stark; Selbstständigkeit macht frei.

— Der eigener Kräfte nicht bewußt, trägt Arbeit noch des Goldes Kette.

— Arbeiter, bist Du Mitglied einer Union, eines Arbeitervereins? Wenn nicht, dann beeile Dich, ehe es zu spät wird.

— Es ist keine Schande, nichts zu wissen; aber eine Schande ist es, nichts lernen zu wollen! Sokrates.

— Ein Arbeiter, der die kapitalistischen Zeitungen unterstützt, gleicht dem kämpfenden Krieger, der seinem Gegner die Munition liefert.

— Wir erhielten von der Office des Herrn P. J. McGuire, von der Carpenters' Brotherhood, einen hübschen Kalender für das Jahr 1888. Derselbe enthält einige wichtige Daten aus der Arbeiterbewegung und eine kurzgefaßte Geschichte der Arbeiterverbindungen. —(The Tailor.)

— Die Höhe der Arbeitslöhne ist von drei Dingen abhängig: Regelmäßigkeit der Beschäftigung, Summe der gelieferten Arbeit und Kaufkraft des Arbeitslohnes. Ziehen wir diese drei Punkte in Erwägung, so finden wir, daß der amerikanische Arbeiter nicht besser bezahlt ist als der europäische.

Frank Hurd.

— Den Zimmerleuten, Bricklegern, Brickmachern, Dachdeckern — überhaupt allen im Baufach beschäftigten Arbeitern rufen wir zu:—Das Früjahr steht vor der Thür. Wie steht es mit Eurer Union? Seid ihr Mitglieder einer solchen? Wenn nicht, dann eilt Euch! Nur durch Einigkeit und männliches Handeln wird es Euch möglich werden, bessere Arbeitsbedingungen auch ohne Strike zu erringen.

— Milwaukee, Wis. Die Verhältnisse der hießigen Brauerbosse gegen die Brauer Union No. 9, werden Sie wohl schon wissen; die Union ist jedoch noch immer 500 Mann stark; aber das Milwaukee Bier hat jetzt einen schlechten Beigeschmack so daß es von den Unions nicht mehr getrunken wird, und es wäre sehr am Platze, alle Brüder der Brotherhood of Carpenters und Joiners hier aufmerksam zu machen, dieses Bier zu meiden.—F. Maasberg, Präsident L. U. No. 30 of Carpenters.

— Die Herren Bau-Contraktoren, die selber sehr gut lokal und national organisirt sind, haben unter sich ausgemacht, daß sie keine Versuche machen wollen, die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit anzufechten, wie sie bereits durchgesetzt ist, daß sie aber die Unions nicht anerkennen und darauf bestehen wollen, daß die Mitglieder derselben mit nicht-organisirten Arbeitern zusammen schaffen sollen. Das ist eine neue Kriegserklärung an die Arbeiter, welche ganz entschieden die schwersten Kämpfe heraufbeschwören wird. Die Vortheile, die erlangt wurden, sind erkämpft worden von den Unions, sie denjenigen zukommen zu lassen, welche keine Opfer und Anstrengungen dazu gemacht, ist eine unverschämte Zumuthung. Es ist aber auch noch mehr; es ist der Versuch der Untergrabung der Organisation, dessen Erfolg sofort eine Verschlechterung der Arbeits-Bedingungen nach sich ziehen würde. Die Arbeiter können also schlechterdings auf den Plan der Bosse nicht eingehen und werden ihnen zeigen, daß ein solcher Beschluß leichter zu fassen als durchzuführen ist.

— Laut beschluß des fünften Handwerkertages zu Lübeck, findet der diesjährige sechste Handwerkertag in der Zeit vom 20. bis 22. Mai in Hanover statt.

— Wenn eine Union nie Kämpfe zu bestehen hat und stets in Frieden mit den Bossen lebt, so sind in der Regel die Lohnverhältnisse schlechter, als bei unorganisirten Arbeitern. Wären sie besser, würden sich die Ausbeuter sicher dagegen auflehnen. Es ist leider die Bestimmung der jetzigen Arbeiterbewegung, daß nur durch schwere Kämpfe Siege über das Kapital erfochten werden können.

— Beständiges, ausdauerndes Arbeiten der konservativen Elemente in den Gewerkschaften ist mehr geeignet, Fortschritte in der Arbeiterbewegung zu erzielen, als das wilde Eifern der radikalen Theoristen; doch haben beide ihre Berechtigung: der Theorist, um die Aufmerksamkeit der Arbeiter auf neue Gedanken zu lenken; und der konservative Trade-Unionist, um den Arbeiter zu veranlassen, auf vernünftige Weise zu handeln, die unter den gegebenen Umständen praktisch erscheint.

— „Ich gehe morgen zur Besserung auf ein Jahr in's Korrektionshaus" — schreibt Paul Grottkau aus Milwaukee. Und so legt abermals ein Vorkämpfer der Arbeitersache ein Jahr seines Lebens auf den Altar der guten Sache. Wir brauchen wohl nicht erst besonders hervorzuheben, daß Grottkau — einer der „Hetzer," welche sich vom Schweiße des Volkes „mästen" — so blutarm ist, daß seine Familie darben müßte, wenn nicht während der Zeit, da ihr Ernährer im Kerker zubringt, die Arbeiter ihre Pflicht thäten.

— Es ist nicht Aufgabe einer Arbeiter-Zeitung, die Arbeiter in Theorien zu verwickeln, sie für Systeme zu begeistern. Erzieht sie zur Einigkeit und Selbstständigkeit; lehrt sie die Freiheit lieben und die Tyrannen hassen; übt sie in Brüderlichkeit, der Achtung der Rechte Anderer und feuert sie an zum muthigen Handeln, zum unermüdlichen Kampfe gegen alles Schlechte. Es ist ein Irrthum, wenn man die große Masse mit Ideen zu füttern bestrebt ist. Für sie ist das tägliche Brod so lange das höchste Ideal, als sie nicht genug davon hat.

— Ein Monstre-Gewerkschaftsprozeß wird demnächst wieder in Berlin stattfinden. Den Mitgliedern des Vorstandes des Berliner Maurer-Fachvereins und der sogenannten Maurer-Preßkommission ist jetzt eine Anklageschrift von sehr großem Umfange zugegangen. Der Prozeß umfaßt 40 Personen, den Vorstand des Fachvereins, die Berliner Preßkommission, den Redakteur des Bauhandwerker, die Maurer-Lohnkomission in Berlin und die sogenannte Agitationskommission in Hamburg. Wie man sieht, wird die Anklagebank in diesem Prozeß einen ganzen Maurerkongreß darstellen. Es werden sich da Freunde wiederfinden, die durch die Ausweisungen lange von einander getrennt gelebt haben.

— Die von dem Arbeits-Statistiker Carroll D. Wright herausgegebene Strike-Statistik ist höchst interessant und sollte von jedem Arbeiter eingehend studirt werden. Es ist daraus zu ersehen, daß von sämmtlichen Strikes des Jahres 1887 etwa 3 Fünftel erfolgreich für die Arbeiter verliefen — ein immer noch günstiges Zeichen.

Was die kapitalistische Presse bezüglich der von den Arbeitern durch die Strikes erlittenen Verluste zu erzählen weiß, ist nichts als Heuchelei. Sie will damit die Arbeiter zu der Ueberzeugung bringen, daß sie eigentlich am klügsten handelten, wenn sie bei jeder ihnen gebotenen Lohnerniedrigung noch freiwillig 25 Cts. extra pro Tag abstrichen. Zu dieser Entsagungs-Philosophie werden sich aber die Arbeiter — trotz der schönen Rechnungen der Ausbeuter-Presse nimmermehr aufschwingen, und das Ergebniß ist: Es wird weiter gestrikt.—(Milw. Arb. Ztg.)

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., August, 1886:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and co-operate with them for the common good of the craft.

Miscellaneous.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

BUY NO STOVES

Or other Ironware Unless Pasted Therein is a White Label Inscribed:

Issued by authority of the Iron Molders' Union of North America. This certifies that these castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen, who are members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, an organization opposed to cheap and prison made goods. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

P. F. FITZPATRICK, *President.*

CARPENTERS SAVE TIME and MAKE MONEY by using Builder's Easy Estimate Blanks and Guide to Estimating. Circular and Hand-Book of useful information sent free. Address at once I. P. HICKS, ATLANTIC, IOWA.

STRAITON & STORM'S

PINNACLE.

WARRANTED HAVANA FILLED.

The very best 5c. Segar ever produced. For sale everywhere.

FALES' COMBINATION TRAM, PANEL AND THUMB GAUGE.

This is one of the most useful tools for the purpose for which it is intended ever put on the market. It can constitute a Tram or Panel Guage of any desired length, also a very useful Thumb Guage.

Fale's Pat. Variable Bench Planes.

TAKES THE PLACE OF MORE THAN EIGHTY DIFFERENT WOOD PLANES.

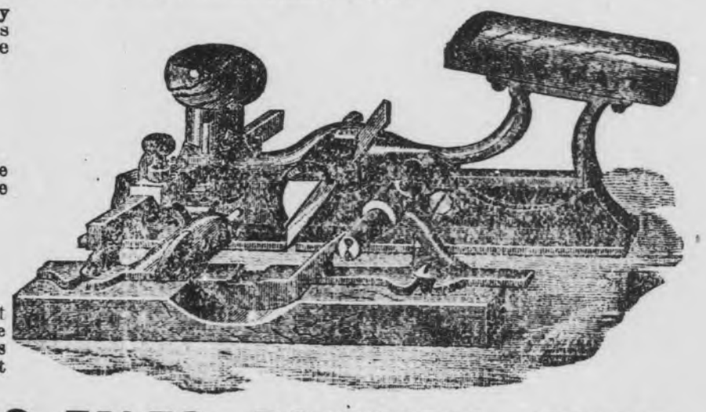
Can be done up in space less than a cubic foot.

CONSTITUTING: Plow and Dadoes, 1/16, 3/32, 1/8, 5/32, 3/16, 7/32, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8, 7/16, 1/2, 9/16, 5/8, 11/16, 3/4, 13/16, 7/8, 15/16, 1, 1 1/16, 1 1/8, 1 3/16, 1 1/4, 1 5/16, 1 3/8, 1 7/16, 1 1/2; Front and back Fillisters, Matching Planes of all sizes; Sash Planes of various kinds; Side Rabbet, Hollows and Rounds (9 pairs) with fine adjustable Mouth Beads and Center Beads, from 1/8 to 7/8 with adjustable mouth; Nosing Planes, 7/8, 1, 1 1/8, 1 1/4 snipe-bill; V Plane, from peculiar shape of cutter, will cut a groove any way of grain; Quarter Round Ogee Case-Moulding Planes; Stop Chamfer Plane, &c., &c.

Quickly adjusted. Easy of application. Works better than tools of the ordinary make.

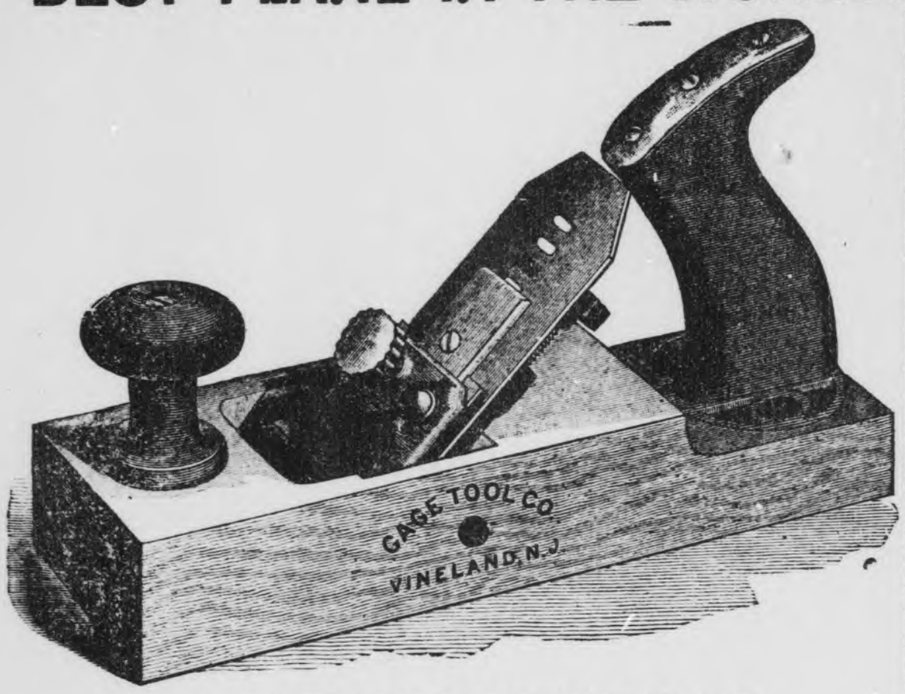
Send for Descriptive Circular and List Price of these useful Tools.

The whole or any part sent to all parts of the United States by express prepaid on receipt of list price.



Address AMOS FALES, ROCKFALL, CONN.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE,

For carpenters and all others who manufacture articles from wood, or who require a Plane for use about office, shop, store, mill or farm.

The best tool of its kind yet invented and made is the GAGE PLANE, shown in the above cut, manufactured and sold by the *Gage Tool Co.*, at Vineland, N. J.

This tool combines the advantages of the iron and the wood plane, and possesses many points of superiority over excellent planes already on the market.

The construction is very simple, as the sectional view shows; in replacing the bit no setting of the same is required, as it enters into its milled groove and sets itself with the greatest accuracy. To change thickness of shaving, turn the thumb-screw beneath the bit, and when properly adjusted it cannot be set wrong or moved out of position by striking a knot while planing; this feature is important, and is appreciated by all wood-workers—the cap is not attached to the cutter, but remains stationary, while the bit can be moved up or down by its thumb-screw, thus, even while at work, the thickness of the shaving can be changed by a simple movement of the thumb and finger. It is so arranged that the bit or cutter can be squared with the face of the plane even if the cutter is not ground square with itself; this also is a very important feature. The throat is prevented from wearing by being within the adjustable iron bit holder which extends through the plane and is securely screwed to the round steel rod passing through the plane stock—the cap and cutter can be removed and so accurately reset in five seconds that the thickness of the shaving will not vary .002 of an inch; consequently, the time saved in setting the bit would amount to many days in the course of a year.

The Gage Tool Co. use the best steel, and pride themselves on their method of tempering, whereby they secure a uniform cutting quality; they warrant every cutter to stand the hardest hemlock knot, to the satisfaction of the user. The plane can be changed from single to double iron in two seconds, thus you have the advantage of a single iron for rapid work and straight wood, and a double iron for finishing, or for difficult or cross-grained. Eaty, hard or soft wood can be planed against the grain without difficulty. All the plane stocks are saturated with hot wax or oil. Old planes can be remodelled with these fixtures. All the work is done in the most careful manner, and though these planes cost more at first, the difference is made up many times in a year's use in time saved and superior work.

A carpenter or woodworker using our *Self-Setting* Planes saves two minutes each time he whets his plane-irons in re-setting the same, so that if he whets his plane four times in one hour, which is very often done in hard wood, he saves as below:

If 4	times,	80	minutes in 10 hours, or in 300 days or 1 year, equals						40	days.
" 3	"	60	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"
" 2	"	40	"	"	"	"	"	"	20	"
" 1	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	"
" 1 in 2 h.		10	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"

It will be seen that, at the lowest calculation, he saves 5 days, which would more than pay for a set of these Planes.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

From Prof. John E. Sweet, Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1887.—"It certainly is the best plane I ever tried, according to my liking, and the man in whose hands I have placed it says, 'It's the best plane ever made for a mechanic.' . . . " Mr. Sweet, who is well known to the readers of mechanical journals, was formerly Professor at Cornell University, now building the Straight Line Engine.

From Prof. James DeKay, manager of the New York Trade Schools, N. Y. City, March 8, 1887.—"I have used the planes made by your company, and like them better than any plane I have ever used."

From Prof. J. L. Morris, Sibley College of Mechanic Arts, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 16, 1887.—"I am finishing a fine house for one of our College or University Societies, floors, ceilings, stairs, etc., of quartered oak. I carried the plane you sent me over there and had *all* the men employed try it. They pronounced it the best plane they had ever used. . . . The plane was also tried by all our regularly hired carpenters; all like it. Would like to try a 'Jack' and Jointer.'"

Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, Office Middlebush, N. J., April 5, 1887.

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, VINELAND, N. J.—Dear Sirs: I have your new self-setting plane. It is all you claim for it. The bit will plane the end of a hard, hemlock knot, and then, without sharpening, cut a hair as with a razor. I never saw such a cutting edge. The cutter can be removed, replaced, and set to the 100th part of an inch in five seconds, as timed by me. Although higher in price than others, I consider it very cheap, for the same reason that we consider a mowing machine cheaper than a scythe. I heartily recommend it to all who wish to save time, and do superior work. Yours truly, MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

The Widdicomb Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., whose capital is $350,000, under date of Feb. 11, 1888, send us their fifth order, as follows: "Please ship us six more of your No. 2 Self-Setting Smoothing Planes. As soon as we commenced buying these planes from you, about a year since, we found them almost indispensable, and our men like them very much."

For Circulars, Prices or Information, send stamp to

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland, N. J.

When writing, be sure and mention THE CARPENTER.

FOX'S CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL.

This Tool is Light, Simple, Accurate and Indispensable. Is made from best Spring Steel.

This cut shows it attached to a straight edge, by which a level of any length may be made for long and high work. For sale by Hardware Dealers. Sent pre-paid for $2.50.

Manufactured by the CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

"If you want a saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

THE SAWS THAT LEAD THEM ALL

DISSTON & SONS' PATENT D-8 HAND SAW.

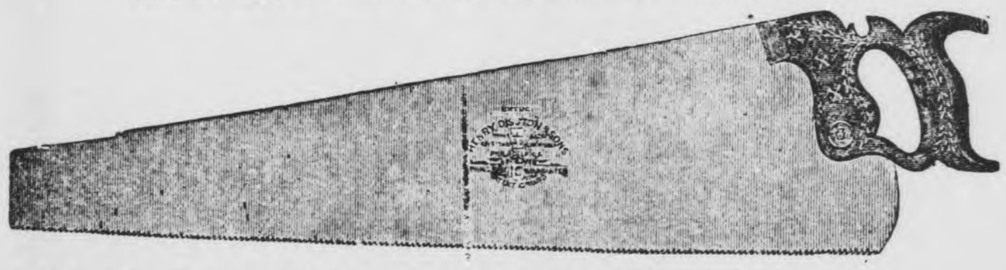
This Saw combines all the valuable improvements in Hand-Saws that have been made by us of late. The first and most important improvement is the hollow or skew-back, the success of which can best be attested by the number sold. The peculiar shape of the butt or heel, coupled with the new method of fastening to the handle, give a full stroke of the blade without fear of catching or hooking in the work; and as the handle is put further on the blade you have a full stop on the proper point and a greater command over your Saw, by reason of being two inches nearer the point, which must give more power.

The Saw being let into the handle on a circle, has a perfect bearing, which, with the new screws, makes it stronger and almost impossible to work loose, and avoids the unsightly gap that is seen on the back of the old style handle. All the above features are patented.

OUR NEW No. 16 PREMIUM SAW!

AN EXTRA FINE SAW IN EVERY RESPECT.

Having the Latest Improved Close-up Handle, Spring Steel Blade, Extra Thin Back, Finely Grained, with an Apple Handle and Four Brass Centennial Screws.



☞ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.

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CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

For Sale at This Office.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
GOULD'S AMERICAN STAIR-BUILDER	3 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. Hodgson, New Edition	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
HAND SAWS. How to Select them; Their Use, Care, and Abuse, and How to File Them	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson. A Practical Work	1 00
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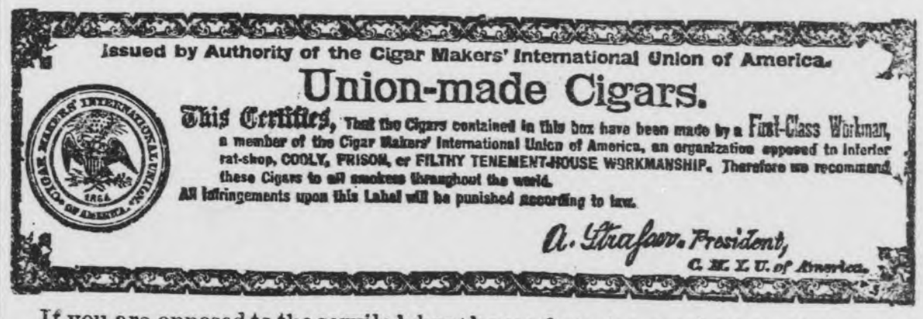
THE WORKSHOP COMPANION: Wrinkles, Rules, Recipes, Processes, etc.	35
CONSTRUCTION, USE, AND CARE OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS	25

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

☞SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX☜

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 4. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15th, 1888. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

LONDON, Canada.—Poor prospects for this summer. Too many carpenters and trade very dull.

DECATUR. Ala.—Overcrowded with men. Unions are holding up for $2.50 per day, while "bats" get $1.50 to $2.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Trade dull and we are overcrowded. Union men, stay away from this city for the present.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Work fair. No trouble has been had so far in enforcing the nine-hour work-day. Union 25 is growing rapidly.

HUTCHINSON, Kan.—Stay away from this town regardless of the boom the papers falsely represent as going on here. Trade is flat.

FORT SCOTT, Kan.—Some contractors think they can break up our union by loud talk and threats. But they will find out we won't scare so easily.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—After a long lethargy the carpenters of this city have awakened, and the newly organized unions are fairly booming at an immense rate.

HASTINGS, Mich.—Union 80 has raised its initiation fee to $3, and intends to keep up wages to $3 per day, though contractors are endeavoring to pull them down to $2.

THE EXPOSITION building at Cincinnati is a non-union job. Country carpenters are building it and receiving $1.75 a day, while union home labor is walking the streets.

SEATTLE, Wash. Ter.—The outlook for the summer is not very bright; wages generally $3 per day for ten hours. As soon as we get strong enough, we propose to have the nine hours.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash. Ter.—This city is completely overrun with carpenters, and some contractors are even hiring men from $1.25 to $2.25 per day—these are newcomers and non-union men.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The bottom has dropped out of the "boom" in this city and it has not got back yet. Trade is exceedingly dull, and a great many carpenters are out of employment.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—W. H. Hilton, of this city, is a scab boss and has a scabby shop, with slaves of men who want to work ten hours a day, when the rule for carpenters in this place is nine hours.

ALTON, Ill.—When Union 79 first started there was a general prejudice of the public against it. They thought we would be starting strikes and causing trouble. They have found out the difference and are now in our favor.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Work is dull, the daily papers to the contrary notwithstanding. Some carpenters are leaving the city, and others find they cannot run things just their way, so they have let themselves run behind in their dues.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Good prospects for the season. Carpenters are looking to the unions more than ever. In all quarters you can hear men say, "I am going to join the union as soon as I get to work." We will more than double our membership this summer.

THE CONFERENCE of the local unions under our jurisdiction in Southern California, began March 26, and ended after two day's session. There was a good attendance and many excellent measures adopted. An official copy of the proceedings has been sent this office, and a synopsis of the same will appear next month.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—A grand labor demonstration and street parade will take place in this city, on May 5, to be followed by a public mass-meeting in the Opera House in the evening. All the trades and labor unions will participate. General Secretary McGuire has been invited, but cannot attend, owing to other engagements.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—Union 283 is doing well, and has now raised its fee to $3, and dues to 50 cents monthly.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The St. Paul Furniture Co., have now paid their men's wages in full, and conceded the nine hours.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Union 96 is actively at work to get the nine hours this summer; it is sending out circulars, holding public meeting, and making a personal canvass of the trade.

WINONA, Minn.—Union 362 takes well in this city, and we are increasing at a rapid rate. Our union is built on the ruins of Carpenters' K. of L. Assembly No. 9888, which collapsed after 12 months' existence.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Second annual convention of the Building Laborers' National Protective Union of America, was held in this city March 6. M. Sullivan is the National Secretary, 26 Colony Street, South Boston, Mass.

CINCINNATI, O.—Union 2 has adopted a system of shop reports. Each shop meets once a month and elects a shop committeeman, he in turn brings in his report to the union on the first meeting night of each month, and at that meeting no other business is attended, to only matters for the good and welfare of the union.

GRASS VALLEY, Cal.—One of the greatly boomed towns of this section is a place called CHICAGO PARK, located 6 miles from here. The speculators may be advertising to dupe eastern men into going there. But we now warn union men that Chicago Park has only one house, and that is a board shanty in course of erection, on a tract of 2000 acres.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—Union 325 has adopted a plan whereby three members have been appointed to do contracting for union members—the rest to work under them. Prospects good, wages fixed at $1.75 to $2.50, allowing contractors 25 per cent. above these figures. Lumber-dealers have made a practice of taking contracts and cutting wages and prices of work. This we are going to stop.

A VIGOROUS boycott movement is going in Pittsburgh, Pa., against the Brace Bros'. Laundry, for working their laundry girls 12 to 16 hours per day, and denying them the right to organize. The Trades Assembly of Western Pennsylvania has taken up the cudgel in behalf of the girls, and the boycotting committee of that body has been brought into court by the firm, who desire to secure an injunction against the boycotters. In this fight in the courts, financial aid is being rendered by all the trades and labor unions. Carpenters' Union 142 gave $500, Union 232, $65, and Union 211, $100.

PERSONAL.

C. E. JORDAN has been elected to the position of Financial Secretary and Walking Delegate of Union 33, Boston, Mass., both offices being consolidated.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, spoke at a public meeting in Yonkers, N. Y., April 3, under auspices of Union 273. Unions in close proximity to New York City, desiring Mr. Gompers to address a public meeting, can arrange with him by writing to S. Gompers, 171 East 91st Street, New York.

BROS. SHIELDS, CLINKARD, GRIFFIN, MCKAY, KIMBALL and a host of others are doing yeomen service in Massachusetts, among our local unions. Night after night they visit and address public meetings in the vicinity of Boston, going distances often of 20 to 50 miles after their day's work, to spread the principles of our Brotherhood. This zealous missionary work might well be adopted with profit in all sections of the country.

CARPENTERS' DEMANDS AND VICTORIES.

PEORIA, Ill.—Nine hours a day, May 1.

TARENTUM, Pa.—May 1, nine hours a day and full pay.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Nine hours per day at $2.50, May 1.

MONTREAL, Canada.—April 1 nine hours a day, $2 the minimum.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—May 1, nine hours a day. Prospects of success excellent.

MIDDLETOWN, Pa.—Union 184 has set a scale of wages from $1.75 to $2.25 for ten hours a day.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Nine hours five days in the week, and eight hours Saturdays, at 30 cents per hour.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Union 94 is at work for nine hours a day, and is pushing the movement at a lively rate.

TRENTON, N. J.—Nine hours a day was universally conceded April 1. It all remains now with the men to enforce it.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa.—Nine hours a day, time and half time for overtime, and no overtime only in cases of absolute necessity.

YORK, Pa.—April 1 an increase of 25 cents per day. Some skinflint bosses oppose it and want men to work for 90 cents a day.

COHOES, N. Y.—May 1 nine hours a day, eight hours Saturdays, and 25 cents per hour the minimum. Prospects of success good.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—June 1 nine hours a day and 30 cents per hour. Prospects favorable. Let union men not come here for awhile.

NEWPORT, R. I.—April 6, nine hours a day for carpenters and masons. Three months' notice served, and no reply yet from the contractors.

NEWARK, N. J.—May 1 an increase of 25 cents and the maintenance of the nine hours. We have not demanded eight hours for Saturdays.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Union 138 is strongly urging the general adoption of the nine hours, and is holding good public meetings to further the movement.

NORWICH, Conn.—April 1 the union carpenters of this city went on strike for nine hours a day. Several bosses conceded the rule; general result not yet known.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Nine hours a day, time and a-half for overtime, and double pay for nights after 12 o'clock and Sundays, generally conceded and is now the rule.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Nine hours per day at $2.50 a day April 1, has been conceded by the bosses, but it is due entirely to the agitation work of Union 115 for the past two years.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., and vicinity.—Nine hours a day May 1, and full pay, and the larger part of the union demands stand in good prospects of being granted. If not, the men will strike.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Union 316 has gained the nine hours on all outside work and in all planing-mills, and has decided not to handle any mill-stuff coming from a mill working ten hours.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Contractors' Association have decided to adopt the nine hours, and it only remains with the men to enforce it. The city is overcrowded with carpenters; wages, $1.50 to $2.

WINONA, Minn.—Union 362 fixed wages for the coming season at $2 per day as the minimum, and $3 the maximum, nine hours Saturdays and full pay. A circular has been sent the contractors embodying these demands.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Nine hours a day and full pay for the season of 1888, is the demand made by Union 273, and to that end we had a very enthusiastic meeting April 3, at which Mr. Samuel Gompers, of New York, spoke.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—On May 1 our nine-hour work-day goes into effect. All the contractors, except two, have agreed to it, and these we will fetch to their senses when the time comes. Union 259 now comprises all the mechanics in town.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Nine hours a day May 2 and full pay. Contractors calling themselves "Master" Builders, reply the "city is too poor" to allow such a demand, and they propose to pay by the hour and grant nine hours on Saturdays.

ALTON, Ill.—Union 79 is negotiating very successfully with the contractors for a fixed minimum scale of wages at an increased rate of pay. Hod-carriers organized and demanded $2 per day and got it, and yet some carpenters here work for $1.75.

NIAGARA FALLS, Canada.—Two months ago, Union 297 served notice on the builders, asking 2½ cents a day increase, or $2.25 per day instead of $2 to go into effect. On April 1 the bosses locked the men out, and the question remains unsettled.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—April 1 an advance of 25 cents per day was asked for, and at first, the contractors refused. The men went on strike, and on April 4 the contractors yielded, the demand to go into effect April 15, and Union 203 is recognized.

TROY, N. Y.—Union 78 has secured $2.50 per day as the minimum rate for eight hours as a day's work, and it went into effect April 1. Some bosses wanted to make the rule nine hours, but we won't go back on the eight-hour rule that we had all last season.

TORONTO, Canada.—Union 27 has presented its terms to the contractors, viz.: The minimum rate to be 27½ cents per hour, nine hours a day for five days in the week, and a half-holiday Saturdays, making fifty hours constitute a week's work, with extra pay for overtime, a regular indentured system of apprenticeship, and arbitration of trade disputes. These rules to go into effect May 1. So far the employers have shown no disposition to meet the men. All carpenters are urged to keep clear of Toronto this season.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—The rules of Union 40, for nine hours a day and more pay, go into effect May 1, and success is assured. Contractors recognize our union so far as to apply to us for good men, and the men we have furnished have proven satisfactory.

ST. PAUL, Minn. The Builders' Board of Trade have conceded the nine-hour work-day for the season of 1888, and our strike is at an end. The contractors have recognized the union, and many factories are working nine hours. Trade quiet, so don't come here for the present.

RICHMOND, Va.—Union 132 established the nine-hour day last season, and now the bosses want to take it away from us, and so, by agreement, a number of them on April 2 locked out all men who insisted on enforcing the nine hours. Bro. G. Edmonston is here endeavoring to affect a settlement. Success is imminent and certain.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—At a recent conference of representatives of the journeymen and contractors, an agreement was reached for the season of 1888, that nine hours a day shall be the rule, $2.50 per day the minimum, and preference to be given to home workmen. This prevents the recurrence of the bitter and prolonged strike of last year.

BATH, Me.—We have won the greatest victory organized labor ever won in this city. The demands of Union 345, on the N. E. S. B. Co., were refused, and on March 1, the men struck, and after being out nine days, the company signed an agreement to pay us our demands, $2.50 per day until Nov. 1, and then 25 cents per hour until March 1, 1889.

MCKEESPORT, Pa.—Union 177 is determined to continue the nine-hour system, which was the rule last season. Some of the bosses propose a Saturday half-holiday at full pay, to go into effect May 1, with 10¼ hours work the other five days, making 56¼ hours per week. The men will not accept the bosses' proposition, and the result may be a strike, with chances in favor of the men.

E. SAGINAW, Mich.—The lockout which has lasted here since Jan. 1, ended March 23, through the able efforts of Bro. W. F. Abrams, of Detroit, who acted as mediator under orders of the General Executive Board. A contract is made to hold good for one year, each party to give six months' notice of any change desired. The nine-hour demand of the men is granted, and the minimum rate after May 1 will be $1.80, where last year it was $1.75 for 10 hours.

WHEELING, W. Va.—On April 2, the carpenters in this city and vicinity in Bridgeport, Bellaire, and Martin's Ferry—all came out for nine hours as a day's work and full pay. Some bosses granted the request without letting their men quit work, others held out a few days. At the end of the fourth day's strike, all the contractors and mills here and in the above cities succumbed, and the men won a sweeping victory. The piasterers, plumbers, and other building trades also won the nine hours. Union No. 3 has doubled its membership in the past month, and will this month have every carpenter worth having.

DENVER, Col.—Bricklayers, masons, stonecutters, and plasterers in this city work only eight hours per day, and carpenters thereby have often to lay off for want of having the work ready from the other trades working shorter hours. Carpenters have been working some nine hours a day and others ten hours. On June 4, Union 55 will inaugurate eight hours a day as the general rule, wages to remain at present rate per hour. Success seems assured if men will not come to Denver. The real-estate men and millmen are advertising east for men, and talking up a "boom." This is only to flood this city with men. We have more than enough here now.

HAMILTON, Canada.—By direction of the "Builders and Dealers' Exchange," all branches of the building trade have been locked out since March 28. This includes every member of Carpenters' Union No. 18, of our Brotherhood. The cause of the lockout is that a certain stone-quarry, formerly working nine hours a day the past year, put its men back to ten hours. The union men quit that quarry, and the Laborers' and Bricklayers' Union refused to handle the scab stone or work where it was used. Thereupon the employers in the above exchange, declared a general lockout of all union carpenters and all trades in the building line, until the laborers and bricklayers resume work. Thus the carpenters are unjustly made responsible for this difficulty between the laborers, and bricklayers, and their employers. Union 18 has appealed to the E. B. for financial aid, and Bro. John Kane, of Toronto, has been sent by the E. B. to investigate, and if possible, adjust the trouble so far as Union 18 is concerned.

BEWARE OF JOS. WALLACE.

Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., warns all sister unions against Jos. Wallace. He has been driven out of Wheeling for denouncing union carpenters and for disgraceful conduct as a "bat." Look out for him whenever he comes, and give him a wide berth, as he is a black sheep of the worst character.

A PIOUS FRAUD AND SWINDLER.

J. D. Osbourne, an expelled member of union 56, is traveling about, from place to place, with a membership card, borrowing, begging and swindling. He has already done San Diego and Denver unions. He has also joined the Salvation Army, and plies his avocation successfully among them. If he shows up any more, kick him down stairs and turn him over to the police.

Los. Angeles, Cal. UNION 56.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—More carpenters here than work by fully 50 per cent. The Planing Mill Association of Bosses has broken up, but outside contractors keep up their union, and try to cut wages by hiring outsiders.

Carpenters are still on strike in E. Saginaw, Mich. Keep away from E. Saginaw and Saginaw until further notice.

CHIPS OF ALL SORTS.

TROY, N. Y.—The rule in this city for carpenters is eight hours per day and 30 cents per hour.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Work is very slack, and wages $3 per day on many jobs. Council of Building Trades now organized, with 12 unions represented.

SALINA, Kan.—Union 360 has passed a series of admirable resolutions in support of the union bricklayers in that city, who refused to work for less than union wages

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—All organized labor here is represented here in the Trades' Council. Trade is quite slack and wages low. Prospects not bright. Stay away.

THE BOYCOTT on the shoes manufactured by W. L. Douglass & Co., Brockton, Mass., still continues, and has not been lifted, and will not stop until he hires union shoe-lasters.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—A Trades' Council of all Trades and Labor Unions has been formed here. Trade is very dull and many carpenters idle, so this is not a good place to come to.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—We willingly wish to correct an error. H. R. Wood wrote us in regard to payment of dues by local officers, and not in regard to payment of salaries as appeared in proceedings of E. B.

POTTSTOWN, Pa.—A few contractors are reducing wages of non-union men down from $2 to $1.80, and the "Bats" want us to strike for higher wages to help them. But we propose to let them help themselves.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Union 278 has advanced its initiation fee to $2, and dues to 50 cents per month and inaugurated a sick benefit. All local unions should charge no less than $2 entrance fee and 50 cents per month for dues, and as much more as possible. The next convention should make it a law in the constitution.

PORTLAND, Me.—Union 344 has issued a circular to the public, explaining the reason why Mechanics Hall was closed against a public meeting of carpenters Feb. 23. The explanation relieves the Haydn Association of any blame, and shows that the disappointment occurred through an unintentional error.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Building Trades' League of this city and vicinity, warn all workmen and mechanics, that Kansas City and adjoining towns are full to overflowing, and fully one-half the Men are out of work, and have been idle all winter. The real-estate shysters and newspaper Hessians have been trying to boom the town by bogus promises. Stay away, is our advice.

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Unions 9 and 333 have formed a "arpenters' District Council with good success. Union 333 is circulating printed hangers to put up in stores, shops and saloons, to show the advantages to non-union men of joining our Brotherhood. We now have our Building Trades' Council in working order. Plasterers struck for nine hours and $3 per day, and won, while the poor carpenters must work ten hours for $2 or $2.25. The bricklayers and stone-cutters also are working ten hours.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.—Trade is very bad with us in this country, though prospects are good for a better season later on. The General Union of Carpenters of Great Britain, of which I am General Secretary, is picking up, and I think we shall pull our society well together again this summer. A good number of our late members are wanting to rejoin—having had the screw put on to such an extent that it is becoming unbearable. No one could scarcely believe that men having felt the beneficial results from organization as we secured ten years ago, would have allowed themselves to have drifted in such a hopeless condition as they now find themselves. It will be a difficult task to regain what has been given up during the last few years, but sheer necessity will force them into organization of some kind. I am told the Knights of Labor are making an attempt in a few towns, but they will not make much progress in this country; general organizations are very well for political work, but for trades unions there must be separate branches, and federation to succeed. I am very pleased to see you continue to make progress in that direction, and believe me,

Yours, truly,

W. MATKIN.

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CARPENTERS' LIFE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Air: Days of '49.

Kind friends if you will listen,
I will sing to you a song,
'Tis of the life of carpenters
And how they get along.
A mile or two they go to work,
The same when work is done,
Nine hours a day they have to toil
In the blazing, red-hot sun.

They first do frame the mud-sills,
And then the joists and floor,
'Tis then the studs are framed and raised,
Which number by the score.
We next put in the ribbons,
The upper joists and plate,
'Tis then we put the rustic on,
For which we have a mate.

When this is done we go on top,
The rafters for to raise;
The cornice it is next put on,
In many different ways.
And then we put the sheathing on,
And start the roof to shingle;
Soon silver Saturday comes around,
And we hear our money jingle.

We get our cash, we pay our bills,
As far as it will go,
Then toil another week the same,
To pay the bills we owe.
Soon we are square, we owe no bills,
We get some cash ahead,
And then we oft are tossed aside,
For building trade is dead.

When thus laid off for want of work,
We pay out all our cash,
And loaf sometimes for several months,
And cannot pay for hash.
We live on credit, cheek or gall,
Live any way we can,
We sometimes have to use them all,
To beat a mean hash-man.

And when at last we get a job,
It makes us feel so sore,
That when our day's-work it is done,
We wish we were no more.
We eat our supper, go to bed
At nine o'clock or ten,
And when the morning does appear,
We must go to work again.

I sing of what I know, my friends,
Though I'm but twenty-five
I've been through the mill—been ground up too,
And yet I'm still alive.
Eleven years I've worked with square and saw,
'Tis hard work we all know,
But the Bible says by the sweat of our brow
We must earn our bread below.

—BRO. C. ANDERSON.

Union 22, San Francisco, Cal.

TRADE UNIONS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND OBJECTS, INFLUENCE AND EFFICACY.

BY WILLIAM TRANT.

CHAPTER V.

TRADE UNIONS—THEIR INFLUENCE.

Effects of high wages—Desire to retain a high social standard—Well-paid labor remunerative to the capitalist—Foreign competition—High wages does not mean high prices—The high price of coal and the colliers—Co-operation—Trade unions stimulate invention—Expenditure by the working classes—Advantages of shorter hours—Self-improvement—Moral influence of trade unions—Endeavor to make good workmen—Educational influence of trades unions—Political influence—Future of trades unions—Legal requirements—Class distinctions—Good conduct of unionists insisted upon—Mutual assistance—The union offices storehouses of statistics—The British Association on trade unions—Recapitulation and conclusion.

It remains to consider—

(*a*) What is the influence of trade unions on the trade of the country?

(*b*) What is their moral effect on those who belong to them?

It is, indeed, the "higgling of the market," as Adam Smith calls it, which determines prices; and those who do not "higgle," even when "shopping," will generally pay more than the market rate for their goods. Strikes, then, are not only legitimate, but they are the inevitable result of commercial bargaining for labor. They are no more opposed to trade than are lockouts. If a man may say to his men, or to a portion of them: "Business is slack, I give you a week's notice," surely when the state of trade is reversed the men may say, "Trade is brisk, give us more wages, or take a week's notice." "I do not hesitate to say," says one who is worth hearing* "that the association of laborers, of a nature similar to trade unions, far from being a hindrance to a free market for labor, are the necessary instrumentality of that free market—the indispensable means of enabling the sellers of labor to take due care of their own interests under a system of competition." It seems strange that persons can be found who will deny that all legal means employed by those who live by labor to increase the remuneration for that labor, or to shorten the hours of labor—which amounts to the same thing—or to render their means of living more secure, are no more a violation of the principles of trade than is the conduct of a dealer who withholds his goods from the market in order to raise their price.

It has been shown in the previous chapter that one of the great results of trade unionism has been to raise wages, and under this head, therefore, it is a no less important inquiry—What are the effects of advanced wages on the trade of the country? Now, high wages—*i.e.* not only a greater number of dollars a week, but no diminution in their purchasing power—cannot be otherwise than a great blessing. A great deal has been said on the wasteful way in which the extra earnings of the workingmen were squandered in 1870 and the years before, and this will be treated of in the sequel. All a man's extra earnings, however, were not wasted. Some portion of them was, doubtless, spent in sober gratification, and in increasing the comfort of the household. Now one of the articles in which there has been increased consumption is tea. Let us ask, therefore, what is the effect of an increased consumption of tea? It signifies, in the first place, that more ships have been required to fetch the tea from China, to build which ships more men were required, and to man them more men were wanted. The ships had to be rigged, which was good for the ropemakers and the sailcloth manufacturers, as well as several other industries. Then when the tea arrived here, it required more warehouses and employed more warehousemen, as well as an additional number of carriers, both by rail and road, to distribute it over the country; it required more paper to wrap it in parcels, more string to tie them with. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine any industry whatever that does not receive some advantage from the increase in the consumption of any single article; and it may be a consolation to cosmopolitans to be reminded that the processes here alluded to are not confined in their advantages to this country, but stimulate in a similar way the various trades in the distant land which cultivated the plant; and thus two nations mutually benefit each other, and feel that they have an interest in each other's prosperity. This, however, is not all. The tea is not sent here for nothing; we send out other commodities in exchange for it. The cotton fabrics from Lancashire, the woollen clothes from Yorkshire, hardware goods from Birmingham, and steel and iron manufactures from Sheffied, are gathered to our ports and sent to the east, employing labor at every process, and whenever they are moved, from the time the raw material is landed on our shores until the time that it is delivered over to the consumer or the wearer in a far distant land. When the collier's wife buys an alpaca dress she little thinks how much the world has been set in motion to enable her to do so—how that Salt wove it, Ripley dyed it, Lairds built the ship to fetch it, Whitworths made the tools in order that Platt might make the machines, in order that it might be spun, woven, dyed, pressed, before it reached the dressmaker, who used a needle made by Milward, and thread by Brooks. An increase in the consumption of a commodity, therefore, gives work to thousands who would be otherwise idle, and has a tendency to raise wages nearer and nearer to the "just rate," which has ever been such a bone of contention, This is the great point to remember—when men are earning money they spend it. They buy more furniture for their homes, more clothes for their back, more beer for their cellar, more and better food. It is only when wages are low that, like Christopher Sly, they have "no more doublets than backs, no more stockings than legs, nor no more shoes than feet." The prosperity of the workingman, then, increases the prosperity of the butcher, the baker, the publican, the grocer, the tailor, the draper, and all the manufacturers and industries upon which these trades depend. It may, indeed, be the prosperity of the nation which causes high wages; but it is equally certain that high wages maintain and increase that prosperity.*

The workingmen, having once tasted the sweets of a prosperous condition, do not like to return to their old ways of poverty and squalor. They are always found, therefore, struggling to maintain their wages at the maximum point they have ever reached. The reluctance which is shown to submit to a necessary reduction is evidence in proof of this. Now it has been shown by Ricardo, Mill, and others, that the minimum rate of wages is found amongst men in that condition below which they do not choose to live. If these men can be improved in their condition, and when that "improvement is of a signal character, and a generation grows up which has always been used to an improved scale of comfort, the habits of this new generation, in respect to population, become formed upon a higher minimum, and the improvement in their condition becomes permanent." Here, then, is an object worth striving for—a "permanent" raising of wages—at any rate so permanent that it will not fall for one generation—truly a consummation devoutly to be wished, and one which may be reached, not only without injury to the capitalist, but to his material prosperity and advantage. On the other hand, a permanent fall in wages means a deterioration in the "minimum" condition. When men begin to fall, they descend more rapidly than they rise, and in a few weeks will forget the comforts they enjoyed for a few months. *Facilis decensus Averno.* There can be no doubt that it was this "keeping down" in the years gone by that permanently injured the condition of the agricultural laborers, from which injury they are only now recovering. There can be no higher mission for trade unions than that of raising the condition of the working men of this country to such an extent and for such a length of time that the point reached becomes the accepted minimum, and that any change at all must be in an upward direction.

The laborers, however, must not expect to derive all the advantages of high wages at once. They must remember that if enhanced wages cause the price of the commodity produced to be enhanced, the price is raised to them as well as to others. If the demand of the cotton operatives raise the price of shirts, the cotton operatives must pay more for their shirts just the same as other people. There is, however, this to be considered, that men produce faster than they consume. Each man produces more than is necessary for his own support. When a man has made a plough he can make another before that one is worn out. The more there are made the more there will be wanted until all are supplied, which for practical purposes may at present be considered a very remote future. The supply creates the demand. Stockings were not inquired for (because they were not wanted) until they were invented; and if to-morrow we had double the quantity we have to-day, it might be possible to sell them at half the present price without reducing wages at all. It is quite possible that wages may be enhanced, prices diminished, and profits increased, at one and the same time, as those familiar with the use of newly invented machinery are well aware. This explains a paradoxical appearance at the present day, that all over the world there is a tendency of wages to rise, and at the same time a universal tendency of all materials to cheapen. Unionism helps both these tendencies, and is thus a double blessing. It is probable, though not certain, that profits will be called upon to make the principal sacrifice in the future. At any rate this is to be hoped. Hitherto the consumer has been—to use a vulgar but expressive word—fleeced; and it is time that the incidence of injustice be either shifted or annihilated.

Although, however, a rise in the price of labor all round, taxes, so to speak, the laborers themselves, yet it does not tax them to the full extent of the advance. There is a race of beings called "non-producers"—a class "sometimes innocent, generally useless, often noxious." Now a rise in wages all round means that some of the luxuries of the non-producing class are being metamorphosed into extra comforts or luxuries for the producing class. This is a pure gain to the producer, in addition to other gains which result from the improvement of his position. The only way by which laborers could be deprived of the benefits of increased wages would be by the non-laboring class setting to work and producing something. They would then share in the advantages of the increased prosperity, instead of, as now, sacrificing a portion of their means, and this portion is divided amongst the producers. So long, however, as they toil not, neither do they spin, and garner what they have not gathered, they cannot complain that they contribute towards the cost of those who work.

It must not be thought, however, that well-paid labor is unremunerative to the capitalist. The contrary is the fact. Indeed, that style of labor for which no wages—in the ordinary sense—are paid, is the least remunerative of any. Slaves will not work. The low state of civilization and the ignorance of even the simplest laws in which it is found necessary to keep human beings, in order that they may submit to slavery, do more to prevent them from working hard than the lash does to make them work at all. It was pointed out some time ago that "two Middlesex mowers will mow in a day as much grass as six Russian serfs; and in spite of the dearness of provisions in England, and their cheapness in Russia, the mowing of a quantity of hay which would cost an English farmer a copeck will cost a Russian proprietor three or four copecks." It was, in short, considered as proven that in Russia, where everything was cheap, the labor of a serf was doubly as expensive as that of a laborer in England. Men will not work their very best unless they have an incentive to do so. This great truth has at last made itself known to some of our great capitalists. Sir Thomas Brassey and other large employers have found out that underpaid labor is by no means economical. Here are a few proofs—When the North Devon Railway was being made, men were working at 2*s.* a day at first, then 2*s.* 6*d.*, and then 3*s.* 6*d.* Nevertheless it was found that the work was executed more cheaply at the highest rate than at the lowest rate. So also in carrying out the large sewage works in Oxford Street, London, bricklayers were gradually raised from 6*s.* to 10*s.* a day, and at the higher rate of wages bricks were laid at a cheaper rate; while at the building of Basingstoke station one London workman at 5*s.* 6*d.* a day did more work than three country ones at 3*s.* 6*d.* each. Many other instances might be added, all showing that intelligent workmen well paid are cheaper than bad workmen ill paid. As Mr. Frederic Harrison puts it: "The workman whose intelligence requires no more than the minimum of supervision is a cheap bargain even at the maximum wages." "It is said by one of our factory inspectors that in France one workman looks after 14 spindles. In England one minder and two assistants can manage a mule with 2,200 spindles. It is an obvious economy to employ such a minder at even higher rates as compared with the French. This is the progress by which, in our cotton industry, as in so many others, wages have been rising, profits have been growing, and goods have been cheapened all at the same time." Increased wages are always to be got when there is an increase in the product of labor, although even the rate of wages be lower. Thus a spinner in Glasgow (Messrs. Houldsworth's) employed on a mule, and spinning cotton 120 hanks to the pound, produced in 1823, working 74½ hours in the week, 46 pounds of yarn, his nett weekly earnings for which amounted to 26*s.* 7*d.* In 1833, the rate of wages having in the meantime been reduced 13½ per cent., and the time of working having been lessened to 69 hours, the spinner was enabled, by the greater perfection of the machinery, to produce on a mule of the same number of spindles, 52½ pounds of yarn of the same fineness, and his nett weekly earnings advanced to 29*s* 10*d.* Similar causes raised the remuneration of the fast spinners from 5*s.* 6*d.* a week in 1871 by successive gradations to 9*s.* in 1872; and almost every trade can tell the same story. Sir Thomas Brassey strengthens this position by pointing out that in the construction of the Paris and Rouen Railway, although the English navvies earned 5*s* a day, while the Frenchmen employed received only 2*s.* 6*d.* a day, yet it was found, on comparing the cost of two adjacent cuttings in precisely similar circumstances, that the excavation was made at a lower cost per cubic yard by the English navvies than by the French laborers; and it must be remembered, too, that the former worked one and a half hours a day less than the latter. Another authority has told us that, a few years ago, ten laborers in Ireland raised the same quantity of produce that four laborers raised in England, and the result of the work of the one was generally inferior in quality to that of the other. Quarry-owners tell the same tale, and it was the opinion of the late Sir Francis Crossley that our agricultural laborers would do more work if they were better paid.

Although, therefore, wages increase, labor does not become dearer. This is very gratifying, because it can hardly be doubted that the spread of education, and the comforts which follow from it, will induce the working man to work less hard, and for shorter time, for increased wages, than he has hitherto done. The facts above stated, too, should serve to lay that frightful hobgoblin—"foreign competition." A ship can hardly be launched in America, or a furnace lighted in Belgium but England is assured that in consequence of strikes the trade is leaving the country. The most trade will always be found where there are the best workmen, and the argument of these pages shows how these are to be made. It is very amusing to notice that while British capitalists pretend to be alarmed at foreign competition, every nation under the sun is afraid of English competition. When our cotton manufacturers were earning 12*s.* to 15*s.* a week, those in France, Belgium, and Germany were earning 7*s.* 3*d.* to 9*s.* 7d., and those in Russia were content with 2*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 11*d.*; and yet the one thing dreaded by the continental nations mentioned was actually the competition of the British.

Professor Cairns, a careful and thoughtful economist, admits that it is often better to employ good workmen at high wages than to employ bad workmen at low wages. It is strange, however, that in another argument the Professor overlooks that admission. He places the power of a trade union at a lower point than any other economist who has given them a word of praise. He states that all the union can do is to enforce a rise when it should take place—and not always then; but he thinks them incompetent to obtain a rise when the economic conditions do not warrant a rise. Surely Professor Cairns misunderstands the object of a trade union, if he think a part of its programme is to attempt to obtain a rise when economic conditions do not warrant such rise. Failure would be certain to follow such a policy. The differences between employers and employed do not arise from any such notion, but from the general policy of the masters in systematically refusing to acknowledge that the economic conditions are ever such as to warrant a rise. As Professor Cairns says, the question is: "Is there a margin of wealth which workmen by any combination can conquer?" The men think there is not a mere margin, but a vast territory to which they are entitled, and the experiences of the past fill them with sure and certain hopes as to the future. They see the final result, and are determined upon its speedy realization. Nor do they fear that which Professor Cairns dreads, viz., that in consequence of advanced wages, capital must be withdrawn, and wages therefore fall. Such can only be the case when wages are *unduly* advanced, about which there need be no alarm. At any rate, the workmen have no such fear. They are alive to the admission made by Professor Cairns, to which allusion has been made; and they are acquainted with the facts above given, showing that well-paid, intelligent artisans, when not over-worked, are always cheapest in the end.

It may be mentioned here, in parenthesis, that although trade unions have a far more powerful influence over wages—constantly imparting an upward tendency—than Professor Cairns imagines, yet it is likewise an error on the part of those who think that trade unionism seeks to determine the rate of wages. It cannot do that; it cannot do more than affect them. A trade society may retard a fall or accelerate a rise, but it cannot change the law which regulates the fluctuations, or render permanent that which in its very essence is temporary.

It is at once seen that the instances of well-paid but remunerative labor, added to those facts which were adduced in support of a similar argument in the previous chapter in regard to the reduction of the hours of labor, show that the beneficial effects of the success of unionism on the trade of the country are not at the cost of the capitalist, but to his advantage and that that advantage is not less but greater by his paying higher wages for shorter hours.

It was very surprising to notice the facility with which the employers, in 1874, forced a general reduction of wages. Even if the fall in price demanded such a reduction—which is by no means clear—yet it is strange that the men so readily *believed* their employers. Great care is taken to register the prices of all commodities; very little attention is bestowed to registering the rates of wages. It is, I think, Mr. Frederic Harrison who points out that even newspapers, speaking of commodities, announce an "upward tendency," or a "slight improvement," or "an increased buoyancy;" but that no such steps are taken in regard to labor. On the other hand, "one of the most experienced engineers in England, the secretary of one of our most useful commissions, has repeatedly said that he never knew a labor question in which employers published the truth." The inconsistency of the employers, too, is often very startling. Thus when the West Yorkshire colliers demanded an increase of wages, because the price of coal had advanced, the reply of the owners was that the price of coal had nothing whatever to do with the rate of wages. No sooner, however, did coal fall than the owners demanded a reduction of wages, stating that although "the price of coal did not directly control the ratio of the rate of wages, yet they could not conceal from themselves that it had some effect, and that it was, at any rate, an index of the time when a rise or fall in wages should take place." It is a pity they did not see this when an increase was demanded! When, too, the men have asked for an advance of, say, 10 per cent., and the masters have not only refused it, but, as has often taken place, demanded a reduction of 10 per cent. out of sheer opposition, it is indeed surprising that the men have shown so much forbearance. With some few exceptions, the men have asked for "Peace on fair terms;" and the employers have answered, "War, and an unconditional surrender." The men have asked for bread, and have received a stone. One of the best influences that trade unionism can have on the trade of the country is the one which teaches the employers that what is sought is not a favor, but justice; and that as the manufacturer makes as much as he can out of the dealer, so will the weaver make as much as he can out of the manufacturer. The sooner the employers see this the better. Professor Fawcett says "there must constantly be a deadening influence depressing industry as long as antagonism of interest continues between employers and employed, and the noblest, highest, and in every sense best efforts of trade unionism are those that tend to remove that antagonism."

There can, indeed, be little doubt that the unions have made many a great and praiseworthy sacrifice in submitting to reductions. In order to avoid a collision the men have yielded their just rights with very little grumbling. It by no means follows that because coal falls in price that wages must immediately fall. In order to justify a fall in wages it is necessary that the price of coal (or, of course, any other commodity that may be under consideration) should fall below that point at which an advance took place. The men have a right to resist any attempt to reduce wages until such a state of affairs comes about.

* Mr. J. S. Mill.

* The shopkeepers know this, and often assist to maintain a strike by giving the men credit while they were out of work. Experience has taught them that when men have high wages they spend them, and they therefore assist the men to obtain an advance, knowing that they themselves will share the benefits.

There is another economic effect of trade unionism which deserves at least a passing mention. The knowledge that men have the power to strike stimulates the inventive faculties of employers. A strike is not always confined in its effects to the particular branch of the trade that makes demands from the employer. A strike of puddlers enforces idleness on other ironworkers; while "finishers" cannot work if "fullers" won't. It is, therefore, to the advantage of the employers to have the various processes of manufacture as independent of each other as possible, so that if one department strikes, the necessity of another being idle may be reduced to a minimum. This is accomplished by the introduction of machinery, rendering less and less necessary the skill of workmen. Mr. Nasmyth, by mechanical contrivances, reduced the number of his men from 3000 to 1500 without reducing the production. It has been observed that, in consequence of almost all great strikes, the employers have set their wits to work, as the saying is, and have invented such improvements that they—and through them the world—have been very great gainers. A notable instance of this is found in the history of the struggle in 1851 of the engineers with their masters, to which reference has been already made. The process alluded to is going on at present very rapidly. In the iron industries especially, the improvements in material, and the almost daily introduction of newly invented labor-saving contrivances have resulted in one man being able to do what two and a half men were required to do thirty years ago, to say nothing of the important fact that the material is ten times more durable than it was, and the machines wear out much more slowly. These facts not only bear out the argument, but should induce the men to strengthen their unions, to compete with the displaced labor; and, wherever possible, reap two profits by becoming owners of the machines they construct, as was long ago suggested by the late Mr. John Kane.

(To be continued.)

WARRING AGAINST TRADES' UNIONS.

The subjoined is taken from *The Painter*, the official organ of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators:

The labor papers that are clamoring continually about the cessation of what they term "the petty bickerings" that exist between various bodies of labor, seem to overlook one great point, and one not to be classed as a petty one, and that is, that a "self-elected" set of men, after having entrenched themselves behind what should have proved the grandest labor organization on earth, have publicly proclaimed, that the trade-union movement must go, and have and still are waging a most relentless war against the organizations of skilled labor, as witnessed in the opposition to the cigar-makers, iron-moulders, carpenters, and many others needless to name.

From dire necessity, and the preservation of their autonomy and life, the unions have been forced to act, the result of this action being the American Federation of Labor. As President Gompers has said: "There is positively no occasion for this conflict," and the sooner the rank and file of the K. of L. resolve to dethrone the element, that for that personal power and gain is pitting them against the trade unions of the land, the sooner harmonious relations will be restored.

The movement now on foot to organize another carpenters' national organization, in the face of there being already three organizations in the field, clearly demonstrates the aims and purposes of these false leaders, and when the instrument employed in the effort, a renegade from Union 29 of the Carpenters' Brotherhood of Baltimore, is considered, the objects of these leaders become apparent to all and cannot be mistaken. The grand principles of the K. of L., to which we have never become recreant, would seem to teach quite the reverse, and in place of encouraging a further division of the craft, would seek to harmonize those already in the field. It is useless therefore to cry peace in the face of such conditions.

A SASH AND BLIND TRUST.

BOSTON, March 30.—The *Commercial Bulletin* to-morrow will say that at a secret meeting in the Quincy House, on Wednesday, of a number of New England and New York door, sash, and blind manufacturers, a combination was formed which includes nearly all the large manufacturers in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Price-lists will be revised, and prices will be advanced about ten per cent., but the scheme will not go into effect until after the spring trade. Production will also be regulated. Each establishment pays a certain sum of money into a pool, and forfeits it if the rules of the combination are broken. All the concerns will be required to make reports of the business done, and to open their books to the inspection of the officers, who are soon to be elected. The headquarters of the combination will probably be in New York.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,

Instituted August 12, 1881.

Affiliated with the AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, December 12, 1886.

Office of the General Secretary, 476 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884 Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—B. Nelligan, 29 Virginia St., Los Angeles, Cal.

2d Vice-President—John J. Maguire, 1513 Clarion St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Con. Thorn, C. G. Stockhausen, Charles H. Wells, (all of Philadelphia, Pa.); Thos. Fleming, Camden, N. J.; W. J. Phillips, Germantown, Pa.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts for Tax and Supplies and Expenses for the Month ending March 31, 1888, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in May CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

The * denotes the unions not sending in their Monthly F. S. Report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S.

Local Unions.	*Feb. Page.*	*March Tax, etc.*
1. Chicago, Ill.	147	16 10
2. Cincinnati, O	396	68 30
3. Wheeling, W. Va	148	16 80
4. St. Louis, Mo	56	5 60
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	44	4 40
6.*Amsterdam, N. Y.	94	7 50
7. Louisville, Ky.	70	7 00
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	543	56 10
9.*Buffalo, N. Y.	204	14 30
10. Detroit, Mich.	387	40 20
11. Cleveland O.	149	14 90
12. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger.)	42	8 30
13. Chicago, Ill.	105	17 00
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	22	2 25
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Ger)	94	13 50
16. Springfield, Ill.	32	3 20
17. Bellaire, O.	25	2 10
18.*Hamilton, Can.	62	6 20
19. New Albany, Ind.	35	6 40
20. Camden, N. J.	215	22 50
21. Chicago, Ill. (French)	63	6 30
22. San Francisco, Cal.	609	84 40
23. Town of Lake, Ill.	74	1 00
24. Somerville, Mass.	63	17 20
25. Toledo, O.	245	22 15
26. Jackson, Mich.	55	5 83
27. Toronto, Can.	102	13 70
28. Chicago, Ill.	374	37 40
29. Baltimore, Md.	167	19 30
30. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	269	26 90
31. Trenton, N. J.	35	4 00
32. Detroit, Mich.	144	15 50
33.*Boston, Mass.	864	65 00
34.*Minneapolis, Minn.	43	4 30
35. San Rafael, Cal.	38	3 80
36. Oakland, Cal.	345	34 10
37.*Shamokin, Pa.	38	4 80
38. St. Catharines, Can.	67	6 70
39. Cleveland, O., (Bohem)	22	5 85
40. Wilmington, Del.	83	8 80
41.*Spokane Falls, Wash. T.	42	3 90
42. Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)	13	4 40
43.*Hartford, Conn.	72	7 20
44.*Waterbury, Conn.	.	. . .
45.*Shreveport, La.	19	5 65
46. Bartow, Fla	11	1 10
47. Alameda, Cal.	52	.
48. Terre Haute, Ind.	22	2 20
49. Meriden, Conn.	56	. . .
50. Portland, Oregon	104	10 40
51.*Charleston, S. C.	35	3 50
52. Charleston, S. C. (Col.)	162	16 25
53. Rutland, Vt.	59	5 90
54. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	170	17 00
55.*Denver, Col.	193	27 80
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	783	85 00
57. Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	67	13 20
58. Omaha, Neb.	220	24 50
59. Detroit, Mich.	183	20 50
60. Indianapolis, Ind., (Ger)	37	6 30
61. Columbus, O.	15	4 80
62. Berkeley, Cal.	20	2 00
63. Canajoharie, N. Y.	21	2 10
64.*Cheyenne, W. T.	15	. . .
65. Grand Rapids, Mich.	30	10 00
66. Chelsea, Mich	8	5 00
67. Roxbury, Mass.	51	4 90
68. Des Moines, Iowa	19	2 30
69.*Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	14	1 40
70.*Council Bluffs, Iowa	30	.
71. Englewood, Ill.	43	8 40
72. Rochester, N. Y.	151	34 00
73. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	40	8 00
74. Pensacola, Fla.	63	6 20
75. Santa Rosa, Cal.	32	4 20
76.*New Orleans, La.	24	2 50
77. Battle Creek, Mich.	13	2 30
78. Troy, N. Y.	230	23 00
79. Alton, Ill.	15	1 50
80. Hastings, Mich.	19	2 00
81.*Philipsburg, Pa.	21	4 35
82. Haverhill, Mass.	51	5 50
83. Halifax, N. S.	145	. . .
84. Akron, O.	51	4 50
85. Ann Arbor, Mich.	58	6 00
86.*San Bernardino, Cal.	218	21 80
87. St. Paul, Minn.	81	10 00
88. Town of Lake	43	4 30
89. Mobile, Ala.	85	. . .
90. Evansville, Ind.	54	5 30
91. St. Joseph, Mo.	44	4 40
92. Mobile, Ala (Col.)	44	4 40
93. Worcester, Mass.	83	8 30
94. Providence, R. I.	45	4 50
95. Holyoke, Mass.	12	. . .
96.*Springfield, Mass.	61	11 80
97. New Britain, Conn.	38	4 10
98. Sedalia, Mo.	12	. . .
99. Cohoes, N. Y.	66	6 20
100. Muskegon, Mich.	96	14 35
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	28	. . .
102. Wilkes Barre, Pa.	40	4 25
103. Chanute, Kan.	21	2 20
104. Dayton, O.	62	6 30
105. Oakland City, Ind	13	5 00
106. Little Rock, Ark. (Col.)	12	2 00
107. Sandusky, O.	19	4 10
108. Cedar Rapids, Ia.	13	1 40
109.*Galveston, Tex.	36	. . .
110. Owosso, Mich.	26	2 00
111. Lawrence, Mass.	49	5 50
112.*Lynn, Mass.	54	. . .
113.*Kansas City, Mo.	49	4 90
114. Redlands, Cal.	23	2 20
115. Bridgeport, Conn.	35	3 30
116. Erie, Pa.	22	1 90
117. Waco, Tex.	25	5 00
118. Manchester, N. H.	72	. . .
119. Newark, N. J.	423	42 30
120. Jackson, O.	10	5 75
121. Danbury, Conn.	100	11 70
122. Germantown, Pa.	103	10 30
123.*Wichita, Kan.	65	. . .
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	111	22 10
125. Utica, N. Y.	53	5 60
126. New Haven, Conn.	.	. . .
127.*Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	41	8 20
128.*St. Thomas, Can.	29	2 90
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	101	10 60
130. Brockton, Mass.	55	12 10
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	37	4 60
132. Richmond, Va.	90	8 20
133. Santa Cruz, Cal.	56	10 90
134. Montreal, Can. (French)	33	7 90
135.*Chelsea, Mass.	35	5 60
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	51	10 70
137.*Norwich, Conn.	106	13 10
138. Cambridge Mass.	209	21 30
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	65	6 50
140. Salem, Mass.	35	3 30
141.*Park Manor, Ill.	10	. . .
142. Pittsburgh, Pa.	16	27 90
143.*Canton, O.	85	. . .
144. Macon, Ga.	24	2 10
145. Pawtucket, R. I.	.	. . .
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	73	7 80
147. Sioux City, Iowa	23	6 90
148. Lincoln, Neb.	61	5 80
149.*Princeton, Ky.	20	2 00
150.*Augusta, Ga.	50	11 00
151. Sioux City, Ia. (Scand.)	10	5 00
152. Malden, Mass.	19	5 20
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	76	7 50
154. Marlboro, Mass.	72	7 20
155. Plainfield, N. J.	80	17 40
156.*Creston, Iowa	16	2 85
157. St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	95	11 00
158. Topeka, Kan.	111	10 60
159. Armourdale, Kan.	50	17 15
160.*Kansas City, Mo.	217	24 10
161. Belleville, Can.	34	4 10
162.*Hyde Park, Ill.	112	22 40
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.	165	37 00
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	137	14 00
165.*Pittsburgh (E. End)	110	11 00
166. Rock Island, Ill.	32	3 20
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	87	8 70
168. Salem, O.	17	50
169. E. St. Louis, Ill.	55	6 90
170. Huntsville, Ala.	15	10 00
171. Youngstown, O.	80	8 00
172. Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	147	14 30
173. Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	7	5 00
174. Jackson, Tenn.	24	2 20
175.*Decatur, Ala	15	2 75
176. Newport, R. I.	58	5 80
177.*McKeesport, Pa.	73	. . .
178. New London, Conn.	10	. . .
179. Rochester, N. Y. (Ger.)	18	8 75
180. Braddock, Pa.	64	7 10
181. Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	102	10 00
182. San Diego, Cal.	485	54 50
183. Wellston, O.	37	2 60
184. Middletown, Pa	22	2 25
185. Sharpsburgh, Pa.	26	2 60
186. Steubenville, O.	47	4 20
187. Monongahela City, Pa.	23	2 20
188.*Findlay, O.	34	4 75
189. Quincy, Ill.	46	9 50
190. Washington, D. C.	21	2 00
191. York, Pa.	94	9 50
192. Natick, Mass.	47	7 70
193. N. Adams	33	6 60
194. London, Can.	40	4 00
195. Pasadena, Cal.	193	21 50
196.*Hyde Park, Mass.	10	1 00
197. Tacoma, Wash. Ty.	23	5 00
198. Dallas, Tex.	86	2 00
199.*S. Chicago, Ill.	94	10 40
200. Fort Plain, N. Y.	12	1 20
201. Paducah, Ky.	67	7 80
202. Fostoria, O.	48	.
203. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	96	10 30
204. Oshkosh, Wis.	40	8 20
205.*Johnstown, Pa.	48	5 05
206. New Castle, Pa.	59	5 35
207. Aurora, Ill.	19	4 90
208. Lancaster, Pa.	82	17 30
209. Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)	151	16 10
210.*Kalamazoo, Mich.	15	. . .
211. Allegheny City, Pa.	299	32 80
212. St. Paul (Scan.)	38	. . .
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	47	5 30
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	30	3 20
215. Menomonee, Mich.	13	1 30
216. Waltham, Mass.	46	25
217.*St. Augustine, Fla. (Col.).	33	. . .
218. E. Boston, Mass.	64	13 60
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	230	23 30
220. S. Framingham, Mass.	26	5 70
221. Arlington, Mass.	13	1 20
222. Butler, Pa.	27	5 65
223. Lyons, Kan.	31	7 80
224. Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	22	4 45
225. Knoxville, Tenn.	90	18 60
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	93	9 80
227. Philadelphia, Pa.	138	. . .
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	70	. . .
229. Glen Falls, N. Y.	44	6 80
230. Pittsburgh, Pa.	206	22 30
231.*Birmingham, Ala.	36	50
232.*Milburn, N. J.	7	4 80
233.*Waverly, N. Y.	22	4 00
234.*Cleveland, O. (Ger.)	92	18 40
235. Riverside, Cal.	76	7 60
236. Pottstown, Pa.	15	. . .
237. Allegheny Pa. (Ger.)	74	7 20
238. Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)	111	11 50
239. Phila., Pa.	168	17 20
240. Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)	110	10 60
241. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	456	46 30
242.*Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)	39	. . .
243. Humboldt, Ill. (Ger.)	31	3 00
244. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	140	14 80
245.*Peoria, Ill.	79	7 90
246. Beaver Falls, Pa.	46	4 50
247. Brooklyn, N. Y.	92	10 95
248.*Charleston, W. Va.	27	. .
249.*Saratoga, N. Y.	37	3 70
250. McGinnisville, Mich.	27	2 40
251. Rondout, N. Y.	33	3 55
252. West Troy, N. Y.	35	3 40
253. Orange, N. J.	34	6 80
254. Bellefonte, Pa	27	. .
255. Hannibal, Mo.	16	1 60
256.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	57	6 00
257. St. Louis, Mo.	26	2 10
258. Brooklyn, N. Y.	36	8 20
259. St. Augustine, Fla.	147	22 20
260. Clarinda, Iowa	13	1 50
261. Buckhannon, W. Va.	20	4 00
262. Ballston, N. Y.	28	3 00
263. Anaheim, Cal.	19	5 00
264. Atchison, Kansas	43	4 30
265. Kokomo, Ind.	10	5 00
266. Williamsport, Pa.	73	7 80
267. St. Paul, Minn (French)	14	. . .
268.*Sharon, Pa.	61	6 10
269. Lowell, Mass.	124	3 05
270. Middletown, Ohio	28	. . .
271. Omaha, Neb. (German)	59	5 90
272. Herkimer, N. Y.	25	. . .
273. Yonkers, N. Y.	84	14 00
274. Albany, N. Y.	23	2 30
275. Newton, Mass	121	12 10
276. Tarentum, Pa	22	. . .
277. Fort Worth, Tex.	27	3 00
278. Manistee, Mich	15	.
279. Toronto, Can. (West)	22	6 90
280. Brantford, Can.	19	1 80
281. Nashville, Tenn	15	1 50
282.*Santa Anna, Cal	131	15 90
283. Litttle Falls, N. Y	22	4 30
284.*Chicago, Ill. (Polish)	15	. . .
285. Norfolk, Va	62	6 70
286. Savannah, Ga.	25	. . .
287.*Harrisburgh, Pa	31	4 15
288. Homestead, Pa.	74	7 00
289. Monrovia, Cal	42	4 20
290. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	97	9 70
291. Chicago, Ill. (German)	83	14 10
292. Little Rock, Ark	43	9 65
293. Santa Monica, Cal	23	2 30
294. Piqua, O	11	2 40
295. St. Joseph, Mo	18	1 70
296. Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y.	21	2 10
297. Niagara Falls, Ont.	28	2 80
298. Pomona, Cal.	39	10 25
299. Indianapolis, Ind,	33	5 00
300. San Buena Ventura, Cal	32	. . .
301. Newburgh, N. Y.	73	7 80
302. Ogdensburgh, N. Y	18	1 70
303. Ontario, Cal	55	5 50
304. San Francisco. Cal. (Ger.)	37	3 70
305. Milwaukee, Wis	18	. . .
306.*Philadelphia, Pa	123	10 20
307. Waterford, N. Y.	17	1 60
308. Newark, N. J	20	2 00
309. Chattanooga, Tenn. (Col.)	10	. . .
310. Newark, N. J	45	4 50
311. Montreal, Canada (Fr).	74	18 75
312.*Ocean Side, Cal	25	. . .
313. Peoria, Ill. (Ger.)	20	2 50
314. Milford, Mass.	10	2 00
315. Elmira, N. Y.	79	10 80
316.*San Jose, Cal.	142	17 90
317. Biloxi, Miss	12	1 10
318. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	20	2 00
319. Jacksonville, Ill.	38	3 70
320. Petersburg, Va.	16	1 60
321.*Brookline, Mass.	37	. . .
322. West Bay City, Mich.	23	2 00
323. Fishkill, N. Y.	24	4 80
324. Charlestown, Mass.	14	1 40
325. St. Joseph, Mich.	15	. . .
326. Cincinnati, Ohio (Mill-wrights)	12	1 20
327.*Elsinore, Cal.	24	5 55
328. East Liverpool, Ohio	55	5 50
329. Burlington, Vt.	36	9 15
330. Nebraska City, Neb	21	4 20
331. Watertown, Mass	25	2 00
332. Jeffersonville, Ind.	31	11 75
333. Attleboro', Mass	15	3 60
334.*Saginaw City, Mich	79	7 90
335. Toronto (West), Ont	36	5 35
336. Reading, Pa	69	. . .
337. Stockton, Cal	50	4 90
338. Muscatine, Iowa	18	4 20
339. Grass Valley, Cal	21	7 05
340. Oshkosh, Wis. (Ger)	15	1 90
341. Sacramento, Cal	31	4 50
342. Toronto, Ont. (East)	17	2 00
343. Winnipeg, Man.	36	. . .
344. Portland, Me.	41	3 60
345. Bath, Me.	42	8 40
346.*Bessemer, Ala.	9	. . .
347. Port Huron, Mich	17	1 70
348.*La Grande, Oregon	17	. . .
349. Kansas City, Mo	41	. . .
350. Niagara Falls, N. Y.	31	4 60
351.*Seattle, Wash. Ter.	8	1 50
352. Anderson, Ind.	15	1 00
353. Beatrice, Neb.	55	11 75
354. Ft. Scott, Kan	73	7 80
355. Buffalo, N. Y. (Ger)	36	3 60
356.*Pittsburgh, Kan.	66	50
357. Delray, Mich.	23	3 75
358. Vineland, N. J,	10	. . .
359. Philadelphia, Pa., (Mill Hands)	41	1 00
360 Salina, Kan	22	. . .
361.*Duluth, Minn	13	.
362. Winona, Minn	81	4 50
363. Syracuse, N. Y. (French)	19	3 25
364. Albert Lea, Minn	13	2 25
365. Fresno, Cal	27	3 10
366. Hutchinson, Kan	32	9 60
367. San Antonio, Tex	19	.
368. Rochester, Pa	13	2 55
369.*Danville, Ill	10	. . .
370. Verona, Pa	25	4 00
371. Denison, Tex	16	5 00
372. Marine City, Mich.	20	10 75
373. Dedham, Mass.	23	10 25
374. Fort Wayne, Ind. (Ger.)	8	5 00
375. Peterborough, Ont.	32	8 75
376. Montreal, Canada (Eng.)	8	5 00
377. Springfield, Mo.	19	6 75
378. La Crosse, Wis.	71	. . .
379. Ashland, Wis.	14	. . .
380. Gloucester, Mass.	19	. . .
381. Newburyport, Mass.	7	. . .
382. Pawtucket, R. I. (French)	7	. . .
383. Aurora, Ind.	7	. . .
384. Asheville, N. C.	14	. . .
Total	25 878	$2970 28

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE STRIKING COAL MINERS.

The following sums have been received at this office up to April 10, in response to the suggestion of the E. B., in aid of the striking Lehigh coal-miners:

G. Edmonston, Washington	$ 5 00
Union 137, Norwich, Conn	15 00
" 190, Washington, D. C.	5 00
" 264, Atchison, Kansas	5 00
" 287, Harrisburg	2 75
" 292, Little Rock	5 00
P. J. McGuire, General Secretary	5 00
Union 208	5 00
" 29	35 00
J. W. Pugsley, Baltimore	15 00
Union 31	5 00
" 303	3 00
" 290	5 00
" 15	5 00
" 49	10 00
" 11	10 00
Total	$135 75

The above amount has been sent to the Treasurer of the striking Lehigh coal miners, J. M. Thomas, Frackville, Schuylkill County, Pa.

PRICE-LIST OF SUPPLIES.

One Charter and Outfit,	$5 00
Constitutions, per hundred,	5 00
Membership Cards, "	1 00
Traveling " "	1 00
Withdrawal " "	1 00
Transfer " "	1 00
Official Note Paper, "	50
Application Blanks, "	50
Notices of Arrears, "	50
Appeals, "	25
(Smaller quantities same price in proportion.)	
Extra Rituals, each copy,	50
Blank Bonds, "	5
Rec. Sec. Warrant Book, each copy,	50
Treasurer's Receipt " "	50
Fin. Sec. " " "	50
Badges for Members, each	25
Watch Charms (with emblem), each	1 25
One set of books, consisting of 100-paged Ledger, Day-book and Treasurer's Account Book,	2 25
One 200-paged Ledger, cloth bound,	1 25
One 300-paged Ledger, "	1 80
One 200-paged Day-book, "	1 25
One Treasurer's Account Book,	60
Blanks for Officers' Reports, and for Benefit Claims, free.	

Constitutions and Rituals in German, French or Scandinavian, same price as in English.

NOTE.—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the postage prepaid, or express charges paid in advance. Address,

P. J. McGUIRE, Gen. Sec.,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

"HUMPH!" grumbled the clock, "I don't know of any one who is harder worked than I am; twenty-four hours a day, year in and year out." And then it struck.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—March, 1888.

Balance, February 29, 1888	$8340 51
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	2970 28
" Advertisers	110 50
" Subscribers	1 75
" Members of lapsed and suspended unions	10 90
" Union 36, Oakland, Cal., as Protective Fund	78 10
Total	$11,512 04

EXPENSES—March, 1888.

For Printing	$ 257 55
" Office, etc.	375 95
" 500 Brotherhood Pins	100 44
" February tax, American Federation of Labor	65 13
" Traveling and Organizing	155 15
" Benefits Nos. 351 to 373, inclusive	3525 00
Balance April 1, 1888	7032 82
Total	$11,512 04

DETAILED EXPENSES—March, 1888.

Printing 1500 Stamped Envelopes	$2 00
" 500 Postal Cards	1 50
" 300 Ritual Cards	3 30
" 5000 Appeals	7 50
" 3000 Notices of Arrears	6 00
" 500 Lists of Secretaries	22 25
" 1000 Circulars for Organizers	3 50
" 500 Endorsement Slips	2 25
" 26,000 Copies Journal for March.	175 00
" 1000 Traveling Cards	2 50
" 1000 Letter Sheets (large)	3 00
" Five 600-Page Ledgers, $5 50	27 50
" Electrotyping insertions on list of Trades Secretaries	1 25
Wrapping and Mailing March Journal	9 00
Wagon-Hire March Journal	80
Postage on March Journal	16 08
Expressage on Supplies, etc	6 04
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc	33 90
1500 Stamped Envelopes	32 40
500 Postal Cards	5 00
Office Rent for March	15 00
7 Telegrams in March	3 38
Coal, Wood, and Light for Office	3 25
Salary for March	125 00
Assistance in General Office	80 00
Services of E. B. for March	26 50
Capita tax to Amer. Fed. of Labor for February	65 13
Wm. Easton, for Organizing	4 50
W. J. Shields, for Organizing Dedham, Mass.	4 00
J. G. Clinkard for visiting N. E. towns,	50 00
Aug. J. Metzger, for Organizing Duluth, Minn	16 60
John Kane, for Organizing	52 05
W. J. Colegrove, for Organizing Chelsea, Mich.	2 90
W. F. Abrams, for visit to E. Saginaw, etc.	20 00
P. J. McGuire, fare and expenses to New York on U. O. business	6 00
L. W. Pierce & Co., 500 Brotherhood badges.	100 00
Expressage on same	44
1 Copying Machine for office	15 00
6 Transfer Cases for office	1 80
2 Packages Twine for office	1 50
Stationery	1 30
Benefit No. 351, John A. Hazel.	200 00
" 352, N. Schneider	200 00
" 353, Edward Benken	200 00
" 354, O. Forgbragd	200 00
" 355, Augustus Sargent	100 00
" 356, Samuel Lefever	200 00
" 357, M. C. Purviance	100 00
" 358, James O. Murphy	200 00
" 359, Mrs. Maggie N. Ritch	50 00
" 360, George H. Watson	200 00
" 361, Jacob Barnhart	200 00
" 362, Samuel W. Urban	200 00
" 363, Mrs. Minnie Cole	50 00
" 364, Ludwig Hannemann	200 00
" 365, Wm. Zellmer	200 00
" 366, Mrs. Annie Maier	25 00
" 367, Wilhelm Walz	100 00
" 368, Byron C. Shaver	200 00
" 369, Mrs. Z. Boclaire	200 00
" 370, Mrs. M. Burger	25 00
" 371, Alexander Dewey	100 00
" 372, Wm. P. Bellman	200 00
" 373, Charles Fritz	175 00
Total	$4479 22

EXPULSIONS.

ADOLPH LEBLANC, Ex. Fin. Sec. Union 21, Chicago, Ill., for misappropriating funds of union.

JOHN S. HINEMANN, DANIEL DONOGHUE and DAVID MURDOCK, from Union 163, East Saginaw, Mich., for contempt of union.

JAMES A. STEVENS, from Union 282, Santa Ana, Cal., for embezzling funds of union.

JACOB MILLER, from Union 282, Santa Ana, Cal., for immoral conduct. This is the second time Miller has been expelled from Union 282 for the same offence.

JOHN J. POWERS, rejected from Union 89, of Mobile, Ala., for incompetency.

J. D. OSBURN, came from Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., to Denver, Col., and borrowed $5.00 from each of two members of Union 55, on the plea of poverty. He has since left Denver without repayment of this money, and besides a board-bill still remains unpaid.

J. M. CRAFT and W. E. POWELL, of Union 159, Armourdale, Kan., for embezzling funds of union.

W. P. PRIDGEON, formerly Fin. Sec. of Union 109, Galveston, Tex., is reported by Union 109 as untrustworthy, and all local unions are warned against him.

J. M. MUZZY, from Union 93, of Worcester, Mass., for refusing to turn over to his successor, moneys due from him as Treasurer.

V. GROVER from Union 111, Lawrence, Mass., for violating criminal law of the State, in swindling a merchant of Lowell, Mass.

WM. GEHRMANN and W. R. FLOURNOY, from Union 132, Richmond, Va., for working 10 hours per day in violation of union rules.

J. O. HAGAR, from Union 348, La Grande, Oregon, for violation of his obligation.

JOHN MCCAULEY, W. W. BOYD and CHRISTOPHER STABLER, from Union 301, Newburgh, N. Y., for violation of nine-hour rule, and acting as "bats."

LEDGERS specially prepared for the local unions, laid out in a simple and plain manner, can be procured at cost price from the General Secretary. These ledgers are a great convenience, and show the standing of

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,

AT

476 North Sixth St., Phila., Pa.,

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P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1888.

ADVERTISING RATES.

10 lines, one month	$1.00
1 column, one month	10.00
½ " "	6.00
¼ " "	4.00

Obituary notices $1.00 per inch for one insertion.

Special rates for larger space and longer time.

IRA AYLSWORTH, of the General Executive Board, K of L., was in Kansas City, Mo., last month, endeavoring to form a Carpenters' Assembly, K. of L., but found his labors fruitless. The majority of carpenters in that city have had their bitter experience in the K. of L. and the Assembly; they had disbanded, the members joining the Brotherhood.

TRAVELING BROTHERS should do their utmost to act as organizers wherever they go. They should start a new union in every unorganized place they come to. They can get all the necessary documents and instructions by writing to the General Secretary. If they can't start a union, they can at least gather the names of carpanters, and forward them to the G. S., and he will then attend to the working up of a union in the place.

FROM GOOD SOURCES we learn that the general vote of the United Order of Carpenters of New York and vicinity, is overwhelmingly in favor of amalgamation with our Brotherhood. The vote stands 18 lodges for, and 4 against, amalgamation. A committee of seven has been selected by the United Order to meet a like committee from our Brotherhood, to arrange the final details of amalgamation. The conference of these two committees will take place at an early date this month.

THE WORK of organization is being pushed vigorously, E. J. Lake, of Troy, has been energetically at work in Vermont, Western Massachusetts, and Eastern New York, and he will soon make a circuit of the entire State of New York, to start up new unions. J. G. Clinkard, of Boston, is in the field in New Hampshire and Eastern Massachusetts, and is doing wondrous work. W. F. Abrams, of Detroit, successfully adjusted the lockout in E. Saginaw, which has been going on since Jan. 1, and on the way paid flying visits to several towns in Michigan. John Kane, of Toronto, in a trip to Montreal and intervening towns, has awakened live interest wherever he has been. Robert Swallow, of Chicago, will soon make an extended tour of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa Arrangements are being made for a thorough canvass of all sections of the country.

CRANKINESS AMONG CARPENTERS.

According to the report of Dr. McDonald, medical superintendent on Ward's Island, New York, painters and carpenters take lead among the building trades in crankiness. Dr. McDonald states in his report that in fourteen years 5,733 patients passed through the asylum. Of these there were seventeen plasterers, sixty-six stone masons, thirty-one bricklayers, thirty-seven plumbers one hundred and twenty six painters, and one hundred and forty-one carpenters. While these figures may be a surprise to some, it is a greater surprise to us that the number is not proportionately greater. For if there was ever anything in this wide world ought to make a carpenter cranky it is the fact that with exhaustive labor, a cart load of tools, and a head full of skilled brains, his recompense, as a rule, has been the poorest of all mechanics in the building trades. To think of this is enough to "turn most men's brains."

TWENTY-THREE NEW UNIONS.

During the month of March, charters were granted to the following twenty-three new unions: 66 Chelsea, Mich; 105 Oakland City, Ind.; 117 Waco, Tex.; 151 Sioux City, Iowa (Scandinavian); 170 Huntsville, Ala.; 173 Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; 179 Rochester, N. Y. (German); 197 Tacoma, Wash. Ter.; 263 Rosaheim, Cal.; 265 Kokomo, Ind.; 299 Indianapolis, Ind.; 309 Chattanooga, Tenn. (Colored); 374 Fort Wayne, Ind. (German); 375 Peterboro, Canada; 376 Montreal, Canada; 377 Springfield, Mo.; 378 La Crosse, Wis.; 379 Ashland, Wis.; 389 Gloucester, Mass.; 381 Newburyport, Mass.; 382 Pawtucket, R. I. (French); 383 Aurora, Ind. This suppasses the record of any previous month in our history.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

During the visit of Mr. W. R. Cremer, M. P., of London, to this country recently, in behalf of International Peace, we had the pleasure of a visit from him at this office. He is an old-time trades unionist, and at present a member of the General Union of Carpenters of England. On his return to Europe he published a report of his visit, and in it he says:

"I paid a visit to the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in Philadelphia. The Brotherhood has 50,000 members, and we found the Secretary, Mr. P. J. McGuire, to be a man with very cosmopolitan views. We interviewed him at his office, and in reply to the question, 'what he thought of our mission,' he pointed to a large painting hanging on the wall of his office, to the 'Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration,' which settled the Alabama difficulty: 'That picture,' he said, 'is the property of the Brotherhood, and we value it for the peace principle which it symbolizes.' That answer was sufficient, and Mr. McGuire assured us that he would do his best to further the cause of Arbitration."

OUR COMING CONVENTION.

A few months more and the Biennial Convention of the Brotherhood will take place in Detroit, Mich., the first Monday in August. The delegates to said convention will be elected by the local unions at the first meeting in June, as prescribed in Art. XXI., page 17, Sec. 8, of the Constitution. Each local union pays the mileage, time, and hotel expenses of its own delegates.

While it is desirable to have a full representation of delegates from all the local unions, yet it is more advisable, where unions have a small membership, and are located at a remote distance, not to bankrupt their treasuries in the affort to send a delegate. They can express their views by letter to the convention, and then have an opportunity to vote on the work of the convention, as it is always our usual custom to submit all changes in the constitution to a vote of the members in the local unions.

The coming convention in Detroit will be one of the largest conventions of any trade organization in America. A great deal of important work is to be done, and it will require cool business heads, men with legislative experience and ripe judgment, men who will put on the working harness and be competent to deal fairly with every question. We feel confident the local unions, in selecting delegates, will choose such men, and will do credit to themselves and the Brotherhood, by sending their best material.

Among some of the most important matters to be disposed of, will be the perfection of our benefit system, so to guard the treasury of the Brotherhood from imposition and exaction, and at the same time secure to every member all the benefits promised. We should do this without taking one step backward, or doing anything that would look like retrogression.

Next, we need to provide more efficient and better laws in regard to strikes and trade difficulties. So to carefully and properly guide our local unions in making trade demands, and, when necessary to support them, to have the funds to render them prompt and effective financial aid. We need also plainer and simpler laws on the question of transfer, traveling, and withdrawal-cards, on the suspension and re-instatement of members, and on the qualifications of members. In fact, our constitution will need many amendments which the immense growth of our organization and the experience of the past two years will justify. On this subject we will have some definite propositions to advance next month.

EARLY STRIKES NOT ADVISABLE.

Out of the extraordinary number of trade demands made this season by our local unions, we find a large number wisely presented to take effect May 1, or June 1. That is indeed the most opportune season, and the date of successfully enforcing trade rules and demands, depends very largely on the geographical location of the union. In some sections of the country where they have an early spring, May 1 would be early enough; while in other places with a late spring, June 1 would be far more suitable.

The practice of making trade demands for April 1, should be most positively discouraged and discontinued among carpenter. That season of the year may be very good for stonecutters, masons, and bricklayers, who precede the carpenters in the work on a building, and it is a very opportune time for the painters, who are then generally busy in "cleaning up" or jobbing. But for carpenters it is entirely too early. It is the sheerest nonsense for carpenters to ask shorter hours or advances in wages when their labor is not in great demand, and when the larger part of them are puzzling their brains where to get a job. After the masons and bricklayers have got well to work and carpenters are in demand, is the proper time to make demands, and May 1 is early enough in any case.

OUR GENERAL SECRETARY IN THE FIELD.

Since our last issue, General Secretary McGuire has paid two visits to New York City, to advance the movement for amalgamation of the United Order with the Brotherhood. On April 4 he was in Holyoke, Mass, at a large meeting in the City Hall, and re-organized Union 95 on that occasion. April 5, he visited Cohoes, N. Y., as they were on the eve of a strike, and he had a well-attended meeting under auspices of Union 99. On April 6 he stopped over in Elizabeth, N. J., and counselled with the officers of Union 167 in their proposed demands. They are making active arrangements for a mass-meeting April 12, at which Mr. Samuel Gompers and other distinguished labor men will speak.

An midnight, April 8, General Secretary McGuire started on an extensive trip for the benefit of our Western unions. He will visit the principal centres where strikes or trade troubles are anticipated, and, by public meetings, endeavor to strengthen the unions, and to conciliate the contractors and employers to concede the demands of the men.

On April 8 he spoke to a mass-meeting of over 1200 carpenters in the Central Rink, Pittsburgh, and with very flattering success and excellent reports in the daily papers. His programme after that is as follows:

Wheeling, W. Va., Wednesday, April 11.
New Castle, Pa., Thursday, April 12.
Cleveland, O., Friday, April 13.
Toledo, O., Saturday, April 14.
Detroit, Mich., Sunday, April 15.
Detroit, Mich., Monday, April 16.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Tuesday, April 17.
Milwaukee, Wis., Wednesday, April 18.
Chicago, Ill., North Side, Thursday, April 19.
Chicago, Ill., South Side, Friday, April 20.
Indianapolis, Ind., Saturday, April 21.
St. Louis, Mo., Sunday, April 22.
St. Louis, Mo., Monday, April 23.
Kansas City, Mo., Tuesday, April 24.
Topeka, Kan., Wednesday, April 25.
St. Joseph, Mo., Thursday, April 26.
Lincoln, Neb., Friday, April 27.
Sioux City, Iowa, Saturday, April 28.
Omaha, Neb., Sunday, April 29.
Omaha, Neb., Monday, April 30.
Denver, Col., Wednesday, May 2.

This month's JOURNAL has been edited by him while on the road.

CARPENTERS are warned to keep away this season from Milwaukee, Wis., Chicago, and Oneonta, N. Y.

CONTRACTORS IN FAVOR OF REDUCING THE HOURS OF LABOR.

At a banquet of the "Master" Builders' Association in Boston last January, Mr. J. Milton Blair, of Cincinnati, O., President of the National Association of Builders, expressed himself as follows, in an intermission with a reporter of the Boston *Daily Globe*:

"You ask me what I think of the eight-hour system. I believe it is something that is bound to come. Perhaps not this year or the next, but sometime in the near future, I believe the men in the building trade will be working but eight hours per day We, as builders, are not opposed to it in itself if the owners will stand the increased cost of building. I say increased cost of building, because I do not believe the members of labor organizations will care to work for any less wages, since they claim they are not receiving any too much at present.

"If the owners can get it in the shape of rent from the tenants, I do not think they will object. In my city the men in the building trade are all working nine hours, with the exception of the carpenters and mill hands, who are working ten hours. The nine-hour system was the result of a compromise between the employers and employes through arbitration, some of them having worked but eight hours. Before any further reduction of the working time can be accomplished all the building trades must be working nine hours.

In an interview at about the same time, Mr. W. H. Sayward, of Boston, Secretary of the National Association, expressed similar views to those of Mr. Blair on the subject of eight hours. Some of the contractors now fighting a reduction of the hours of labor in various cities should take to heart the words of Mr. Blair.

THE APPRENTICE PROBLEM.

The Editor of The Carpenter:

THE CARPENTER for March, in an article on apprenticeship, states that "It cannot be denied that every person has a right to an opportunity to earn a living, so every person has a right to choose a calling in life." There is a widespread belief, owing to the limitation placed on the number of lads who are allowed in a workshop, and consequently to the difficulties experienced by those who wish to learn a trade, that so far as the young men are concerned, the trade-unions do deny the right of every person to choose his own calling. The statement in THE CARPENTER would therefore seem to be timely and valuable.

There are two methods by which young men can be trained in the mechanic arts. The present method, re-inforced perhaps by an attempt to revive the indenture of the Middle Ages, or the new system which consists of a combination of the trade-school and the workshop—the trade-school to teach how to work, the workshop to give the experience not to be obtained in any other place.

In the present method a lad is put to work at an early age. He makes himself useful by doing such work as may be required of him, however little it may have to do with learning a trade. The master-mechanic does not work with his men, and can give his apprentice but little attention. It is the interest of the foreman to keep a lad at what he can do best. Labor, too, is now so sub-divided that it is difficult to learn a trade in any one workshop. At the end of four or more years the young man receives his tools, unless, as is often the case, he accomplishes that end sooner. What he knows is a matter of chance, depending mostly on his own cleverness.

For different purposes, very many master-mechanics, and most journeymen, desire an enforcement of the indenture. The master-mechanics desire to retain the services of the young man after his labor has become valuable, at wages based on the trouble previously taken in teaching him, instead of on what he is actually worth. The journeymen want to make sure that the apprentice has remained long enough to acquire his trade, and they limit the number of lads in a workshop, so that the employer may not be getting too much good work at nominal wages. Both master-mechanics and journeymen are put in a wrong position by a faulty system.

The trade-school system keeps boys out of the workshop, and encourages them to remain at school until well educated, and old enough to know for what sort work they are suited. When a young man decides what calling he wants to follow, he goes to a trade-school and learns how to work, precisely as the would-be doctor, lawyer, or engineer, goes to a professional-school. When the trade-school course of instruction is finished, and the examination with which it should conclude has been passed, the young mechanic enters the workshop. There is no difficulty in deciding what his wages should be; he is worth what he earns, as there are no back claims to satisfy. When able to do a full day's work, the young man applies for a second examination which, when passed, entitles him to be recognized as a journeyman. It matters but little how strict this second examination is made, provided the young man is informed for what he must prepare himself. As nothing need be made for sale at a trade-school, in no way does the labor of the young man come in unfair competition with that of the journeyman.

Perhaps some of your readers may say that this plan assumes that trades can be taught at a trade-school. To those who doubt that such is the fact, I would quote the inscription on Sir Christopher Wren's tomb, in St. Paul's Cathedral, "Circumspice"—look around. Let them examine the work on exhibition at the New York trade-schools. Besides examining the work of the plumbing class, let them look at the examination papers the young men were required to fill up, and the diagrams of faulty work they corrected. Let them visit the buildings, the walls of which were built by the young bricklayers, or see what the carpenters, stone-cutters, blacksmiths, plasterers, and painters have done. The greater part of the work which can be shown, was done by young men who had no knowledge of their trade when they come to the schools. Over fifteen hundred young men have attended the New York trade-schools, and very many of them have returned, or have written, to say it was a fortunate day when they crossed its threshold.

Those who would read the signs of the times aright must see that the young men of this country cannot be prevented from choosing their life's work. The manual instruction in the public schools will not make mechanics, but it will bring the lad very near the trade. The old system has not been satisfactory nor successful. The indenture, which is a softer name for slavery, cannot be revived; it is repugnant to the spirit of the age. A rich man would regard it as an insult to be asked to surrender the control of his son. Is it different with the poor man? There is a prejudice against trade-unions which causes those who would otherwise be friendly, to rejoice whenever a strike fails, not that sympathy is with the employer, but because it is believed that the power of the unions is exerted to oppress American boys, because it is believed that while seeking to maintain the rights of their own members the unions do not respect the rights of others. Public opinion is a mighty power in this country, and if the belief that the boys are deprived of their right to learn how to work is unfounded, the truth should be made plain. By adopting the trade-school plan, the unions can elevate labor as it encourages those who mean to be mechanics to remain at school until well educated. They can keep lads out of the workshops. They can protect the trades from incompetent workmen, by making skill and length of apprenticeship the test of admission.

There comes a time to organizations, as well as to individuals, when a choice must be made between the good and the evil. To the trades-unions, which have been built up with great labor, and on which so many hopes are based, that time is at hand.

RICHARD T. AUCHMUTY,
New York Trade-Schools, March 26, 1888.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

BROTHERHOOD CALENDARS for 1888 can be furnished such local unions as may apply for them to General Secretary McGuire.

PINS or badges, nicely made and durable, with emblem or insignia of the order, are supplied by the G. S. on order of any local union. These pins cost twenty-five cents each—and are sold at bare cost.

IN ALL, the sum of $135.75 has been sent from the office of the G. S. for relief of the Lehigh coal-miners. This money has come as donations from various local unions and members.

LOCAL UNIONS desiring a free copy of the printed Official Proceeding of the Baltimore Convention of the American Federation of Labor, as held Dec. 16, can have the same by writing for it to General Secretary McGuire.

EACH LOCAL UNION is hereby called upon to forward a printed copy of its by-laws, at once to the office of the General Secretary. The Recording Secretary will kindly attend to this. If the by-laws are not in print, then this notice need not be heeded.

THE MANY and constant changes in secretaries, and in secretaries addresses, warrant us in urging the local unions, wherever they can afford it, to, by all means, procure a post-office box, for all mail addressed to their secretaries. It will insure safety and promptness in the delivery of all mail matter.

VERY FREQUENTLY, we observe, local unions pay sick benefits, grant donations, and foot funeral bills, for members who have been only a few months in the organization, and in other cases again where members are in arrears and not in benefit. This generous liberality is not to be commended, and the practice should cease. Local unions should carefully guard their funds, and not be led away by sympathy to fritter away their treasuries.

CARPENTERS, don't go to Pittsburgh. There are plenty of idle men walking about the streets.

THE OTHER day a Los Angeles paper printed thirty-eight pages of delinquent tax-list, embracing 14,027 pieces of land. Such is the California real-estate boom.

STATE OF TRADE.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES are requested to send in reports to the General Secretary only when any change in the state of trade occurs. There is no use in sending in a Corresponding Secretary's report each month, if no change takes place; it is only a useless waste of time and postage.

Carpenter work is dull at present almost everywhere, even in some cities reported below as "good" or "fair." Prospects for the coming Spring season are excellent.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—Brisk, $1.50 to $1.75.
TORONTO, ONT.—Overcrowded: $1.75 to $2.50. 50 h.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Dull; $1.25 to $2. 59 hours.
HAMILTON, Ont.—Dull; 22½ cts. per hour. 55 hours.
ST. CATHERINES, ONT.—Quiet; 22½ cts. per hr. 9 hrs.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Flat; $1.25 to $2. Crowded.
LONDON, ONT.—Very dull; $1.25 to $2.00. 9 hours.
OTTAWA; ONT.—Bright; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
BRANTFORD, ONT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. 59 hours.
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00
MONTREAL, QUE.—Dull; $1.40 to $1.90.
WINNEPEG, MAN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.

THE EASTERN STATES.

PORTLAND, MAINE.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50,
BATH, MAINE.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.50.
LEWISTON, MAINE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
RUTLAND, VT.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
BURLINGTON, VT.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.00.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NEW HAVEN.—Very dull; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours.
NEW BRITAIN.—Fair; $2 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
BRIDGEPORT.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75. 59 hrs.
DANBURY.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. Too many here.
WATERBURY.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NORWICH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away.
NEW LONDON.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
MIDDLETOWN.—Middling, $1.75 to $2.50.
ANSONIA.—Fair; $2.50.
MERIDEN.—Improved; $1.75 to $2.75. 9 hours.

MASSACHUSETTS.

EAST BOSTON.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.50.
BOSTON.—Very dull; $2.25 to $2.75. 53 hours.
CHELSEA.—Medium; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SOMERVILLE.—Flat; $2 to 2.25. 58 hours.
CAMBRIDGE.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
LYNN.—Good; $2.50 to $2.75. 8 to 10 hours.
BEVERLY.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.50.
SALEM.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
BROCKTON.—Dull; $2.25 to 2.75. 9 hours.
LAWRENCE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.75.
HAVERHILL.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MARLBORO.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. 54 hours.
MALDEN.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty of men.
WORCESTER.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
NATICK.—Middling; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Slack; $2.25 to $2.75.
SPRINGFIELD.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
HOLYOKE.—Fair; $1.25 to $2 50. Good prospects.
NORTHAMPTON.—Brisk; $1.50 to $2.50.
N. ADAMS.—Bright; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
WALTHAM.—Overcrowded; $2 to $2.50.
WESTFIELD.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
S. FRAMINGHAM.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.50.
LOWELL.—Fair; $1.25 to $2.50.
NEWTON.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
ROXBURY.—Fair; $2.25 to $2 75. 9 hours.
MILFORD —Quiet; $2 25 to $2 50.
BROOKLINE.—Quiet; $2 00 to $2 50. 9 hours.
CHARLESTOWN.—
WATERTOWN.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
ATTLEBORO.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
ARLINGTON.—Quiet; $2 to $2 25.
DEDHAM.—

THE MIDDLE STATES.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Keep away
BALTIMORE, MD.—Dull; Union men, $2.50. 9 hr.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dull; Union rate, $3.00. 9 hrs.

NEW YORK.

AMSTERDAM.—Fair; $2.50 to $2.75. 59 h. Crowded.
TROY.—Middl'g $2.40 to $3. 8 hrs a day. Stay away.
COHOES.—Prostrate; $2.00 to $2.50. 53 hours.
ONEONTA.—Very quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
SCHENECTADY.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hrs.
UTICA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
GLOVERSVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
SYRACUSE.—Very dull; $2 00 to $2.50. 59 hours.
BINGHAMTON.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
ROCHESTER.—Quiet; $2 to $3. Crowded.
BUFFALO.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
FORT PLAIN.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
POUGHKEEPSIE.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
RONDOUT.—Medium; $1.75 to $2.50.
CANAJOHARIE.—Quite dull; $1.75 to $2. 59 hrs.
SARATOGA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2 50. Stay away.
WEST TROY.—Moderate; $2.40, 8 hours a day.
BALLSTON.—Very dull; $2 to $2 50.
YONKERS.—Crowded; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
ALBANY —Fair; $2 25 to $2.70. 53 hours.
GLEN FALLS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
WAVERLY.—Middling; $2 to $2.25.
BROOKLYN —Very dull; Union rate, $3.25. 9 hours.
HERKIMER —Quiet; $1.25 to $2
LITTLE FALLS.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50.
NEW YORK.—Quiet; $3 to $3.50. 9 hours a day.
WILLIAMSBURGH.—Fair; $3.25. 9 hours a day.
NEWBURGH.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2 50. 9 hours a day.
OGDENSBURGH.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
WATERFORD.—Middling; $2.
ELMIRA.—Middling; $1.75 to $2.25.
FISHKILL.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 59 hours.
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Quiet; $2 to $2.25.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—Crowded: Un'n rate. $2.75. 54 hrs.
GERMANTOWN.—Quiet; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
PITTSBURGH.—Middling; $2 to $2.75. 9 and 10 hrs.
YORK.—Quiet; $1.35 to $1.75. Plenty of men.
SHARPSBURG.—Medium; $2.25 to $2.75.
MCKEESPORT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50. 9 hrs. a day.
BRADDOCK.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hours a day.
PHILIPSBURG.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
JOHNSTOWN.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00.
LANCASTER.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ALLEGHENY CITY.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.75.
ATHENS.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
HOMESTEAD.—Stay away; $2 to $2.50. 9 hrs. a day.
POTTSTOWN —Dull; $1.75 to $2.
TARENTUM.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
SCOTTDALE.—Dull; $2 to $2 50.
BEAVER FALLS.—Middling; $2.25 to $2 50.
WILLIAMSPORT.—Crowded; $2 to $2.50.
SHARON.—Poor; $1.75 to $2.10. 9 hours.
HARRISBURGH.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00.
READING.—Fair; $2.00.
MONONGAHELA CITY.—Md'rate; $1.75 to $2.50. 9 hr.
WILKESBARRE.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75.
ERIE.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25.
NEW CASTLE.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.
BUTLER.—Very Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
SHAMOKIN.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.25.
BELLEFONTE.—Very Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.
MIDDLETOWN.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.
VERONA.—
ROCHESTER.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Quiet; $2 to $3. 9 hours a day.
ELIZABETH.—Fair; $2 to $3. 59½ hours.
TRENTON.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PLAINFIELD.—Quiet; $2.25 to $2.75. 9 hours a day.
CAMDEN.—Fair; $2.25 to $2.50. 9 hours.
ORANGE.—Fair; $2 to $3.
MILBURN.—
VINELAND.—Very bad; $1.50 to $2.25.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SEATTLE, WASH. T.—Quiet; $3 to $3.25. Stay away.
SPOKANE FALLS, WASH. TY.—Crowded; 30c. hr.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Improving; $2.50 to $3. 9 hrs.
LA GRANDE, ORE.—Dull; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.

Stay away from the Pacific Coast! The cheap railroad fares have flooded every town with hordes of idle labor willing to work for even a dollar a day. Wages flat and work scarce.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Overstocked. $2.50 to $3.50. 9 h.
SAN RAFAEL.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
OAKLAND.—Good; $2.50 to $3.50. 9 hours a day.
LOS ANGELES.—Crow'd; $2.50 to $3. 9 h. Stay away
PASADENA.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
SAN DIEGO.—Dull; $2.25 to $3. 9 hrs. Crowded.
SANTA BARBARA.—Dull; $2.40 to $2.75. 9 hours.
SAN BERNARDINO—Medium; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
SANTA MONICA—Dull; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 h. Stay away
MONROVIA.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours a day.
SANTA ANNA.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
RIVERSIDE.—Medium; $2.75 to $3. 9 hours.
ONTARIO.—Crowded; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
POMONA.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours. Crowded.
SAN BUENA VENTURA.—Good; $2.75 to $3. 9 hrs.
OCEAN SIDE.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3.
SAN JOSE.—Dull; $2.75 to $3. Crowded. 9 hrs.
SANTA CRUZ.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9 hours.
GRASS VALLEY.—Dull; $2.50 to $3. 9½ hrs.
ELSINORE —
FRESNO.—Medium; $2 50 to $3 00.
STOCKTON —Dull; $2.50 to $3.00.
SACRAMENTO —Medium; $2 50 to $3. 9 hours.
SANTA ROSA.—Slack; $2 to $3.00.
BERKELEY.—Quiet; $2.50 to $3.00. 9 hours.
REDLANDS.—

THE WESTERN STATES.

DENVER, COL.—Medium; $2.00 to $2.50. 53 hours.
CHEYENNE, WYOM. TER.—Moderate; $2.50 to $3.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Overcrowded; $1.50 to $2.25.
DULUTH, MINN.—
WINONA, MINN.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2 00.
ALBERT LEA, MINN.—Dull; $1.50 to $2 25.
OMAHA, NEB.—Flooded; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75. Crowded.
BEATRICE, NEB.—Poor; $2 00 to $2.75. 59 hours.
NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
MARINETTE, WIS.—Bad; $1.50 to $2.00.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Picking up; $1.75 to $2.50.
OSHKOSH, WIS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Moderate; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 h.
NEW ALBANY, IND.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 59 hours.
FT. WAYNE, IND.—Good; $1.50 to $2.50.
VINCENNES, IND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Crowded; $2 to 2.25.
ANDERSON.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50. Plenty men.
EVANSVILLE.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.25. Many idle.

IOWA.

DES MOINES.—Work scarce; $1.75 to $2.50.
CRESTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25; men leaving.
DAVENPORT.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
CEDAR RAPIDS—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
SIOUX CITY.—Overstocked; $2 to $2.75. 59 hours.
CLARINDA.—Dull; $2 to $2.25.
MUSCATINE.—Very poor; $1.75 to $2.25.
COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Flat; $1.25 to $2.25.
LEAVENWORTH.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
TOPEKA.—Many idle; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
GARDEN CITY.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50. Stay away.
CHANUTE.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.50.
ARMOURDALE.—Dull; $2.00 to $2.50. Crowded.
HUTCHINSON.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.75.
WICHITA.—Overcrowded: $2.00 to $2.50.
KANSAS CITY.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
ATCHISON.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.25.
FT. SCOTT.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.50.
LYONS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2 50.
PITTSBURG.—Dull; $1.75 to $2 50. Crowded.
SALINA.—Overcrowded; $1.50 to $2.50.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.25. 9 hours.
OWOSSO.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.50.
GRAND RAPIDS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.00. Many idle.
HASTINGS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
BATTLE CREEK.—Improving; $1.25 to $2.00
E. SAGINAW.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. On strike.
MUSKEGON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
OSCODA.—Good; $1.75 to $2.25.
JACKSON.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.25.
HUDSON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
S. BAY CITY.—Quite Good; $1.50 to $2.
MENOMONEE.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.25.
MARINE CITY.—
KALAMAZOO.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.25.
ANN ARBOR.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
MANISTEE.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
MCGINNISVILLE.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25.
W. BAY CITY.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2 25. 9 hours.
ST. JOSEPH.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.25. Full.
SAGINAW CITY.—On strike.
PORT HURON.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.
FLINT.—
DELRAY.—

ILLINOIS.

Carpenters are warned to keep away from Chicago and Vicinity as the movement for shorter hours is still on, and many carpenters are out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—$1.75 to $2.25. 59 hours.
PEORIA.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
CHICAGO.—Quiet; 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
S. CHICAGO.—Fair; $2 to $2.50. 8 hours.
HYDE PARK.—Fair; 25 to 30 cts. per hour; 8 hours.
ROCK ISLAND.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
QUINCY.—Fair; $1.25 to 2.25. 59 hours.
DECATUR.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
E. ST. LOUIS.—Fair; $2.50 to $3. Stay away. 9 hours.
AURORA.—Middling; $2.00 to $2.50.
TOWN OF LAKE.—Dull; 30c. per hour; 8 hours.
ALTON.—Slack; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
ENGLEWOOD.—Slow; $1.50 to $3. 8 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Dull; $2 to $2.50.
PARK MANOR.—
DANVILLE.—

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS.—Dull; 22½ to 30 cts. per hour; 9 hrs.
ST. JOSEPH.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25. 9 hours.
SEDALIA.—Business dead; $1.25 to $2.50.
SPRINGFIELD.—Quiet; $1.50 to $2.00.
KANSAS CITY.—Dull; $2.25 to $2.75. Overstocked.
HANNIBAL.—Very dull; $1.75 to $2.25.

OHIO.

AKRON.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
CLEVELAND.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. Some 9 hrs.
YOUNGSTOWN.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.25.
STEUBENVILLE.—Medium; $1.50 to $2.50.
COLUMBUS.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50. Stay away.
CINCINNATI.—Slack; crowded; $2 to $2.75. 9 hrs.
SANDUSKY.—Very dull; $1.50 to $2.
FINDLAY.—Very Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. Overcrow'd.
MARTINS FERRY.—Slack; $1.50 to $2.25.
MASILLON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25. 59 hours.
CANTON.—Improving; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hours.
SALEM.—Crowded; $1.75 to $2.25. Stay away.
TOLEDO.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.00. 9 hours.
SPRINGFIELD.—Flat; $1.50 to $2.25.
DAYTON.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
BELLAIRE.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
FOSTORIA.—Fair; $1.75 to $2.25. Overcrowded.
MIDDLETOWN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00. 59 hrs.
DEFIANCE.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.50.
PIQUA.—Flat; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
E. LIVERPOOL.—Good; $1.75 to $2.50.
WELLSTON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BUCKHANNON, W. Va.—Slack; $1.75 to $2.25.
CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.50. 59 hrs.
COVINGTON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.25.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Middling; $1.50 to $2.
PADUCAH, KY.—Medium; $1.50 to $2. Stay away.
PRINCETON, KY.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.00.
RICHMOND, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
LYNCHBURG, VA.—Fair; $2.50.
NORFOLK, VA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50. 58 hours.
PETERSBURGH, VA.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.
CHARLESTON, S.C.—Overstocked; $1.25 to $2.50.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50.
NEW ORLEANS, LA—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Many idle
SHREVEPORT, LA.—Quiet; $2 to $2.50.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Dull; $2 to $2.25. 9 hours.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Crowded; $1.50 to $2.00.
CHATTANOOGA. TENN.—Crowded: $1.25 to $2.50.
JACKSON, TENN.—Moderate; $1.50 to $250.
NASHVILLE, TENN.—Fair; $2 to $2.50.
MOBILE, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $3. Stay away. 9 hrs.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Dull: $1.25 to $2.25. Crowded
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. Stay away.
ANNISTON, ALA.—Fair; $1.50 to $2.50.
BESSEMER, ALA.—Quiet: $1.25 to $2.50.
DECATUR, ALA.—Dull; $1.25 to $2.50.
BENTONVILLE, ARK.—Slacking up; $1.20 to $2.00
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Dull; $2 25 to $2.50.
BILOXI, MISS.—Dull; $1.50 to $2. 9 hours.

FLORIDA.

BARTOW.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.
KEY WEST.—Unsteady; $2 to $2.75. 9 hours.
ST. AUGUSTINE.—Cro'ded; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away
PENSACOLA.—Slack; $2 to $2.50. 9 hours.
JACKSONVILLE.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.00.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Improving; $1.50 to $2.50.
GALVESTON.—Dull; $2 to $2.50. 53 hours.
DALLAS.—Quiet; $1.75 to $2.75. Stay away.
AUSTIN.—Crowded; $2 to $3.
HILLSBORO.—Quiet; $2.50.
FORT WORTH.—Quiet; $2.00 to $2.50. Stay away.
GAINESVILLE.—Fair; $2.25.
EL PASO.—Quiet: $2 to $2.50.
SAN ANTONIO.—Fair; $2.00 to $2 50.
DENISON.—

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50. Crowded.
BRUNSWICK.—Quiet; $1.25 to $2.50.
AUGUSTA.—Dull; $1.75 to $2.50. Stay away. 58 hrs.
THOMASVILLE.—Fair; $1.20 to $2.00.
MACON.—Dull; $1.50 to $2.50.

PUBLIC MEETINGS OF LOCAL UNIONS.

Union 360, SALINA, Kansas, held an open meeting April 7, with good results.—Union 266, WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., reports its public meetings once every month, are always beneficial to the union, and are largely attended and new members are gained.—Union 275, NEWTON, Mass., had an excellent public meeting March 19.—E. J. Lake, of Troy, N. Y., addressed the carpenters of BURLINGTON, Vt., last month, with splendid results.—Union 65, GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., has been holding a series of enthusiastic meetings to arouse interest in the nine hours' movement.—Union 140, SALEM, Mass., is pushing its demands for nine hours by the aid of rousing public meetings. On April 3, Union 152, MALDEN, Mass., discussed the nine-hour question in a large public meeting, and glowing interest has been aroused.—Union 292, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., had a public meeting with fine speakers on March 23. Over 200 carpenters were present—J. G Clinkard, of Boston, spoke at HAVERHILL, Mass., March 27, under auspicies of Union 82. The meeting was well attended.—On March 26, Union 176, NEWPORT, R. I., in a large public meeting pushed the nine-hour agitation.—Union 31 TRENTON, N. J., is moving for nine hours, and held a stirring meeting April 9.—On April 20, Union 93, WORCESTER, Mass., will hold a rally, at which General President Shields will speak. Union 138, CAMBRIDGE, Mass., has held a number of meetings with good success in helping on their nine-hour demands.—Union 96, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., is holding good public meetings at frequent intervals with good speakers.—Union 121, DANBURY, Conn., had a rousing open meeting March 28, to establish the nine-hour rule Saturdays.

FESTIVE MOMENTS.

First entertainment and prize-package party given by Union 306, PHILADELPHIA, will be held at Harmony Hall, Broad St. near Fitzwater, Wednesday evening, April 18, admission 10 cents.—On April 2, Union 313, PEORIA, Ill., danced at Standard Hall.—Grand social ball Union 90, EVANSVILLE, Ind., took place Easter-Monday, and was a gratifying success.—Union 207, AURORA, Ill., cleared nearly $50 over all expenses at its recent sociable.—April 23, Union 26, JACKSON, Mich., had a nice social party, and entertained its guests in handsome style.—In CINCINNATI, O., the Carpenters' Mutual Aids, Nos. 1 and 2, had a ball April 5, and Union 209 will also have a ball on April 21. The "Wooden Quartette," composed of union carpenters, are in great demand at every festival or merry-making.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

MARCH 10.—Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., permission to re-instate J. W. Marshall. Granted.

Union 186, Steubenville, O., permission to reinstate J. M. Massey, Stewart Leese and George Massey. Granted.

Union 233, Waverly, N. Y., to reconsider the Mrs. Palmer claim. Former decision re-affirmed.

Delegation from Union 238, Philadelphia, given a hearing in the Walz and Hannemann claims disapproved. Cases re-opened and claims laid over to await further evidence.

Union 58, Omaha, appeal from ruling of President of Union 58, that the punishment or penalty for violation of our laws in case of trial be imposed without debate. E. B. decide a report of a committee in such a case must be received without debate, but debate can be allowed on fixing penalty. Decision of President reversed.

J. Valentine, Findlay, O., S. S. Wingate, Union 113, Kansas City, Mo., approved for Organizers and referred to G. P.

Union 63 wishes to fine members for non-attendance at monthly meeting. Approved. Union 63 desires approval of its standard rate $2.25 per day, but requires no financial help, only moral sanction. Approved on those conditions.

Claims approved: S. A. Talley, A. Sargent, S. Lefever, M. C. Purviance, J. O. Murphy, G. H. Watson, Mrs. M. N. Ritch, S. W. Urban and J. Barnhart.

Claims disapproved: Henry Strube and J. J. Evans, both of Union No. 1, Chicago (union in arrears). Mrs. Caroline Long, Union 138, Cambridge, Mass. (union in arrears). H. M. Tompkins, A. B. Bradford, both of Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal. (held back over 9 months). Asa Craven, Union 111, Lawrence, Mass. (union in arrears). Mrs. L. R. Baugh, Union 84, Akron, O. (union in arrears).

Claims referred: Martin Stevens, B. C. Shaver, Wm. Zellner, D. L. Scott.

Order drawn on Gen'l Treasurer for $1200 for benefits, to be drawn from Penn Bank.

Auditing Committee rendered report of having examined accounts of G. S. for Feb. and found them correct.

MARCH 17.—Com. Gen'l Pres. Shields asking to be excused from going out on an organizing tour. Excuse granted. J. G. Clinkard substituted in his stead, and check for $50 transferred to him.

Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., sent information as to prospects for their demand. Sanction of demands granted on condition they comply with Art. XX in case they have to strike.

Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., appeals from decision of Chairman of Carpenters' Council of Pittsburgh on election of Walking Delegate. E. B. sustain appeal of Union 142, and rule that in such matters a plurality vote elects.

Appeal Jas. C. Jones, Union 334, Saginaw, Mich., sustained in regard to hiring union men, not sustained on other points.

Claims approved: Mrs. Minnie Cole, Ludwig Hannemann, Wm. Zellner.

Claims disapproved: J. W. McIntosh, Union 90, Evansville, Ind. (not 6 months continuously in good standing). Mrs. S. A. Hinkle, Decatur, Ala. (over 3 months in arrears). Wm. Harwood, Union 27, Toronto (not 6 months continuously in good standing). Mrs. M. Gosseline, Union 21, Chicago (union 4 months in arrears). Ely Olsen, Union 23, Town of Lake, Ill. (papers received 7 months and 12 days after accident).

Claims referred: B. C. Shaver, D. L. Scott, Mrs. R. Weaver, Mrs. C. Boclaire, A. Dewey, M. P. Rogers.

Report of John Kane on his Canadian trip. Warrant drawn for $52 to pay for trip.

Unions lapsed: 66, Houston, Tex.; 145, Pawtucket, R. I.; 105, Springfield, O.; 151, Ottawa, Can.; 170, Montgomery, Ala.; 173, Lewiston, Me.; 197, Montgomery, Ala.; 263, Kansas City, Kan.; 309, El Paso, Tex.

Union 119, Newark, N. J., Com. from F. S. Answer of G. S. approved.

MARCH 24.—Union 57, Savannah, Ga., asking to re-instate W. B. Jenkins, expelled. Permission granted.

Union 362, Winona, Minn., recommends W. J. Kidd as Organizer. Approved and referred for sanction of G. P.

Union 19, New Albany, Ind., from its President exonerating E. B. from blame in disapproval of Noell claim, and asking further reconsideration of claim. E. B. decide application for reconsideration must be made in due form by the R. S. of Union 19, and books of said union must be forwarded for inspection.

Union 177, McKeesport, Pa., giving answers to questions as to chances of gaining their demands. Demands sanctioned, but in case of strike, Union 177 must proceed as provided in Art. XX.

Claims approved: W. Walz, B. C. Shaver, Mrs. Z. Boclaire, Mrs. M. Burger, A. Dewey, W. P. Bellman.

Claims disapproved: Mrs. M. Malm, Union 28, Chicago (member not 6 months continuously in good standing). Mrs. E. E. Bennett, Union 1, Chicago (union in arrears).

Claims referred: Mrs. A. Maier, Mrs. R. T. Weaver, M. P. Rogers.

Administration papers for balance of claim due to heirs of Chas. Fritz, Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., died Aug. 7, 1886, received. Balance due, $175 ordered paid.

Union 238, Philadelphia, asking to re-instate Frank Kurtz. Permission granted.

Union 371, Denison, Tex., asking $10 paid H. J. Emmins, Dallas, Tex., for installing said union. Request not granted, as a member resident in Denison, was ordered to install said union.

MARCH 31.—W. F. Abrams, Organizer, reported in detail his work in E. Saginaw and northern Michigan. Bill of expenses of $31.40 ordered paid, and $20 allowed to credit of Union 163, as advanced to Bro. Abrams. Report approved.

Union 18, Hamilton, Canada, locked out. Bro. J. Kane, of Toronto, ordered to Hamilton to try and adjust matters and report.

Union 21 of Chicago, and Union 138, Cambridge, Mass., desiring reconsideration of claims disapproved. Former decisions re-affirmed.

Union 132, Richmond, Va., locked out. Bro. G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C., ordered to Richmond to try and adjust matters and report.

Union 38, St. Catharines, Canada, desiring to have a time limit fixed in case of disability claim of Bro. Stevens. G. S. instructed to secure more positive evidence under affidavit of some reputable physician.

By-Laws of Union 99, Cohoes, and Union 29, Baltimore, approved, with exception of 5 sections in the former case and 3 in the latter.

Appeal of J. C. Baker, Union 33, Boston. Action of union sustained, with proviso to be careful in appropriating its funds and not to violate the 9.30 P.M. rule.

Appeal M. Frederickson, Union 166, Rock Island, Ill., not sustained. Union 166 however to return $1.30 paid for to be re-instated.

Appeal A. R. Henderson, Union 59, Detroit, Mich. Laid over to hear from union.

Appeal D. T. Rogers, Union 32, Detroit, Laid over to hear from union.

Bro. G. Stockhausen's term expired as Auditor. Bro. W. J. Phillips chosen by E. B. to fill vacancy.

ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Union 364 intends to try and establish the nine hours.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 351.—JOHN A. HAZEL, age 57, admitted April 5, 1886, Union 156, Creston, Iowa, died of Pneumonia, Jan. 18. Received Jan. 30.

No. 352.—NICHOLAS SCHNEIDER, age 47, admitted Oct. 13, 1886, Union 209, Cincinnati, Ohi died of Pneumonia, Jan. 31. Received Feb. 16.

No. 353.—EDWARD BENKEN, age 45, admitted June 10, 1884, Union 54, Omaha, Neb., died of Hemorrhage of Lungs, Feb. 10. Received Feb. 18.

No. 354.—OTINIUS FORGBRAGD, age 51, admitted Oct. 10, 1885, Union 181, Chicago, Ill., died of Cancer of the Stomach, Feb. 11. Received Feb. 25.

No. 355.—AUGUSTUS SARGENT, age 41, admitted April 27, 1887, Union 32, Detroit, Mich., died of Diabetes, Jan. 8. Received Jan. 30.

No. 356.—SAMUEL LEVEVER, age 49, admitted June 15, 1885, Union 80, Hastings, Mich., died of Pneumonia, Jan. 27. Received Feb. 6.

No. 357.—M. C. PURVIANCE, age 48, admitted Jan. 29, 1887, Union 245, Peoria, Ill., died of Pneumonia, in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31, 1887. Received Feb. 13, 1888.

No. 358.—JAMES O. MURPHY, age 44, admitted Nov. 19, 1885, Union 101, Oneonta, N. Y., died of Pneumonia, Feb. 9. Received Feb. 20.

No. 359.—MRS. MAGGIE N. RITCH, age 29, wife of Robert Ritch, admitted Jan. 2, 1883, Union 18, Hamilton, Ont., died Feb. 25 of Puerperal Fever. Received March 3.

No. 360.—GEORGE H. WATSON, age 28, admitted Dec. 8, 1885, Union 121, Danbury, Conn., died of Pneumonia, Feb. 15. Received Feb. 25.

No. 361.—JACOB BARNHART, age 57, admitted April 3, 1882, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died of Phthisis, Feb. 12. Received March 5.

No. 362.—SAMUEL W. URBAN, age 55, admitted May 7, 1886, Union 20, Camden, N. J., died of Heart Clot on March 4. Received March 10.

No. 363.—MRS. MINNIE COLE, age 32, wife of E. J. Cole, admitted April 1, 1884, Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., died of Uterine Hemorrhage, Jan. 3. Received Jan. 25.

No. 364.—LUDWIG HANNEMANN, age 46, admitted May 6, 1886, Union 238, Philadelphia, Pa., died Feb. 23, of Phthisis. Received March 3.

No. 365.—WM. ZELLMER, age 30, admitted May 26, 1886, Union 30, Milwaukee, Wis., died Feb. 26, of Pneumonia. Received March 7.

No. 367.—WILHELM WALZ, age 45, admitted Jan. 27, 1887, Union 238, Philadelphia, Pa., had his right leg amputated January 28, in consequence of a fall from a building while at work. Received March 3.

No. 368.—BYRON C. SHAVER, age 27, admitted Oct. 5, 1886, Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., died of Perforation of the Stomach Feb. 23. Received March 7.

No. 369.—MRS. ZILPHY BOCLAIRE, age 60, wife of A. D. Boclaire, admitted Jan. 25, 1886, Union 136, Augusta, Ga., died of Pneumonia, Feb. 10. Received March 14.

No. 370.—MRS. MARIA BURGER, age 35, wife of Wenzel Burger, admitted March 22, 1887, Union 157, St. Paul, Minn., died of Heart Disease, Feb. 23. Received March 14.

No. 371.—ALEXANDER DEWEY, age 42, admitted May 2, 1887, Union 59, Detroit, Mich., died of Congestion of the Lungs, March 3. Received March 17.

No. 372.—WILLIAM P. BELLMAN, age 40, admitted Dec. 5, 1881, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died of Phthisis, March 13. Received March 26.

No. 373.—CHARLES G. M. FRITZ, age 38, admitted Nov. 12, 1885, Union 9, Buffalo, N.Y., died of Pneumonia, Aug. 7, 1886. The balance of this claim is now paid to the legal administrator.

AN EXCELLENT CIRCULAR TO ARCHITECTS.

The following circular has been issued recently by our local unions in Newark, N. J., and copies of the same have been sent all architects.

HEADQUARTERS BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS—Council of Essex County, N.J.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 2, 1888.

To MR. ——, Architect:—

The carpenters of this county have organized under the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, composing six unions and a central council. The principles of the Brotherhood are to avert strikes, and through proper legislation frame such rules as will tend to harmonize the interests of not only the employer and employe, but to consolidate the interests of the trade in general. Therefore, believing that we should endeavor to further the interests of those who sympathize with us, in advancing our interests, this council on the above date directed that all members of the unions connected with this council, shall favor and agree to work on all jobs that the plans have been drawn by an architect that has inserted in the specifications the following clause:

"It is hereby agreed that this contract shall be known and designated as a union job, and none but union carpenters shall be employed thereon, and union city-made material (sash, doors, and blinds)."

And under consideration of the above clause the following is to be added:

"And it is hereby agreed by the Brotherhood Carpenters' Council of Essex County, that any builder complying with the above agreement, said contract shall be under the protection of said council, and the said council agrees to see that no strikes or demands are allowed on the job during

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., August, 1886:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and co-operate with them for the common good of the craft.

Miscellaneous.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5 It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

BEWARE of "Boomed" towns, especially if you work in the building trades. Labor in such places always suffers.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, April 1888.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Fachgenossen, meidet folgende Städte:

Da in folgenden Städten das Geschäft gegenwärtig sehr flau ist, und demzufolge Viele arbeitslos sind, so werden die Zimmerleute ersucht, fern zu bleiben:

Pasadena, Cal.	Troy, N. Y.
Quincy, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.
St. Louis, Mo.	New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Topeka, Kan.
Boston, Mass.	Augusta, Ga.
Canton, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
San Diego, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Springfield, Mo.	Pensacola, Fla.
Rock Island, Ill.	Chatanooga, Tenn.
Garden City, Kan.	E. Saginaw, Mich.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.	

An unsere reisende Kameraden.

Wir machen die Bemerkung, daß in neuester Zeit sehr viele Mitglieder ihren Aufenthaltsort wechseln und machen bei dieser Gelegenheit darauf aufmerksam, daß sie nicht versäumen sollten, sich bei ihrer Local-Union und in gehöriger Weise abzumelden. Versäumen sie dies, so kann es von großem Nachtheil für sie sein, einerlei ob sie nach einem Ort gehen, wo eine Lokal-Union besteht oder nach einem Orte, wo eine solche nicht vorhanden ist. Ist letzteres der Fall, so sollten sie nicht unterlassen, mit ihrer Lokal-Union oder mit dem Executiv-Committee zu korrespondiren, wodurch der Gründung neuer Unions großer Vorschub geleistet werden kann. Auch ist darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß einem Mitglied jetzt größere Schwierigkeiten erwachsen können als früher, falls er nach einem Ort zurückkehrt, von wo er abgereist ist ohne sich abzumelden oder mit der Organisation in Verbindung zu bleiben.

Versammlung der Chicagoer Zimmerleute.

Die Union No. 240, Lake View, hielt am Sonntag, den 4. März, in Meyer's Halle, 730 Lincoln Ave., eine Agitations-Versammlung ab, welche sehr gut besucht war. Herr Currlin hielt einen ausgezeichneten Vortrag. Das Thema war: „Kapital und Arbeit." Er erklärte, daß, da das Kapital sich zum Schutz seiner Interessen und zum Nachtheil der Arbeit überall organisirt habe, es für die Arbeiter zur absoluten Nothwendigkeit geworden sei, sich ebenfalls zu vereinigen und die schon bestehenden Organisationen zu verstärken. Man solle nur die von den Kapitalisten gebildeten „Pools" und „Trusts" genau in's Auge fassen, dann werde man leicht erkennen, daß dieselben nur den Zweck haben, einestheils die Produzenten auszubeuten, anderntheils die Consumenten zu übervortheilen. Das Monopol übe bereits einen solch' mächtigen Druck auf die große Volksmasse aus, daß es Vielen unmöglich geworden, das nackte Leben zu fristen. Der heutige Lohnarbeiter sei dazu verdammt, sein ganzes Leben mit harter Arbeit zu verbringen, nur um sich und den Seinen das karge tägliche Brod zu verdienen. Es sei höchste Zeit, dem volksfeindlichen Treiben der Monopolisten ein kräftiges „Halt!" entgegenzurufen. Die Arbeiter seien nicht nur berechtigt, sondern auch verpflichtet, solche Zustände herbeizuführen, unter denen es ihnen ohne Ueberanstrengung, ohne Streiks und Kampf ermöglicht sei, für sich und ihre Familie ein menschenwürdiges Dasein zu erringen. Um dies zu erreichen, müßten aber die Arbeiter fest zusammenstehen, selbstständig denken und energisch handeln lernen.

Es wurden noch mehrere kräftige Ansprachen im selben Sinne von Union-Mitgliedern gehalten und besonders betont, daß die Zimmerleute betreffs der Organisation noch weit hinter den Backsteinmaurern, Plumbers 2c. zurück seien. Fünfzehn der Anwesenden meldeten sich zur Aufnahme. Hierauf Vertagung. Der Sekretär.

Lake View, Ill.

Forderungen der Newarker Carpenter.

Die Brüderschaft der Carpenters in Newark hat beschlossen, auf eine Erhöhung des Tagelohnes für ihre Mitglieder zu dringen. Die Lohnerhöhung soll 25 Cents pro Tag betragen und die Forderung individuell gestellt werden. Auch die Mitglieder der übrigen dortigen Carpenter-Organisationen gedenken die gleiche Forderung zu stellen. Bisher betrug der Tagelohn $2.50 bis $2.75. Der neunstündige Arbeitstag und 8 Stunden Samstags wurde bereits vor zwei Jahren erzwungen.

— Schiffszimmerleute an sämmtlichen Schiffsbauhöfen, entlang den Ufern unserer Binnenseen, werden vom 1. März ab nur noch 9 Stunden arbeiten.

Arbeitsvermittelung.

Eine der wichtigsten, praktischen und dankbaren Aufgaben der Arbeiter-Organisation bildet die Arbeitsvermittelung. Das haben die Arbeiter auch fast überall eingesehen und die englischen Arbeiter, die ja mit ihren Gewerkschaften den Arbeitern aller anderen Länder vorangegangen sind, haben unverzüglich in ihre Vereinsthätigkeit auch die Arbeitsvermittelung eingezogen. Bei der Ausdehnung der englischen Gewerkschaften und ihrer oft nach Tausenden zählenden Mitgliedschaft hat für sie die Arbeitsvermittelung eine um so höhere Bedeutung. Die meisten großen englischen Gewerkschaften haben ihre Arbeitsnachweise centralisirt. Jedes Mitglied der Gewerkschaft ist verpflichtet der Leitung des Arbeitsnachweises sofort davon Kenntniß zu geben, wenn an seinem Orte Arbeitsstellen vorräthig sind. Ebenso hat jedes Mitglied seine Arbeitslosigkeit sofort dem Arbeitsnachweisbureau anzuzeigen. Da die englischen Gewerkschaften auch Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung ausbezahlen, so ist diese Organisation des Vereinswesens unerläßlich. Bei dieser Einrichtung hat aber die Leitung des Arbeitsnachweises zu jeder Zeit einen vollkommenen Ueberblick über den Arbeitsmarkt, sie beherrscht denselben sozusagen. Sie weiß stets, wo Arbeitskräfte überflüssig und wo solche benöthigt werden, und die Disciplin in den Gewerkschaften ist so weit vorgeschritten, daß jedes Mitglied sich den Anordnungen der Leitung fügt und dahin geht, wohin er geordnet wird.—(Möbel Arbeiter Journal.)

Der befürchtete Zusammenbruch der Arbeitsritter.

Es ist kaum ein guter Grund verhanden zu glauben, daß die Prinzipien der Arbeitsritter Gefahr laufen, verloren zu gehen, oder von den Arbeitern dieses Landes vergessen zu werden. Diese Grundsätze beruhen auf Wahrheit und Gerechtigkeit und werden daher mit der Zeit zur Herrschaft gelangen. Der große Niedergang des Ordens wurde nicht dadurch herbeigeführt, weil dieser Orden nicht auf richtigen Grundsätzen beruhte, sondern weil die wirklichen und wahren Ziele des Ordens bei Seite geschoben worden und der Orden sich auf das Gebiet der Gewerkschaften wagte und sich an Strikes, Boycotts u. dergl. machte. Und wenn riesenhafte Strikes und Boycotts unternommen worden waren, dann fehlte es den Beamten an dem nöthigen Muthe, dieselben zu einem glücklichen Ende zu führen. Das rechte Arbeitsfeld für den Orden ist die politische Heranbildung der Arbeiter... Die Arbeitsritter sind nichts mehr und nichts weniger als ein politischer Orden, und wenn sie das wohl begreifen und demgemäß handeln und die Gewerkschaftsfragen den Trade-Unionen überlassen wollen, dann werden sie allen ehrlichen Arbeitern Ehrfurcht einflößen und auf deren Unterstützung rechnen dürfen. Es gibt genug zu thun in dieser Beziehung für die Arbeitsritter, und wenn sie solche Beamte erwählen wollen, welche die wahren Aufgaben des Ordens ausführen wollen, dann werden sie viel zur Förderung der Arbeitersache beitragen. Doch sollte die unvernünftige Einmischung des Ordens in Sachen der Gewerkschaften weiter gehen, dann ist der Orden unwiederruflich dem Untergang geweiht. Wenn sie Strikes und Boycotts unterlassen und ihre Zeit und ihre Kräfte der Ausbreitung des Verständnisses der sozialen Fragen unter dem Volke widmen, wie es ihnen ihre Prinzipienerklärung vorschreibt, dann wird der Orden gedeihen und Großes vollbringen, und wird zweifelsohne die größte Organisation in Bezug auf Anzahl sowohl wie auf Einfluß werden, die je unter den Arbeitern bestanden hat. Erfüllet Eure Aufgabe und überlasset den Gewerkschaften die ihrige; fahret mit Eurer Einmischungspolitik fort und Eure Tage werden gezählt sein.

Correspondenz von St. Louis, Mo.

Mit der Arbeit sieht es für dieses Jahr sehr gut aus, ist nur schade, daß wir nicht viel thun können in unserer Sache. Wenn sämmtliche Carpenters zur Union stecken würden, so wäre es hier ein leichtes 8 stündige Arbeitszeit einzuführen und auch den Lohn auf 30 bis 40 Cents per Stunde zu erhöhen; der durchschnittliche Lohn per Stunde beträgt 25 bis 27 Cents, und sämmtliche Carpenter haben in den letzten Jahren nicht unter $2.75 gearbeitet.

Charles Grimm,
St. Louis, Mo. prot. Sek. Union No. 5.

— Ein großer Streik droht in Südwest-Lancaschire auszubrechen, indem die dortigen Kohlengrubenarbeiter den Bergwerksbesitzern angekündigt haben, daß sie Ende Februar die Arbeit niederlegen werden, wenn nicht der wegen beigemengten Schmutzes gemachte Abzug erniedrigt würde. Es handelt sich um 100,000 Kohlengräber. Wie viele Armeekorps würden bei uns wohl mobilisirt, wenn einmal 100,000 Arbeiter streiken wollten?

— Gesetzliches Recht in einem moralischen Unrecht heißt auf gut deutsch: Beraubung der natürlichen Rechte eines Volkes.

Unabhängige Arbeiter.

„Ich gehöre keiner Union an. Wenn mir ein Boß nicht gefällt, dann suche ich mir einen andern. Ich bin unabhängig und laß mir von keiner Union Vorschriften machen. Mit den verdammten Arbeiter-Agitatoren, die das Land beherrschen, und mit ihren Unions will ich nichts zu thun haben."

Das ist Sorte von Argumenten, welche die sogenannten unabhängigen Arbeiter anwenden, wenn man ihnen vorhält, weshalb sie sich keiner Union ihres Gewerbes anschließen. Sie werden Dir sagen, daß sie stets guten Lohn bekommen und nicht zu lange zu arbeiten brauchen und deshalb gar nicht einsehen, weshalb sie sich einer Union anschließen sollen. O, welch' kurzsichtige Thoren! Ihr erhält also gute Löhne und kurze Arbeitszeit auch ohne Union? So. Fällt es Euch Hohlköpfen denn nie ein, daß Ihr es nur deshalb bekommt, weil eine Union des Gewerkes überhaupt vorhanden ist? Habt Ihr noch nicht daran gedacht, daß das gerade dem direkten Einfluß der Union zuzuschreiben ist? Jeder Vortheil in Bezug auf Löhne und Arbeitszeit ist nur eine Folge der Gewerks-Organisation und wenn irgend ein Schmarotzer die Früchte der Organisation genießt, ohne ihr selbst anzugehören, so ist er eben ein Schmarotzer, aber er soll dann mehr auf seine Kunst pochen, ein Rassauer zu sein, als auf seine sogenannte Unabhängigkeit.

Diese Sorte von Unabhängigkeit ist ein Deckmantel der Feigheit, ein fauler Vorwand um mit Anstand an einem Tisch mit zu essen, den andere gedeckt haben. Es gehört viel mehr Unabhängigkeits-Sinn und Muth dazu ein Union-Mann als ein Scab zu sein. Die wahre Unabhängigkeit besteht mehr darin sich einem selbstauferlegten Zwang zu fügen, als indem man sich dem Zwang des Boßthums mit süßlich lächelnder Miene fügt und sich als unabhängig von seinen Leidensgenossen aufspielt, weil man sein persönliches Interesse sichergestellt hat. Im ersteren Falle ist man wirklich frei im Letzteren doch ein Sklave.

Arbeiterstatistik des Staates Massachusetts.

Boston. Der Jahresbericht des Staats-Bureaus für Arbeiterstatistik ist dem Repräsentanten-Hause zugestellt worden. Derselbe beschränkt sich auf einen Gegenstand, nämlich die Zahl der Beschäftigungslosen im Staate im Jahre 1887, und ergab die Untersuchung hierüber die gewiß überraschende Thatsache, daß aus einer Gesammtzahl von 816,470 in verschiedenen Gewerben thätigen Arbeiter nicht weniger wie 241,589 Personen in jenem Jahre beschäftigungslos waren, d. h. aus irgend welcher Ursache nicht auf ihrem Handwerk arbeiteten. Die ausschließlich in Fabriken beschäftigten Arbeiter feierten durchschnittlich 3 90 Monate. Mit anderen Worten, ungefähr ein Drittel der Lohnarbeiter des Staates waren während eines Drittel der vollen Arbeitszeit des Jahres außer Beschäftigung.

— Die deutsche Carpenter's-Union No. 209 feiert am Samstag, den 21. April, ihr zweites Stiftungsfest in der Arbeiterhalle. Mit voller Genugthuung können wir berichten, daß diese Organisation im zweiten Jahre ihres Bestehens sich nicht nur bedeutend gekräftigt sondern auch erhebliche Fortschritte gemacht hat und wenn man bedenkt, daß an der Spitze dieser Union tüchtige und prinzipientreue Männer stehen, so unterliegt es wohl keinem Zweifel, daß dieselbe bald eine der besten der hiesigen Organisationen werden wird.

Wie wir bereits berichteten, ist die Carpenter's Union No. 209 in Cincinnati auch die einzige Organisation, welche unter sich eine Gesangssektion gebildet hat unter dem Namen „Das hölzerne Quartett," und unter der fähigen und umsichtigen Leitung ihres Dirigenten des in musikalischen Kreisen wohlbekannten Herrn Warflinger hat sich das „hölzerne Quartett," welches aus 16 Sängern besteht, in vielen Kreisen einen Namen gemacht und erfreut sich einer allgemeinen Beliebtheit.

Bei diesem Stiftungsfest wird das „hölzerne Quartett" ohne Zuziehung fremder Kräfte das äußerst interessante Programm allein zur Durchführung bringen, was der Carpenter's-Union No. 209 gewiß zur besonderen Ehre gereicht. Wir empfehlen den stärkeren Organisationen besonders den Besuch dieser Abendunterhaltung, sie erhalten dadurch vielleicht Anregung, dem Beispiele der Union 209 zu folgen.—(Cincinnatier Zeitung.)

— Im Verlaufe des letzten Jahres ordneten viele Lokal Unions Strikes an, ohne daß dieselben von der General Exekutive sanktionirt wurden. Dies ist eine Verletzung des Artikels XX, unserer Constitution. In der kommenden Saison werden wahrscheinlich einige Lokal Unions dasselbe zu thun wünschen. Deshalb nehmen wir die Gelegenheit wahr, unsere Mitglieder und Lokal Unions vor übereilten Handlungen in dieser Hinsicht zu warnen. Wir würden dies nicht thun, wenn nicht die im Strike begriffenen Unions sich nachher beschwerten, daß sie von der General Exekutive keine finanzielle Unterstützung erhalten.

— In einem moralischen Unrecht kann ein wirkliches gesetzliches Recht nicht bestehen.

Lymann Abbott,

der Nachfolger von Henry Ward Beecher an der Plymouth Kirche in Brooklyn, entpuppt sich in einem Artikel im „Christian Standard" Da heißt es:

„Wir glauben auch nicht einen Augenblick, daß die soziale Frage durch individuelle Wohlthätigkeit, oder durch Erhöhung der Löhne, oder selbst durch Theilnahme an dem Gewinn in einzelnen Etablissements gelöst werden kann.

Die Grundlage des heutigen Lohnsystems ist die, daß eine kleine Anzahl von Menschen, genannt Kapitalisten, alle Maschinen, Werkzeuge, das Land, kurz alle Arbeitsmittel besitzen, während die große Zahl von Menschen, genannt Arbeiter, von den Wenigen dazu verwendet werden, die Arbeitsmittel zu benutzen, dessen Höhe meist durch die Konkurrenz unter den Arbeitern bestimmt wird.

Wie früher alle politische Macht in den Händen Weniger war und die große Menge nur that, wie ihr geheißen wurde, so ist jetzt alle Geldmacht in den Händen verhältnißmäßig Weniger und die große Masse muß auf industriellem Gebiete thun, was ihr geboten wird.

Auf politischem Gebiete haben wir Demokratie. Die politische Macht ist in den Händen der Vielen. Wir sind der Ansicht, daß wir uns in einer industriellen Uebergangsperiode befinden, ähnlich der politischen Uebergangsperiode in England im 17. Jahrhundert. Die politische Gewalt ist aus den Händen der Wenigen in die Hände der Vielen übergegangen. In gleicher Weise muß die ökonomische Macht aus den Händen der Wenigen in die Hände der Vielen übergehen. Das Wort „Boß" muß aus den Werkstätten ebenso verschwinden, wie bei uns das Wort „König" aus dem Staate verschwunden ist. Die Arbeitsmittel müssen das Eigenthum der Vielen anstatt der Wenigen werden und es muß eine gerechte Eintheilung der Arbeitsprodukte stattfinden. Dies bedeutet natürlich nichts weniger, als eine radikale Revolution, aber wir glauben, daß sie friedlich und ohne Blutvergießen vor sich gehen wird."

— Die Brüderschaft der Lokomotivführer wurde vor 25 Jahren gegründet und besitzt ein Vermögen von $700,000. Sie zählt 25,000 Mitglieder.

— Fleißiges Besuchen der Versammlungen Eures Vereins wird Euch in hohem Grade Einigkeit und Gedeihen Eures Vereins sichern, während Vernachläßigung dieser Pflicht Uneinigkeit und Niederlage erzeugen.

— East Saginaw, Mich., 24. März. Der Ausstand der zur Union gehörenden Zimmerleute, welcher am 1. Januar in Scene gesetzt wurde, um die Herabsetzung der täglichen Arbeitszeit auf neun Stunden zu erzielen, ist auf gütlichem Wege beigelegt worden.

— Chicago. Die Zimmerleute fordern vom 1. April ab den achtstündigen Arbeitstag, einen Lohn von 35 Cents per Stunde und Ausschluß aller Nichtunion-Leute. Im Falle der Verweigerung dieser Forderung wollen sie striken.

— Das Licht der Welt ist die Vernunft, und die Hoffnung der Menschen die Gerechtigkeit. Vollkommenes Licht bringt vollkommene Gerechtigkeit mit sich, und die Menschen können und werden alsdann alle natürlichen Gerechtsame genießen.

— Gründliche und vollständige Organisation aller Arbeiter ist die einzige statthafte Lösung der sozialen Frage, oder, wie John Swinton sagt, „das erste aller ersten Dinge." Vereinigung ist der erste und wichtigste Schritt. Wir wollen daher auf dem eingeschlagenen Wege mit aller Kraft und Entschlossenheit vorwärts schreiten.

— Arbeitslose Bauarbeiter in Rom zogen vor das Kapitol, um den Bürgermeister um Veranstaltung öffentlicher Arbeiten zu ersuchen. Polizei und Militär trieb die Arbeiter zurück und verwundete eine große Zahl derselben. Nach der Polizei, welche sehr brutal aufgetreten zu sein scheint, wurde mit Steinen geworfen.

— Der Centralausschuß der Arbeitervereine Zürichs hat den Baumeistern und Bauhandwerksmeistern angezeigt, daß beschlossen worden sei, die tägliche Arbeitszeit für alle Bauhandwerker auf 10 Stunden anzusetzen, welche in die Zeit zwischen 6 Uhr Morgens und 6 Uhr Abends verlegt werden sollen, ferner den Minimaltaglohn zu 4 Fr. 50 Cent. zu fixiren.

— Es wird berechnet, daß die Konsumenten bereits einen Tribut von sage $8,760,000 an den „Zucker-Trust" bezahlt haben, wobei noch der erhöhte Profit der außerhalb der engern Verschwörung befindlichen Raffinerien in Anschlag zu bringen ist. Wird dieser Ring nicht alsbald gebrochen, so wird er binnen Jahresfrist doppelt soviel an „legitimen Verdienst" eingesackt haben, als sein ganzes ursprüngliches Kapital betrug.

— Unorganisirte Arbeit ist mit einem Schiffe ohne Steuer zu vergleichen. Gleichwie ein solches Schiff dem Wind und den Wellen preisgegeben und von diesen zu jeder Zeit auf ein Felsenriff getrieben werden kann, worauf es zerschellen muß, so ist unorganisirte Arbeit beständig der organisirten Gier preisgegeben, die nie zurückschreckt, wenn nur irgend möglich, die Arbeiter auf die Klippen des Elends und des Verbrechens zu werfen. Vereinigt Euch, auf daß Ihr befähigt werdet, gemeinsam dem Sturm des organisirten Kapitals zu widerstehen.

STANDING DECISIONS.

Jan. 2, 1885.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

Jan. 2, 1885.—A Trustee of a local union can at the same time hold any other office, except that of F. S. or Treasurer.

April 22, 1885.—A union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

July 1, 1885.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

Aug. 12, 1885.—That the local unions exercise care in the admission to membership of married men whose wives are afflicted with any chronic disease or who are over 60 years of age. In such cases if the wife is in ill health or over 60 years of age when the husband is admitted, the Brotherhood will not be liable for any benefit.

Sept. 13, 1885.—Hereafter no person shall be admitted to membership in the B. who is over 60 years of age. This applies to women as well as men.

Feb. 19, 1886.—Where work is taken direct from owner, even if owner furnishes material, it shall not be considered as piece work.

We also favor the licensing of architects.

May 12, 1886.—A member over 60 years of age falling into arrears can not be reinstated in full benefit. He can only be an honorary member.

Oct. 27.—When a candidate is rejected for good cause, he shall not be eligible for membership in any other L. U. under our jurisdiction. The names of all rejected members shall be furnished the G. S. for publication.

In giving grants of money to aid other trades, it is advisable to make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

No final withdrawal card can be given to a member to join the K. of L.

A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union, must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible for nomination for office.

Oct. 27.—No funeral claim shall amount to over $100, where the deceased has no relatives, and all funeral bills must be vouched for by the trustees of the local union.

Oct. 27.—To be in benefit, a member must not be three months in arrears at any time for six months previous to death or disability.

Dec. 28.—Funds of local unions can not be used for political party purposes.

Jan. 4, 1887.—Claimants must be members up to the exact hour required to make their time complete.

All members must be in benefit alike under new Constitution.

Jan. 4.—The G. S. was instructed to caution all local unions and members to refrain from incurring responsibility in the name of the Brotherhood for funeral bills, in advance of approval of claims for benefits. Under our Constitution, all drafts are made payable to the legal heirs, and cannot be made out to cover funeral bills ordered by any union, or any member, except where the deceased has no relatives to conduct his funeral.

Jan. 4.—Opposed to strikes earlier than May first.

Jan. 21.—Unions in the same city and vicinity should charge uniform dues and fees.

Jan. 22.—Donations to aid other trades on strike or lockout can be granted provided condition of local treasury will permit.

Jan. 28.—No member can resign without a majority vote of the L. U. grants the resignation, and no resignation should be accepted without good reasons, and none where there are indications, if offered, to allow a violation of our rules, or to cover contemplated wrong doing. A member who resigns stands the same as if on withdrawal card.

Jan. 28.—No member can vote or indorse an application for a candidate for membership, only in the union to which he pays his dues.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month, forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy can not be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 22.—A member receiving a traveling card without squaring his account, and paying three months in advance is not in benefit.

Feb. 26.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one vicinity not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 2.—It is the decided opinion of the E. B. that the law governing admission of members as to age, health, etc., applys in the same respect to the wife of a member as to the member himself.

April 2.—After a member to be reinstated has answered all necessary questions in the ante-room, and is reported on favorably, he can be reinstated on a two-third vote of the members present, and without being re-obligated, upon payment of four months' arrears and ten cents for arrears notice. He shall then receive the current quarterly password, and be entitled to a seat and vote in the meetings. No new initiation fee shall be required from a reinstated member, nor need he be re-obligated.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to E. B.

April 27.—G. S. instructed to hereafter require an abstract from the ledger of the L. U. of the account of all claimants for benefit.

April 27.—A member should have his traveling card and deposit it in the union in the city where he is at work, and be governed by the working rules of the union where he is at work. He can be permitted to retain his membership and pay his dues to the local union in the city from which he came.

May 7.—No two unions doing business in the same language shall be allowed to meet within an area of one mile of each other.

May 14.—Young men under 21 can join only as honorary members and be initiated; but they are not in benefit until they are 21 years of age.

June 16.—The occupation of a fireman is hazardous and not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 2.—A member in good standing must be recognized everywhere, if he complies with the trade rules of the city he works in.

July 9.—Two sets of dues, one for winter and one for summer, not allowed.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

June 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material and the latter hires union men and pays union wages by the day is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Widowers with children entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

A CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous, to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgment of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council prior the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike, without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADES' UNIONS.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.—Samuel Gompers, 332 East Eighth street, New York.

BAKERS.—George Block, General Secretary, 190 William street, New York.

BARBERS (Journeymen).—Ed. Finklestone, President, 431 Second Avenue, New York.

BOATMEN'S UNION (International).—Secretary, Thomas Archer, 26 Albany St., New York.

BOILER MAKERS.—T. J. Curran, President, 227 Spring street, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPERS (Clerks included).—Tom O'Neill, General Secretary, 103 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOTTLE BLOWERS (Eastern Division).—F. S. Tomlin, President, 19 Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOTTLE BLOWERS (Western Division).—Louis Arrington, President, Michigan City, Ind.

BREWERS (JOURNEYMEN).—Louis Herbrand, 213 Forsyth street, New York.

BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS.—Thos. O'Dea, General Secretary, Box 1074, Cohoes, N. Y.

BRUSH MAKERS.—John A. Loughead, Secretary-Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPENTERS (Amalgamated).—Thos. Shaw, District Secretary, 627 First ave., N. Y.

CARPENTERS (Brotherhood).—P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS.—Secretary, H. Wallstrom, 117 E. 4th St., New York.

CIGAR MAKERS.—A. Strasser, President, Fitch Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

COAL MINERS (National Federation).—C. Evans, General Secretary, New Straitsville, O.

COAST SEAMEN'S Union of the Pacific Coast.

COOPERS.—Aug. Schmidt, New York City.

ENGINEERS (Amalgamated).—W. W. McClelland, 335 West Thirteenth street, New York.

ENGINEERS (Locomotive).—P. M. Arthur, Chief, Cleveland, O.

ENGINEERS (Stationary).—G. G. Minor, Box 555, Cincinnati, O.

FIREMEN (Locomotive).—Eugene V. Debs, General Sec., 620 Main street, Terre Haute, Ind.

FURNITURE WORKERS.—H. Emrich, General Secretary, 339 E. 21st, New York.

GLASS WORKERS (Flint).—W. J. Dillon, General Secretary, Room 16, Excelsior Block.

GRANITE CUTTERS.—Josiah B. Dyer, General Secretary, 35 and 37 Frankfort st., New York.

HATTERS (Finishers).—D. J. Haggerty, President, 56 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Phillips, 477 Park street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HATTERS (Makers).—John C. Richardson, President, 112 Elm street, Newark, N. J.; James H. Penrose, Secretary, 523 Snyder avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

HATTERS (Silk).—W. S. Higby, General Secretary, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

HATTERS.—[Wool], A. M. Taylor, General Secretary, Metteawan, N. Y.

HORSE SHOERS.—James Rafferty, President, 4 E. Jefferson street, Allegheny City, Pa.

HORSE COLLAR MAKERS.—Joseph Meyer, General Secretary, 1436 N. 16th St., St. Louis, Mo.

HORSE SHOERS.—James Farry, President, 367 E. Seventy-sixth St., New York City.

IRON MOULDERS.—P. F. Fitzpatrick, President, 183 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS, [Amalgamated].—Wm. Weihe, President, 514 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

METAL WORKERS.—George Appell, General Secretary, 90 E. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md.

MUSICIANS.—[National League].—Jacob Beck, Secretary, 1203 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS (Brotherhood).—J. T. Elliott, General Secretary, 1314 N. Fulton ave., Baltimore, Md.

PATTERN MAKERS (Amalgamated).—William J. Johnston, Secretary, 424 Volkman Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PAVING CUTTERS (National Union).—D. Junor, Box 591, Berlin, Wis.

PIANO MAKERS.—George H. McVey, 562 Graham avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

PLASTERERS.—Joseph McDonnell, General Secretary, 4248 Prairie avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

PLUMBERS, [Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters included].—J. A. Harris, Secretary, 352 Washington street, Newark, N. J.

PLUMBERS [International Union].—Francis Graham, President, 936 Tenth Ave., New York

R. R. BRAKEMEN.—E. F. O'Shea, Galesburgh, Ill.

R. R. CONDUCTORS.—C. S. Wheaton, Chief, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

R. R. SWITCHMEN.—Joseph D. Hill, Secretary, 164 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

SHOE LASTERS.—Edward L. Daly, Secretary, 2 Silsbee street, Lynn, Mass.

SPINNERS.—R. Howard, General Secretary, Box 203 Fall River, Mass.

STEREOTYPERS, [New York and vicinity].—Joseph Dean, Secretary, Telegram Office, New York.

STONE CUTTERS.—Thos. Ward, Box 2260, St. Paul, Minn.

TAILORS (Custom).—John B. Lennon, General Secretary, 12 Stanton Street, New York.

TELEGRAPHERS.—Tom O'Reilly, President, 76 Courtland street, New York.

TEXTILE WORKERS, [Progressive Union of America.]—Robert Hoffmann, 2744 Filmore street, Phila., Pa.

TYPOGRAPHICAL (International Union).—N. S. McCleary, General Secretary, Box 538, Chicago, Ill.

TYPOGRAPHIA, [German-American].—Hugo Miller, 115 Park Row, New York City.

WOOD CARVERS.—John C. Holtz, General Secretary, 30 Pitt street, New York.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.—A. Barnes, 1300 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

CHANCE FOR CARPENTERS.

Omaha Man—Been to Southern California, eh? Beautiful climate, isn't it?

Returned Emigrant—Glorious climate.

"I am a carpenter and builder by trade, and have been thinking of going there. Houses are scarce there, I suppose?"

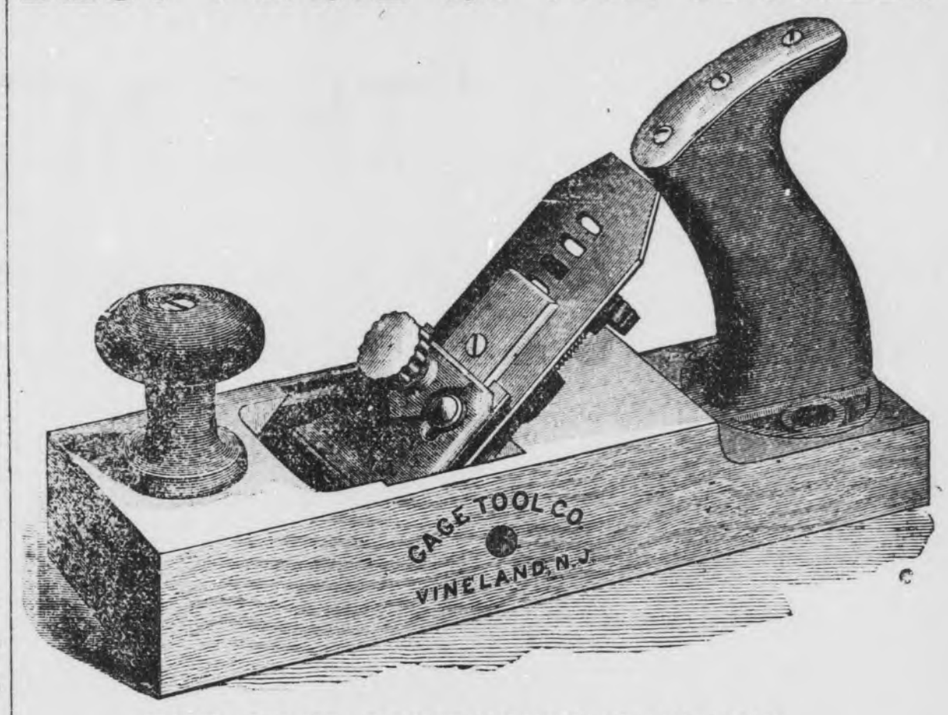
"Very."

"What sort of houses are in greatest demand there just now?"

"Almshouses."

IF THERE is anything more contrary than an obstinate woman, it is a right-handed lock on a left-handed door.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE,

For carpenters and all others who manufacture articles from wood, or who require a Plane for use about office, shop, store, mill or farm.

The best tool of its kind yet invented and made is the GAGE PLANE, shown in the above cut, manufactured and sold by the *Gage Tool Co.*, at Vineland, N. J.

This tool combines the advantages of the iron and the wood plane, and possesses many points of superiority over excellent planes already on the market.

The construction is very simple, as the sectional view shows; in replacing the bit no setting of the same is required, as it enters into its milled groove and sets itself with the greatest accuracy. To change thickness of shaving, turn the thumb-screw beneath the bit, and when properly adjusted it cannot be set wrong or moved out of position by striking a knot while planing; this feature is important, and is appreciated by all wood-workers—the cap is not attached to the cutter, but remains stationary, while the bit can be moved up or down by its thumb-screw, thus, even while at work, the thickness of the shaving can be changed by a simple movement of the thumb and finger. It is so arranged that the bit or cutter can be squared with the face of the plane even if the cutter is not ground square with itself; this also is a very important feature. The throat is prevented from wearing by being within the adjustable iron bit holder which extends through the plane and is securely screwed to the round steel rod passing through the plane stock—the cap and cutter can be removed and so accurately reset in five seconds that the thickness of the shaving will not vary .002 of an inch; consequently, the time saved in setting the bit would amount to many days in the course of a year.

The Gage Tool Co. use the best steel, and pride themselves on their method of tempering, whereby they secure a uniform cutting quality; they warrant every cutter to stand the hardest hemlock knot, to the satisfaction of the user. The plane can be changed from single to double iron in two seconds, thus you have the advantage of a single iron for rapid work and straight wood, and a double iron for finishing, or for difficult or cross-grained. Eaty, hard or soft wood can be planed against the grain without difficulty. All the plane stocks are saturated with hot wax or oil. Old planes can be remodelled with these fixtures. All the work is done in the most careful manner, and though these planes cost more at first, the difference is made up many times in a year's use in time saved and superior work.

A carpenter or woodworker using our *Self-Setting* Planes saves two minutes each time he whets his plane-irons in re-setting the same, so that if he whets his plane four times in one hour, which is very often done in hard wood, he saves as below:

If 4	times,	80	minutes	in 10	hours,	or in	300	days or 1	year, equals 40 days.
" 3	"	60	"	" 7½	"	"	"	" 30	"
" 2	"	40	"	" 5	"	"	"	" 20	"
" 1	"	20	"	" 2½	"	"	"	" 10	"
" 1 in 2 h.		10	"	" 1¼	"	"	"	" 5	"

It will be seen that, at the lowest calculation, he saves 5 days, which would more than pay for a set of these Planes.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

From Prof. John E. Sweet, Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1887.—"It certainly is the best plane I ever tried, according to my liking, and the man in whose hands I have placed it says, 'It's the best plane ever made for a mechanic.' . . . " Mr. Sweet, who is well known to the readers of mechanical journals, was formerly Professor at Cornell University, now building the Straight Line Engine.

From Prof. James DeKay, manager of the New York Trade Schools, N. Y. City, March 8, 1887.—"I have used the planes made by your company, and like them better than any plane I have ever used."

From Prof. J. L. Morris, Sibley College of Mechanic Arts, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 16, 1887.—"I am finishing a fine house for one of our College or University Societies, floors, ceilings, stairs, etc., of quartered oak. I carried the plane you sent me over there and had *all* the men employed try it. They pronounced it the best plane they had ever used. . . . The plane was also tried by all our regularly hired carpenters; all like it. Would like to try a 'Jack' and Jointer.'"

Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, Office Middlebush, N. J., April 5, 1887.

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, VINELAND, N. J.—Dear Sirs: I have your new self-setting plane. It is all you claim for it. The bit will plane the end of a hard, hemlock knot, and then, without sharpening, cut a hair as with a razor. I never saw such a cutting edge. The cutter can be removed, replaced, and set to the 100th part of an inch in five seconds, as timed by me. Although higher in price than others, I consider it very cheap, for the same reason that we consider a mowing machine cheaper than a scythe. I heartily recommend it to all who wish to save time, and do superior work. Yours truly, MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

The Widdicomb Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., whose capital is $350,000, under date of Feb. 11, 1888, send us their fifth order, as follows: "Please ship us six more of your No. 2 Self-Setting Smoothing Planes. As soon as we commenced buying these planes from you, about a year since, we found them almost indispensable, and our men like them very much."

For Circulars, Prices or Information, send stamp to

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland, N. J.

When writing, be sure and mention THE CARPENTER.

FOX'S CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL.

This Tool is Light, Simple, Accurate and Indispensable. Is made from best Spring Steel.

This cut shows it attached to a straight edge, by which a level of any length may be made for long and high work. For sale by Hardware Dealers. Sent pre-paid for $2.50.

Manufactured by the CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation. A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

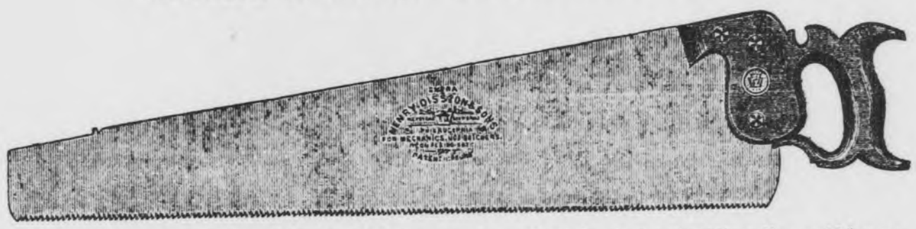
THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.

ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.



Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 BACK SAWS.

☞ **ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.**

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

FALES' COMBINATION TRAM, PANEL AND THUMB GAUGE.

This is one of the most useful tools for the purpose for which it is intended ever put on the market. It can constitute a Tram or Panel Guage of any desired length, also a very useful Thumb Guage.

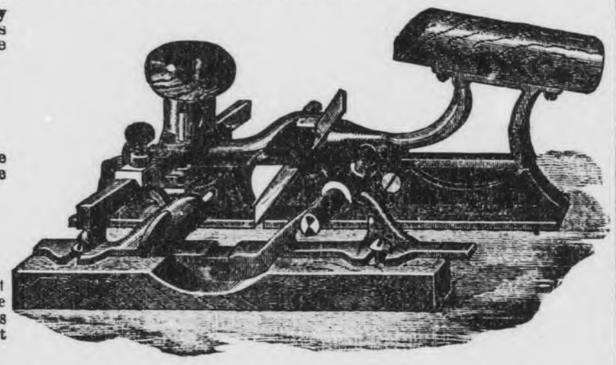
Fale's Pat. Variable Bench Planes.

TAKES THE PLACE OF MORE THAN EIGHTY DIFFERENT WOOD PLANES.

Can be done up in space less than a cubic foot.

CONSTITUTING: Plow and Dadoes, 1/16, 3/32, 2/16, 3/16, 4/16, 5/16, 6/16, 7/16, 8/16, 9/16, 10/16, 11/16, 12/16, 13/16, 14/16, 15/16, 16/16, Front and back Fillisters, Matching Planes of all sizes; Sash Planes of various kinds; Side Rabbet, Hollows and Rounds (9 pairs) with fine adjustable Mouth Beads and Center Beads, from 1/4 to 3/8 with adjustable mouth; Nosing Planes, 7/8, 1, 1 1/8, 1 1/4 snipe-bill; V Plane, from peculiar shape of cutter, will cut a groove any way of grain; Quarter Round Ogee Case-Moulding Planes; Stop Chamfer Plane, &c., &c.

Quickly adjusted. Easy of application. Works better than tools of the ordinary make.



Send for Descriptive Circular and List Price of these useful Tools.

The whole or any part sent to all parts of the United States by express prepaid on receipt of list price.

Address **AMOS FALES, ROCKFALL, CONN.**

NATIONAL UNION MADE REGISTERED

This is a Fac-simile of the Label of the **National Bakers' Union.**

Buy no Bread unless this LaLel is affixed thereon.

STRAITON & STORM'S

PINNACLE.

WARRANTED HAVANA FILLED.

☞ The very best 5c. Segar ever produced. For sale everywhere.

BUY NO STOVES

Or other Ironware Unless Pasted Therein is a White Label Inscribed:

Issued by authority of the Iron Molders' Union of North America. This certifies that these castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen, who are members of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, an organization opposed to cheap and prison made goods. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

P. F. FITZPATRICK, *President.*

CARPENTERS SAVE TIME and MAKE MONEY by using Builder's Easy Estimate Blanks and Guide to Estimating. Circular and Hand-Book of useful information sent free. Address at once I. P. HICKS, ATLANTIC, IOWA.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Ladd, Curry & Hanmer,
1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,
BOSTON, - - - MASS.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS
—ON—
Architecture, Carpentry, and Stair-Building.

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

For Sale at This Office.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
GOULD'S AMERICAN STAIR-BUILDER	3 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. Hodgson. New Edition	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
HAND SAWS. How to Select them; Their Use, Care, and Abuse, and How to File Them	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson. A Practical Work	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, for the use of Architects, Carpenters, Builders, and Students, with 300 Illustrations	1 00
THE WORKSHOP COMPANION: Wrinkles, Rules, Recipes, Processes, etc.	35
CONSTRUCTION, USE, AND CARE OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS	25

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON
MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for all Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.
OVER 1100 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.
No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

C. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERKES, Sup't.

Independent Ice Company,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

KENNEBEC ICE.

A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

Be sure and Patronize the YELLOW WAGONS.

Office, Cor. 12th and Penn Ave.,
Depot, 9th St. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to inferior rat-shop, COOLY, PRISON, or FILTHY TENEMENT-HOUSE WORKMANSHIP. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.
All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

A. Strasser, President,
C. M. I. U. of America.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

☞ SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX ☜

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT LIVE IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME VIII.—No. 6. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 15th, 1888. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

ALL the trades centers are forming Carpenters' District Councils.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Quite a number out of work. Wages $3 per day on union jobs.

CHICAGO, Ill.—This city is overrun with idle labor. It is swarming in here by droves.

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Don't be deceived by newspaper booms of this town. This place is flat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Work dull, with lots of Eastern men here willing to work below our wages.

DON'T go to Pittsburgh. There are plenty of idle men walking about the streets of that city.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Union 87 is growing, and we have a Walking Delegate in the field who is doing good work.

UNION 3, of Wheeling, has resolved to fine all members who work between the hours of 5 P. M. and 7 A. M.

NORFOLK, Va.—Union 285 has demanded an advance of twenty per cent. in wages, and it has been generally granted.

CINCINNATI, O.—Unions 2 and 209 are holding their own, with union men all at work, and lots of scabs walking the streets.

WHILE the daily papers of Fort Worth, Texas, are booming the town, the carpenters have failed to discover the alleged boom.

SEATTLE, Wash. Ter.—This place is terribly overrun with idle men, duped here by the lying reports of real-estate men and land sharks.

AKRON, Ohio.—Union 84 is doing an excellent work in circulating printed appeals setting forth the advantages of our Brotherhood.

A. S. BRIGHT, of Union 142, is Walking Delegate for the Carpenter's Council of Pittsburgh and vicinity, and he is doing excellent work.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Union 3 has a by-law imposing a fine of ten cents on every member not attending the general monthly meeting.

MUSKEGON, Mich.—Union 100 has carried the nine-hour day into effect, April 1, and now charges $5 initiation fee, and gets double pay for all over-time.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Union 158 is greatly assisted in this city by a society of the wives of the members, known as the Ladies' Auxiliary of Union 158.

KOKOMO, Ind.—We have a boom here on account of natural gas, but it will be well for union men to stay away, as there is not much building going on, for want of money.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Bricklayers get $3.50 for nine hours' work. Hod-carriers $2.25 for nine hours, while lots of carpenters work ten hours a day for same pay as hod-carriers.

WALTHAM, Mass.—We have had a hard struggle with some bosses to get the nine-hour day, while a large number of the contractors conceded it willingly. However, we have won the day generally.

BOSTON, Mass.—Union 33 had an immense street parade and mass-meeting on Thursday evening, May 24. All the Unions in the vicinity participated. General Secretary McGuire spoke on that occasion.

PITTSBURG, Kan.—Union 356 is doing splendidly, and is standing by the cigar-makers here, in their fight against scabs. Bro. W. F. Kelly has published an excellent article in the papers in favor of our union.

CHELSEA, Mass. — Prospects for nine hours are seemingly better, the only trouble is the men do not want nine hours, as they are afraid to ask it. The masons, plasterers, and painters have already secured the nine hours.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Dull. Masons are out for nine hours and $2.75, and they will succeed, while carpenters work ten hours for less money. Union 315, however, is gaining ground, and will raise initiation fee to $2 July 1.

MONTREAL, Can.—Carpenters are paid from $1.75 to $2 per day. About two hundred French Canadians are in a K. of L. Carpenters' Assembly. They talk of forming an open union, and asking an increase of from $2 to $2.25 per day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Real estate men are giving us the credit of a boom, which we can only see in the newspapers, nor have we seen any of the benefits of it. We have more men than work, and it is not best for outside men to come here at present.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—All union carpenters in this place now work nine hours a day and get full pay. Only two boss carpenters in Bridgeport now work ten hours a day, and they are Chas. Beers and James J. Ward. Let them be shunned by all fair men.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Trade quiet; the eight-hour day will be maintained here, and the movements of the bosses against us can not destroy our unions. Chicago carpenters are firm for eight hours, though some scabby Knights of Labor want to work ten hours.

WICHITA, Kan.—The greatest evil that has befallen the carpenters of Wichita came in the way of real-estate men and contractors advertising for men. It is very plain that their object was to flood the city with men, thereby cheapening labor. Let all union men stay away.

CARPENTERS' Union 288 and the Mixed Builders' Assembly 10,419, both of Homestead, are reported as working in harmony. The mixed builders will not permit a carpenter to join their assembly, but they must go into the Brotherhood Union. This is the right way to work.

POTTSTOWN, Pa.—Trade brisk; better than at any time for ten years back. Wages poor, $1.80 per day. Men afraid to join the union, as we have a lot of hard-sheiled bats in this town who say their bosses will discharge them if they join. All they know is to put up tumble-down houses.

E. BOSTON, Mass.—We have now secured the nine hours. On May 1 we quit work at 5 o'clock, and all the bosses, with the exception of one or two, yielded gracefully. The members of 218 stood by each other like true men, and the result is that we will have no need to fear for the future.

MACON, —Union 144 has been doing good work by holding a series of public meetings, and we are determined to rescue our trade from its low standing. In the South we have a great deal of cheap labor to contend with. Work will be fair this season, but we have a surplus of carpenters.

OWOSSO, Mich.—The city is full of tramp carpenters, while there is enough resident workmen to do all the work, and you can judge of the effect. Our union is gaining strength; old members are being reinstated and new ones coming in. I hope we shall soon be strong enough to hold outside competition in check.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—On April 19, the members of Union 97 gave Bro. J. W. Allen a hand in the erection of his new house. Fully twenty-five men each gave a day, and went to work with a will, under direction of Bros. Gregory and Cliff. At the close of the day a sumptuous supper was served by Bro. Allen, at the Park Hotel.

DULUTH, Minn.—The *Industrial Age*, of this city, prints the following: "The streets of Duluth are fairly swarming with idle workmen of all classes, and we advise all workmen not to come here. Carpenters, bricklayers, masons, mechanics, and laborers of every description are walking the streets with nothing to do—nor is there any immediate prospect of the supply of men being exhausted."

CHIPS OF ALL SORTS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The boom that has been advertised for this city has not materialized. Union 90 has a splendid silk banner.

ATCHISON, Kan.—Work scarce; wages $1.50 to $2.50. On May 7, Union 264 inaugurated the nine-hour workday, and the bosses are favorable.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O.—Union 14 has had a strike against a "bat" in J. Kerr & Sons' plaining-mill, with favorable results, the "bat" having to fly away.

VERONA, Pa.—Union 370 has gained its demand for nine hours without any trouble, and the minimum rate is not less than 25 cents per hour. Trade good.

PASADENA, Cal.—Dull. Wages $2 to $3. Many carpenters have left here, and we can spare many more. The whole Pacific Coast is over-crowded. The lien laws in this State are in bad shape, and need to be remedied.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Plenty of work, but plenty of men to do it. Wages low; majority get $1.25 per day. The Exposition job is carried on at that figure. We are suffering the evil effects of a newspaper boom.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Union 83 is doing glorious work, and seems to have new life infused into it. The increase in new members continues at every meeting, and ought to be encouraging to the old members as well as the new.

OAKLAND, Cal.—The wreck of the Los Angeles and Lower California boom has brought many carpenters to this town. Not over seven-eighths of the resident carpenters here are employed, and wages $2.25 to $3.50, many at less than $3.

WINONA, Minn.—Carpenters' Assembly 9888, K. of L., of this city, has disbanded, and, with one or two exceptions, all its members are in Union 362. We now have four-fifths of the carpenters in town, and have organized a mill-hands' union. Trade dull.

DENVER, Col.—Some sixty carpenter bosses agreed to the eight-hour day in this city, prior to June 4, and on that day the eight-hour rule went into effect without much opposition. Union 55 has established an employment bureau at Seventeenth street and Larimer, and they have a walking delegate in the field.

TRADE-UNION CONVENTIONS. — This month the Iron and Steel Workers, International Typographical Union, and the Gas and Steam Fitters held their national conventions. Next month the American Flint Glass Workers and the Iron Molders will hold theirs.

ST. CATHERINES, Canada.—Trade middling; but this is a very poor place for a non-union man, as we control every shop in the city; in every one of which hangs a card bearing the notice, "No tools lent. By order of Union 38." The nine hours is now permanently established, with 22½ to 25 cents per hour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Many carpenters come here to find themselves disappointed, as work is dull. On one job carpenters have been working for $1.75, while the ruling wages, $2.25 and $2.50, are paid to few. Plenty of men out of work. We have succeeded in organizing a Scandinavian union. Bros. Ried and Halsted deserve credit for their unrelenting efforts in bringing about this union.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind. — Business at this point dull, and prospects are not flattering. Would advise carpenters and carbuilders to pay *no attention* to advertisements for carpenters and joiners at the carworks at this point, for there are ten men for each place, now in the city, and no prospects for a better time at their works, so do not pay any attention to these advertisements, but stay away. At *best*, their wages do not amount to more than twenty cents per hour.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

TRAVELING MEMBERS or members having business with Financial or Corresponding Secretaries, should not call on them during working hours, or at their place of business. This practice must be stopped, as it is too often harmful to the secretaries.

IN VIEW of the importance of having the financial affairs of Local Unions properly conducted, it is imperative, under our laws, that the treasurer of each local union shall be under proper bonds, and that the Trustees shall see that all surplus moneys are banked regularly.

DURING the past month we have had two cases where Local Secretaries have attempted to defraud the local unions by embezzling union funds. One is A. Ehlers, of Union 237, Allegheny, Pa., and C. D. Boerom, of Union 233, Waverly, N. Y. In each case steps were at once taken to place the culprits under arrest, when they at once made restitution.

A LARGE NUMBER of Local Secretaries complain of the circulars, letters, and appeals sent them every week, by various organizations outside of our Brotherhood, asking for financial aid and support. Some secretaries report that this annoyance comes eight or a dozen times a month. For the guidance of our local unions, let it be understood that unless said circulars bear the signature of General Secretary P. J. McGuire, they need not be attended to.

THE MOVEMENT IN OMAHA, NEB.

Union 58 was started in 1882. In four years it only gained 54 members, and kept barely alive. Last year it awoke to new energy, activity, and growth, so that now we have a membership of 250 in good standing, besides a large number who have scattered from here in every direction, and a still larger number drawn out to form two new unions—a German and a Scandinavian. Last summer there were in all about 1,600 carpenters, union and non-union, in this city. They came from east and west, north and south, representing nearly every State and country; yet, in the face of all this, and contending against these odds, we made a demand for nine hours, at 30 cents per hour, of eight hours on Saturday, with full pay, and gained our point without a strike.

Every contractor of any standing yielded to our demand, so that even the non-union carpenters were benefited by us, and very few worked more than nine hours. We gained the confidence of the public, wielded the controling influence in our trade, maintained our standing through the dull winter, and are still holding the fort.

Our next aim is for 35 cents per hour, and we do not intend to be defeated in that. At present we are simply holding our own, because the city is overcrowded with carpenters who came here expecting to find a boom, and many have not money enough to get away. But, with the wise and conservative council of our leading members, and the ruling and guiding power of our faithful and competent officers, we shall abide our time as the season advances, and strike when the iron is hot.

We were highly favored by the recent visit of our General Secretary, Brother McGuire. His presence among us was a source of satisfaction and encouragement; his profound, eloquent, and stirring address, listened to by thousands in the Grand Opera-House, created a wonderful inspiration among the different labor unions, and a very favorable impression towards organized labor among all classes. He was appropriately honored by the public demonstration and parade of eighteen different labor unions in the procession, which was gotten up on very short notice, and was duly recognized by the Mayor of the city presiding as chairman of the meeting. His advent among us marks a new epoch in the history of Union 58, which will never be forgotten, and, no doubt, will be the means of advancing the cause of labor and strengthening the bonds of brotherhood which unite us.

STAY AWAY FROM THESE PLACES.

Stay away from all California towns and from the Pacific Coast, as they are over-crowded, and also from

St. Joseph, Mo.	Owosso, Mich.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Chicago, Ill.
La Crosse, Wis.	Marine City, Mich.
Sheffield, Ala.	Marlboro, Mass.
Wichita, Kansas.	Huntsville, Ala.
Savannah, Ga.	Fostoria, Ohio.
Homestead, Pa.	Seattle, Wash. Ter.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Alton, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.	Jeffersonville, Ind.

SCAB WORK FROM ERIE, PA.

Banchard Bros., Constable Bros., and H. Schenck are sending sash, doors, and plaining-mill stuff to Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and other cities. These firms employ nothing but the blindest bats, who work for 10 to 15 cents per hours, ten hours a day. They refuse to become members of the union. Let the carpenters' unions in Pennsylvania and other States refuse to handle the material from these firms.

THE SITUATION IN RICHMOND, VA.

On April 2, of this year, the contractors and builders of Richmond, Va., locked out the members of Union 132, of that city, who had been working nine hours a day, and gave them the alternative to work ten hours a day or remain idle. After due investigation, the E. B. decided to sustain the locked-out brothers financially, and, as a consequence, money has been pouring in freely to Richmond from all our local unions. On June 7, the E. B. declared the lockout closed, as the official reports from Union 132 showed all the men, with a few exceptions, had either left the city or gone to work for nine-hour bosses. The local unions are hereby notified to send no further aid to Richmond.

CARPENTERS' LOCKOUT IN TROY, N. Y.

Ever since May 1, 1886, the carpenters of Troy, N. Y., have made it the rule to work only eight hours a day, at the rate of 30 cents per hour, or $2.40 per day. This season the journeymen, through Union 78, notified the contractors and builders that on April 1 the wages would be $2.50 per day, for eight hours. The bosses, meanwhile, had been preparing to lock out the men, and on May 1 they ordered the men to work nine hours per day. This the men refused to do, and the result is a lockout, which is now entering the seventh week, and both sides stubborn. Not one union man has gone to work nine hours, while fully half the men have gone to work for eight-hour bosses, or left the city.

The men locked out have stood the brunt of the fight manfully, and have received some little pecuniary aid from the donations and assessments given by their brothers at work. As soon as the Hamilton and Richmond lockouts were closed, the E. B. decided to have those cities send all their surplus Protective Fund to the aid of Union 78, Troy, N. Y. The carpenter bosses have been sending abroad to other cities for help, and, on one occasion, a gang of 32 Italians, with tools, came to Troy, but the union men took charge of them, and sent them back.

COHOES, N. Y.—Union 99 has gained its demand for nine hours a day, and eight hours on Saturday, with 25 cents per hour as the lowest wages. We have one scab boss, named Broulth.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Trade quiet in this Quaker city. We would advise strangers to stay away for the present. The work of organization is progressing favorably. We now have six carpenters' unions in this city, and have recently organized new unions in Norristown, Frankford, and Manayunk. We will not rest content until we have organized all the towns surrounding the city, as well as make all jobs in this city strictly union jobs.

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1888.

TRADE UNIONS.

THEIR ORIGIN AND OBJECTS, INFLUENCE AND EFFICACY.

CHAPTER VI.

By P. J. McGuire.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—ITS HISTORY AND AIMS.

The National Labor Union—Various national labor conventions, from 1866 to 1876—Industrial panic of 1873 to 1878—Sovereigns of Industry—Patrons of Husbandry—Industrial Brotherhood—Junior Sons of '76—International Labor Union—Amalgamated Labor Union—The Pittsburgh Convention of 1881—Formation of the Federation of Trades—Legislation secured in Congress—Negotiations with the Knights of Labor—The general eight-hour movement in May, 1886—Differences with the Knights of Labor—Birth of the American Federation of Labor—Its component parts and objects.

Early in the year 1866 the trades' assemblies of New York City and Baltimore issued a call for a National Labor Congress, and, in accordance with that appeal, one hundred delegates, representing sixty open and secret labor organizations of all kinds, and covering an area of territory extending from Portland, Me., to San Francisco, met in Baltimore, Md., on August 20. A number of the labor organizations there represented were merely local unions, but a great many were national and international bodies, such as ship carpenters, railroad men, miners, painters, carriers, window-glass blowers, stone masons, marble cutters and iron moulders.

At that convention committees were appointed to look into the expediency of introducing the eight-hour system, of taking political action, and forming a permanent national organization. The questions of public domain, the national debt, co-operative associations, strikes, and convict labor were fully discussed, and measures were adopted for the organization of sewing women—a movement which at this day is occupying the attention of labor circles in New York City. Among the many resolutions passed was one favoring the speedy restoration of agriculture in the South, and the upbuilding of that section upon a new basis of industrial advancement.

In the following year the second annual congress of the National Labor Union was held in Chicago, attended by over two hundred delegates, representing trades' unions in all the Northern States and in six Southern States. President Z. C. Whaley, in his report, urged that State organizations be formed, and this idea, together with the demand that the public domain should be reserved for actual settlers, has since been adopted bodily by the Knights of Labor. As may be seen, the National Labor Union was formed in imitation of the Trades' Union Congress of England, in which local bodies, not allowed to discuss politics in their meetings, could send delegates to the central body, and there deal with questions of a political nature and thus influence national legislation in favor of the working classes. But the political portion of the work was the smaller portion, for matters of a social and industrial character were dealt with to a greater extent.

Two conventions of the National Labor Union were held in 1868, one in May and the other in September. The first convened in Pittsburgh, and the principal act of that session was an alliance to co-operate with the Patrons of Husbandry and the Grangers. The September session was held in New York City, to take action regarding the general movement which was then going on in favor of the establishment of the eight-hour rule. In his address the chairman pointed out the need of closer coherence than had yet been attained between the different trades and callings, and recommended that a central head be established, to which all the trades' and labor unions should be subordinate. This idea was not strictly carried out, however, and the mistake in disregarding it was subsequently made plain. The annual convention of 1869 was held in Chicago; that of 1870 in Boston; that of 1871 in Philadelphia, and that of 1872, which was the last, wound up in Columbus, O. There it was decided to nominate a ticket for President of the United States, and David Davis, of Illinois, was chosen as the standard-bearer.

This drifting into political action provoked so much dissension that one local organization after another—believing that the National Labor Union had entered a field of operations for which it was not intended—withdrew its support, and interest was lost in the central body.

In the next year, 1873, the great panic swept upon the country and demolished the trades' unions. Most of them were built on a basis of very low dues and had no beneficial feature, but would hold the members together when trades' questions failed to interest them, and, consequently, both the local unions and the national organization went down in the crash. The distress of the winter of 1873–4 and the inability of organized labor to stem the reductions of wages that were taking place in every branch of industry induced a number of leading trades' unionists to call another "Industrial Congress" in Rochester, N. Y., for April 14, 1874, with the intention of returning to the old lines of the National Labor Union, avoiding politics, and of forming a federation of the trades' and labor unions of the entire country. There was represented at this convention a secret organization, then known as the "Sovereigns of Industry," which was making great headway in the Eastern and Middle States, with a purpose of establishing co-operative stores and eliminating the "middle man" from commercial transactions. Another organization represented was that known as the "Industrial Brotherhood of the United States," also secret and somewhat of the character of the Knights of Labor.

In the convention there was a serious clash between the champions of these two bodies on the question of a permanent organization, some of the delegates desiring to form an order similar to the Industrial Brotherhood, and others favoring the Sovereigns of Industry plan. A platform was finally adopted, however, which was almost identical in every respect with the declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor, and from which the latter has copied.

The movement to form a permanent industrial congress, nevertheless, seemed to end with that session of the convention, and no further efforts were made in that direction until a call for a national convention, to be held at Tyrone, Pa., in December, 1875, was issued by a secret organization, which was at that time a promising rival of the Knights of Labor, entitled the "Junior Sons of '76." The design of this gathering was to form a combination of all the scattered fragments of the labor movement. Delegates were in attendance from the "Junior Sons of '76," the Knights of Labor, the Grangers, open trades' unions, and social democratic organizations, as they were called at that time. Their worthy designs did not materialize, however, but were dissipated in vain talk. The "Junior Sons" themselves were very short lived. After "76" had rolled away, no trace of them could be found. In that year they had engaged in politics as an order throughout Pennsylvania, and had elected several members of the Legislature on labor measures. After having done that, their mission seemed to have been fulfilled and they disbanded.

During the same period the Industrial Brotherhood, which was numerically weak, but extended through many sections of the country, was also attempting to outrival the Knights of Labor. Another order of a general and secret character had sprung up in the early part of 1877, known as the "International Labor Union," having branches in seventeen States. But little or nothing of national consequence was done by the trades' and labor unions until 1878, when they everywhere began to re-organize, and, profiting by their previous failures, laid the foundations of local unions upon a basis of high dues, introducing various beneficial features, such as sick, funeral, and disability benefits, and other financial provisions calculated to hold the members more firmly to the organization. These local bodies in turn combined and formed trades' assemblies, trades' councils, etc. In these central bodies Knights of Labor and trades' unionists were both united.

Coming up, however, to the preliminary steps that led ultimately to the formation of the American Federation of Labor, a call was issued conjointly by the "Knights of Industry" and a society known as the "Amalgamated Labor Union"—an offshoot of the Knights of Labor, composed of disaffected members of that order—for a convention to meet in Terre Haute, Ind., on August 2, 1881. The Amalgamated Labor Union had been organized in 1878, and was confined principally to Ohio and Indiana, while the Knights of Industry, with which it joined hands, was confined to Missouri and Illinois. The Terre Haute convention had for its object the establishment of a new secret order to supplant the Knights of Labor, although, on the face of the call, its object was stated to be to establish a national labor congress. There was a large representation of delegates present from St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, and other Western cities, but the only Eastern city represented was Pittsburgh. The trades' union delegates represented the largest constituency, but were less in number themselves than the delegates of the other societies. But, by the exercise of tact and diplomacy, the trades' union men, who were at that time also members of the Knights of Labor, successfully opposed the project of adding another new organization to the list of societies already in existence, and, for the time being, the friends of the proposed secret organization were defeated.

A call was published, however, for a subsequent convention, to be held in Pittsburgh on November 19, 1881, and this gathering proved to be the most important of its kind that had thus far been held. The call for that convention was remarkable. It read in part:

"We have numberless trades' unions, trades' assemblies or councils, Knights of Labor, and various other local, national, and international labor unions, all engaged in the noble task of elevating and improving the condition of the working classes. But great as has been the work done by these bodies, there is vastly more that can be done by a combination of all these organizations in a federation of trades' and labor unions."

In accordance with the spirit of that call, the convention was organized at the date designated with John Jarrett, at that time president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, in the chair. One hundred and seven delegates were present, representing 262,000 workingmen, and a permanent organization was effected styled the "Federation of Organized Trades' and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada," and a congressional committee, like that which the Knights of Labor subsequently created, was appointed, consisting of Richard Powers, of the Seaman's Union, of Chicago; William H. Foster, of the International Typographical Union, of Cincinnati; Samuel Gompers, of the International Cigar Makers' Union, of New York; C. F. Burgman, of the Tailors' International Union, of San Francisco, and A. C. Rankin, of the Knights of Labor Iron Moulders, of Pittsburgh. Knights of Labor assemblies and trades' unions were equally represented, and it was thoroughly understood that the trades' unionists should preserve their form of organization and the Knights of Labor should maintain theirs, and that the two should work hand in hand for the thorough amalgamation of the working classes under one of these two heads, and that they should use every legitimate means to offset any movement designed to create any more fragments or divisions in the labor army.

A financial system was established and thirteen measures were adopted of a political character. They favored the compulsive education of children, the abolition of child labor, the passage of uniform apprentice laws, the enforcement of the eight-hour rule, the restriction of contract prison labor, and the abandonment of the store-order system. They advocated, also, a first lien for labor done, the repeal of the conspiracy laws against organized labor, the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics, the continuance of the protective tariff for American industry, the enactment of a national law to prevent the importation of foreign labor under contract, and urged that organized labor should have representation in all law-making bodies, in order to secure beneficial legislation. Supplementary resolutions were also passed, setting forth the necessity of legislation securing restrictions to Chinese labor, the licensing of stationary engineers, governmental inspection of factories and workshops, the sanitary supervision of food and wells, and an employers' liability law. Many, if not all, of these ideas are now taken up and presented by the Knights of Labor.

At this same session it was decided to choose a committee of three and invite the co-operation of a committee of three from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades' Union Congress of Great Britain, and of a committee of three from the Syndical Chambers of France, these nine to form a labor commission, whose duty it should be to proceed to Ireland, hear evidence and acquaint themselves with the causes of discontent in that country; thence to proceed to London and Paris, make investigations of the condition of the working classes there, and publish their report. But, from want of action on the part of the trades' unions of England, the project fell through.

In the interim until the next convention the Legislative Committee of the Federation set to work and secured several hearings before congressional committees of the House and Senate, which resulted in the appointment of a special Senate Committee, of which Senator H. W. Blair, of New Hampshire, was chairman, to make a thorough investigation of the labor question. Repeated hearings were had before this committee in favor of an enforcement of the eight-hour law and the erection of a national bureau of labor statistics, and in opposition to a bill introduced by Congressman Townsend, of Cleveland, to make the lake seamen, if they should ever strike or use their influence upon others during a strike, guilty in the eyes of the law of mutiny at sea, and liable to punishment accordingly. So strong was the opposition to this bill that it was shortly afterward buried in the committee.

On all the various subjects noted above, bills were introduced by the Federation and placed in the hands of prominent Congressmen for enactment. From the entire number the passage of a law requiring the formation of a national bureau of labor statistics, and of a law preventing the importation of contract labor, was finally secured in 1883—more than any labor organization had yet accomplished.

(To be concluded next month.)

IT IS ESTIMATED that there are about two thousand journeymen carpenters in Essex County, N. J. (in Newark and vicinity), three-fourths of whom are union men.

SOME VERY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

A FEW LETTERS WHICH PASSED BETWEEN THE CONTRACTORS AND JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS OF PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.

Now that the union carpenters of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have won their demands, it will prove of interest to publish a few official letters, copies of which we have in our possession. The reply of the Journeymen Carpenters' Committee is particularly worthy of notice as a dignified, able exposition of the reasons for the men's demands; and it is an evidence that within our ranks we have men able and competent to wield a vigorous and graceful pen, and intelligently sustain, in argument, the cause of their fellow-craftsmen.

[COPY OF LETTER FROM PITTSBURGH BOSSES TO CARPENTERS' COUNCIL.]

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 7, 1888.

To the United Carpenters' Council of Pittsburgh and vicinity:

At the regular monthly meeting of the Master Builders' Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, held Feb. 21, 1888, your Working Rules adopted Dec. 22, 1887, were acted upon with the following result:

The first part of Rule No. 1, relating to nine hours, was affirmed. The second clause of Rule No. 1, having reference to ten per cent. advance upon present wages, was rejected, because that question last year was left with the builder and his men, and, in most cases, twenty-five cents with one hour less work was given, and, as a rule, the contractor could not get any advance over former prices on account of contractors outside of this Association working ten hours, and for less wages than the members of this Association were paying; and we believe it impossible to get a sufficient advance on our work to justify our advancing wages, and that an attempt to do so would only cripple the building trade.

With reference to last part of Rule No. 1, it is affirmed.

Rules No. 2 and 3 were rejected, as we think that matter settled by last part of Rule No. 1. Builders will not likely want to work over-time when they can avoid it, especially at the rate of time and half time.

Rule No. 4 was rejected. As builders we claim the right to purchase materials from those who can furnish them to our best advantage, believing that when you fulfil your promise, made over one year ago, to have all journeymen carpenters in your union, and all shops working nine hours, this matter will be regulated without causing disruption and annoyance between mill-men and builders.

Rule No. 5 was rejected. We do not think it practicable to have a high-priced foreman on every small job a builder may have to execute.

Rule No. 6 was rejected, not that our members have serious objections to it, for in fact, a large majority would favor such a rule, were it not that the larger part of our work comes through the architect, who generally specifies that the general contractor must furnish all scaffolding, and, should we refuse to estimate on work so specified, others can easily be found who will comply with such specifications.

Finally, we would have you remember that the Master Builders' Association does not contain all general contractors in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, nor do we in any way attempt to control or interfere with those who are not members.

We would also call your attention to the fact that contractors from other towns come here and contract for work at lower prices than we can do work for, because they get all their millwork done away from here, and at a much lower price than it can be done for here at present wages. Respectfully submitted,

T. J. HAMILTON,
Secretary Master Builders' Association.

[COPY OF ANSWER TO LETTER FROM THE BOSSES.]

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 12, 1888.

To the Master Builders' Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny:

At the regular monthly meeting of the United Carpenters' Council of Pittsburgh and vicinity, held on April 5, 1888, your communication of March 7 was read, and a committee appointed to reply to the same, and to attend to anything further that may arise in connection with our Working Rules.

In reference to second clause of Rule No 1.

It is true that the matter of wages was left last year with the builder and his men, and resulted in much dissatisfaction to the men, on account of most employers giving the same wages as before, while some others paid only nine-tenths of a day's wages for nine hours' work.

This we consider to be unfair to those employers who paid full wages, as putting them at a disadvantage in estimating on bids. The cases where twenty-five cents with one hour less work was given, if any such cases existed, were so rare as to be hardly worthy of consideration.

If the skill and cost of tools required by a journeyman carpenter are taken into consideration, and his present wages are compared with the wages in other branches of the building trades, or with the prices of rents and other necessaries of life, it seems to us that an advance of ten per cent. is at most a very modest request. We have watched in vain for any crippling of the building trade or impoverishment of contractors through the years while bricklayers' wages were advancing from $2.50 to $4.50 per day, and other trades nearly or quite in proportion; in the meantime, carpenters wages have improved little, if any. But we fail to see any good reason why the *wrongs* of one year should become the *duties* of another, especially when we have to pay higher rents for the houses we build, on account of the increased price of other labor and material. It cannot be denied that those who pay rent are the ones who really pay the cost of building. In view of these things, the only wrong we can see in a request for an advance of ten per cent., is that it was not made and granted sooner.

As to the contractors who worked ten hours last year, they were not confined to those outside of your Association; had such been the case, but little trouble would have been caused by them.

As to Rules No. 2 and 3: If that matter is fully settled by the last part of Rule No. 1, as you say, a few superfluous words—or even sentences—that mean nothing, could not be a very serious objection.

The fact is, the last part of Rule No. 1 was the rule last year; yet some contractors, while nominally complying with the nine-hour rule, were, in fact, working ten hours, and paying for one-half hour extra, which they called paying time and a half for the tenth hour, while other men paid a days' wages for nine hours, and time and a half for over-time. Thus if wages were $2.50 per day, one man paid $2.62½ for ten hours, while another paid $2.92 for the same time. This we think is unfair toward the employees, and also toward the honest employer who competes with the other in business. We do not like to see one carpenter working over-time every day while others are idle. Therefore we think the honest employers will not be injured by Rules No. 2 and 3, while they are absolutely necessary to protect us against the contractor who desires to violate the spirit of the first and last part of Rule No. 1, which you have affirmed.

As to Rule No. 4. Union carpenters will not work ten hours per day, and are therefore excluded from ten-hour mills. Our only means of protecting ourselves, and the owners of nine-hour mills who sell in this market, is by Rule No. 4.

It is further intended to thus protect the home contractor against the outside contractors you complain of, who get their mill-work done in outside ten-hour mills. We admit your right to buy where you will, but consider this rule an essential adjunct to the first part of Rule No. 1, and think that if mill-men know that material worked in ten-hour mills will not be handled by your employees, they will not blame you for not buying it.

As to promise referred to as being made by us over one year ago, we answer: No such promise was or could have been authoritatively made, as no conference or correspondence was ever had by authorized representatives of our respective bodies. And as you say your Association "does not contain all general contractors in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, nor do we in any way attempt to control or interfere with those who are not members," you can hardly blame us for not being more hostile to non-union men. We believe, however, that we have been fully as successful in building up our organization as our employers have been with theirs, and we only wish each included all men of their class in this county.

We would further remind you that although your Association over one year ago affirmed the nine hour-per-day rule, some members of your Association have not complied with it.

No member of our unions can violate our rules and retain his membership.

As to Rule No. 5. We do not think it necessary or customary to have a foreman on every small job a builder may have to execute, as instructions can be and generally are given to the men sent to do small jobs, and intelligent men need nothing more; but on a contract where the skill and judgment of a foreman is needed, any man competent to fill the position would surely smile at your reference to "high-priced foremen," when an average journeyman bricklayer gets $1.50 per day more than the $3.00 per day asked for carpenter foremen.

When it is considered that lives have been frequently lost, and limbs broken, through neglect or ignorance of incompetent foremen, we think we are fully justified in asking for this slight protection.

Rule No. 6 we thought would be to your advantage as well as a saving of tools to us, and as those who bid against you would be subject to the same rule, they would have no advantage over you. But in the opinion of this committee this would not be regarded by our members as of sufficient importance to disagree about if the other rules were agreed to.

Feeling confident that when you have carefully considered the foregoing reasons in support of the Working Rules we have submitted to you, that you will concede the same to us without unnecessary delay, we are,

Yours respectfully,
C. F. KNIGHT,
Chairman Ex. Committee.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE.

Much is said in regard to labor organizations assisting each other. No doubt much has been done, but how little when compared with that which remains undone. Our organizations are called on to assist the cigarmakers to fully establish their blue label. The brewers ask that we help them win their battle with organized capital in Milwaukee. Here are two instances where a united determined effort on the part of organized labor would surely be followed by absolute success, but we can all see success is very slow to come; why? Simply because we do not render the mutual assistance that we could. Tailors, carpenters, stone-cutters, printers, etc., etc., go on from day to day smoking cigars that do not bear the blue label, and drinking Milwaukee beer, thereby retarding the efforts of the cigar-makers and brewers. Is there no remedy for this indifference of the workers, who by such want of forethought injure themselves as well as their brother toilers? In how many cities are there unions of carpenters where the tailors have no union, and so on throughout all the various trades? First we must all make an earnest, persistent effort to organize our fellow-workers wherever they are not organized, in order that we may build up not only great strength in numbers, but a mutual interest and sympathy between our various organizations. It is a fact consistent with human nature to be much more willing, and in fact anxious to help, in time of need, those that have taken an active interest in our own welfare and prosperity than it is to assist those that are more or less indifferent to our needs of assistance. Let us one and all do everything possible to assist our comrades in their struggles to better their condition, and we can be assured that a friendship will be awakened that will promptly respond to our appeals for aid. We trust that the tailors' unions will leave no effort unmade to render all the assistance possible to all branches of organized labor, because only by so doing have we the right to expect their assistance in return.—*Tailor.*

THE AMALGAMATED Society of Carpenters is now twenty-eight years old. It was founded June, 1860. Its first General Secretary, J. Lew, held that post from 1860 to 1861; next came R. Applegarth, from 1861 to 1871; then J. D. Prior, 1871 to 1881, and the present incumbent, J. S. Murchie, has been General Secretary now over seven years.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Carpenters' Advisory Board, of this city and vicinity, is doing effective work in pushing the nine-hours agitation by public meetings. This body has over 60 delegates, representing 5000 organized carpenters.

MONTHLY REPORT.

REMEMBER this report gives the Receipts for Tax and Supplies and Expenses for the Month ending May 31, 1888, inclusive. All Moneys received since then, will appear in July CARPENTER. No Arrears are Published.

The * denotes the unions not sending in their Monthly F. S. Report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S.

Local Unions.	*May Page.*	*May Tax, etc.*
1. Chicago, Ill.	169	19 20
2. Cincinnati, O	399	31 80
3. Wheeling, W. Va	174	18 70
4. St. Louis, Mo	57	7 10
5. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger)	42	4 70
6.*Amsterdam, N. Y.	66	13 20
7. Louisville, Ky.	45	4 60
8. Philadelphia, Pa.	539	54 10
9.*Buffalo, N. Y.	204	25 00
10. Detroit, Mich.	381	37 60
11.*Cleveland O.	152	15 70
12. St. Louis, Mo. (Ger.)	44	8 85
13. Chicago, Ill.	163	15 80
14. Martin's Ferry, O.	42	3 30
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Ger)	165	10 50
16. Springfield, Ill.	31	4 45
17. Bellaire, O.	30	3 00
18. Hamilton, Can.	63	8 65
19. New Albany, Ind.	37	. . .
20. Camden, N. J.	249	24 90
21. Chicago, Ill. (French)	78	7 80
22. San Francisco, Cal.	584	84 30
23. Town of Lake, Ill.	78	. . .
24. Somerville, Mass.	82	9 60
25. Toledo, O.	288	28 50
26. Jackson, Mich.	55	7 70
27. Toronto, Can.	96	20 20
28. Chicago, Ill.	389	38 70
29. Baltimore, Md.	182	29 80
30. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	234	23 40
31. Trenton, N. J.	42	5 03
32. Detroit, Mich.	179	. . .
33.*Boston, Mass.	864	62 60
34. Minneapolis Minn.	38	4 50
35. San Rafael, Cal.	41	4 00
36. Oakland, Cal.	342	38 90
37. Shamokin, Pa.	39	3 90
38. St. Catharines, Can.	64	6 30
39. Cleveland, O., (Bohem)	21	2 20
40.*Wilmington, Del.	97	13 20
41.*Spokane Falls, Wash. T.	29	. . .
42.*Brunswick, Ga. (Col.)	13	. . .
43.*Hartford, Conn.	73	7 00
44. Waterbury, Conn.	.	. . .
45.*Shreveport, La.	19	. . .
46. Bartow, Fla	9	90
47. Alameda, Cal.	50	7 50
48. Terre Haute, Ind.	19	3 90
49.*Meriden, Conn.	56	5 40
50.*Portland, Oregon	113	42 30
51. Charleston, S. C.	20	. . .
52. Charleston, S. C. (Col.)	156	15 50
53. Rutland, Vt.	58	5 10
54. Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	177	17 10
55. Denver, Col.	218	27 00
56. Los Angeles, Cal.	785	93 70
57. Savannah, Ga. (Col.)	68	3 00
58.*Omaha, Neb.	214	30 40
59. Detroit, Mich.	176	21 75
60.*Indianapolis, Ind., (Ger)	37	4 20
61. Columbus, O.	16	3 30
62.*Berkeley, Cal.	29	3 05
63. Canajoharie, N. Y.	20	2 00
64. Cheyenne, W. T.	12	. . .
65.*Grand Rapids, Mich.	75	7 40
66. Chelsea, Mich	7	1 00
67. Roxbury, Mass.	62	6 90
68. Des Moines, Iowa	20	2 00
69. Columbia, S. C. (Col.)	16	. . .
70.*Council Bluffs, Iowa	30	. . .
71. Englewood, Ill.	47	. . .
72. Rochester, N. Y.	115	13 20
73. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	63	5 60
74. Pensacola, Fla.	64	. . .
75. Santa Rosa, Cal.	39	3 60
76. New Orleans, La.	21	4 80
77. Battle Creek, Mich.	17	1 70
78. Troy, N. Y.	243	25 00
79. Alton, Ill.	15	1 70
80. Hastings, Mich.	17	1 80
81. Philipsburg, Pa.	27	2 60
82. Haverhill, Mass.	46	4 40
83. Halifax, N. S.	176	18 35
84. Akron, O.	41	4 60
85. Ann Arbor, Mich.	49	4 90
86.*San Bernardino, Cal.	189	18 90
87. St. Paul, Minn.	82	7 00
88. Town of Lake	52	5 00
89. Mobile, Ala.	91	9 20
90.*Evansville, Ind.	55	5 62
91. St. Joseph, Mo.	47	4 70
92. Mobile, Ala (Col.)	46	4 60
93.*Worcester, Mass.	78	7 50
94. Providence, R. I.	69	5 70
95.*Holyoke, Mass.	12	. . .
96.*Springfield, Mass.	61	13 40
97. New Britain, Conn.	40	5 98
98. Sedalia, Mo.	11	1 25
99. Cohoes, N. Y.	72	6 80
100.*Muskegon, Mich.	90	10 25
101. Oneonta, N. Y.	28	3 00
102.*Wilkes Barre, Pa.	42	4 20
103. Chanute, Kan.	16	3 20
104. Dayton, O.	61	6 10
105.*Oakland City, Ind	20	2 00
106.*Little Rock, Ark. (Col.)	12	1 20
107. Sandusky, O.	19	3 90
108. Cedar Rapids, Ia.	22	1 40
109.*Galveston, Tex.	36	. . .
110. Owosso, Mich.	34	. . .
111. Lawrence, Mass.	41	4 90
112. Lynn, Mass.	.	. . .
113. Kansas City, Mo.	50	9 20
114.*Redlands, Cal.	27	2 25
115.*Bridgeport, Conn.	36	4 95
116. Erie, Pa.	28	2 50
117.*Waco, Tex.	21	25
118.*Manchester, N. H.	74	14 80
119. Newark, N. J.	422	87 40
120. Jackson, O.	43	6 40
121. Danbury, Conn.	92	7 90
122.*Germantown, Pa.	90	9 50
123.*Wichita, Kan.	24	. . .
124. Syracuse, N. Y.	163	15 40
125. Utica, N. Y.	57	. . .
126.*New Haven, Conn.	13	. . .
127.*Pensacola, Fla. (Col.)	33	3 40
128.*St. Thomas, Can.	25	2 50
129. S. Bay City, Mich.	84	10 15
130. Brockton, Mass.	51	5 10
131. Binghamton, N. Y.	51	. . .
132. Richmond, Va.	80	7 90
133. Santa Cruz, Cal.	56	6 10
134.*Montreal, Can. (French)	69	6 90
135. Chelsea, Mass.	29	3 30
136. Augusta, Ga. (Col.)	51	5 10
137. Norwich, Conn.	94	10 00
138.*Cambridge Mass.	198	19 80
139. Gloversville, N. Y.	64	6 60
140.*Salem, Mass.	35	. . .
141.*Grand Crossing, Ill.	10	7 10
142.*Pittsburgh, Pa.	317	34 20
143.*Canton, O.	82	8 20
144. Macon, Ga.	35	3 64
145. Pawtucket, R. I.	12	. . .
146. Schenectady, N. Y.	78	7 30
147. Sioux City, Iowa	45	9 90
148.*Lincoln, Neb.	61	7 20
149.*Princeton, Ky.	19	. . .
150. Augusta, Ga.	39	4 40
151. Sioux City, Ia. (Scand.)	16	. . .
152. Malden, Mass.	28	. . .
153. Fort Wayne, Ind.	75	7 50
154.*Marlboro, Mass.	63	6 30
155.*Plainfield, N. J.	81	8 50
156.*Creston, Iowa	14	1 40
157. St. Paul, Minn. (Ger.)	76	8 80
158. Topeka, Kan.	109	13 25
159. Armourdale, Kan.	47	4 70
160. Kansas City, Mo.	215	18 50
161.*Belleville, Can.	34	3 40
162. Hyde Park, Ill.	98	12 80
163. E. Saginaw, Mich.	127	14 30
164. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Ger.)	143	13 50
165.*Pittsburgh (E. End)	98	20 70
166. Rock Island, Ill.	30	6 20
167. Elizabeth, N. J.	132	11 10
168.*Salem, O.	17	5 40
169. E. St. Louis, Ill.	72	11 10
170. Huntsville, Ala.	17	1 45
171. Youngstown, O.	84	8 40
172. Newark, N. J. (Ger.)	150	15 50
173. Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	12	1 10
174. Jackson, Tenn.	21	3 50
175. Decatur, Ala	24	3 00
176. Newport, R. I.	55	5 80
177. McKeesport, Pa.	67	8 20
178. New London, Conn.	11	2 00
179. Rochester, N. Y. (Ger.)	36	5 60
180. Braddock, Pa.	75	7 70
181.*Chicago, Ill. (Scan.)	105	10 50
182. San Diego, Cal.	424	46 20
183. Wellston, O.	46	4 10
184.*Middletown, Pa	22	. . .
185. Sharpsburgh, Pa.	35	3 75
186. Steubenville, O.	32	4 90
187. Monongahela City, Pa.	19	2 90
188.*Findlay, O.	34	13 85
189. Quincy, Ill.	45	9 30
190. Washington, D. C.	18	2 25
191.*York, Pa.	100	10 00
192. Natick, Mass.	67	11 00
193. N. Adams, Mass.	30	8 30
194. London, Can.	37	7 40
195.*Pasadena, Cal.	188	32 30
196. Hyde Park, Mass.	34	6 55
197.*Tacoma, Wash. Ty.	45	8 85
198. Dallas, Tex.	99	19 70
199.*S. Chicago, Ill.	40	7 75
200. Fort Plain, N. Y.	12	1 20
201. Paducah, Ky.	32	4 44
202. Fostoria, O.	59	4 80
203.*Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	97	9 00
204. Oshkosh, Wis.	19	1 90
205.*Johnstown, Pa.	38	3 80
206. New Castle, Pa.	56	5 60
207. Aurora, Ill.	16	60
208. Lancaster, Pa.	95	15 75
209. Cincinnati, O. (Ger.)	153	14 80
210. Kalamazoo, Mich.	10	1 00
211.*Allegheny City, Pa.	352	35 20
212. St. Paul (Scan.)	35	7 00
213. Chattanooga, Tenn.	27	2 70
214. Louisville, Ky. (Ger.)	26	2 50
215.*Menomonee, Mich.	14	1 40
216. Waltham, Mass.	62	5 40
217.*St. Augustine, Fla. (Col.).	33	. . .
218. E. Boston, Mass.	84	6 80
219. Detroit, Mich. (Ger.)	231	23 30
220.*S. Framingham, Mass.	50	5 00
221.*Arlington, Mass.	16	. . .
222. Butler, Pa.	24	3 40
223. Lyons, Kan.	31	3 20
224.*Jacksonville, Fla. (Col.)	22	1 00
225. Knoxville, Tenn.	99	9 60
226. Santa Barbara, Cal.	81	8 40
227.*Philadelphia, Pa.	148	13 80
228. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	62	6 20
229. Glen Falls, N. Y.	48	5 15
230.*Pittsburgh, Pa.	200	20 60
231.*Birmingham, Ala.	27	5 40
232. Milburn, N. J.	23	5 15
233.*Waverly, N. Y.	19	2 90
234. Cleveland, O. (Ger.)	98	. . .
235.*Riverside, Cal.	80	8 00
236. Pottstown, Pa.	11	1 40
237. Allegheny Pa. (Ger.)	79	7 60
238. Philadelphia, Pa. (Ger.)	121	12 30
239. Phila., Pa.	159	16 80
240. Lake View, Ill. (Ger.)	127	12 60
241. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	452	44 40
242.*Town of Lake, Ill. (Ger.)	27	14 70
243.*Humboldt, Ill. (Ger.)	28	2 80
244. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)	141	14 00
245. Peoria, Ill.	83	8 20
246. Beaver Falls, Pa.	64	3 00
247. Brooklyn, N. Y.	92	8 90
248.*Charleston, W. Va.	27	. . .
249.*Saratoga, N. Y.	38	3 80
250.*Detroit, Mich.	28	2 80
251. Rondout, N. Y.	32	3 20
252. West Troy, N. Y.	36	3 70
253. Orange, N. J.	31	3 10
254.*Bellefonte, Pa.	27	3 00
255. Hannibal, Mo.	17	3 10
256.*Chicago, Ill. (Bohem.)	57	12 10
257. St. Louis, Mo.	33	7 55
258.*Brooklyn, N. Y.	40	6 00
259.*St. Augustine, Fla.	178	3 50
260.*Clarinda, Iowa	13	. . .
261. Buckhannon, W. Va.	20	2 35
262. Ballston, N. Y.	28	2 80
263.*Anaheim, Cal.	19	. . .
264. Atchison, Kansas	47	5 20
265. Kokomo, Ind.	21	1 60
266. Williamsport, Pa.	61	17 20
267.*St. Paul, Minn (French)	13	1 30
268.*Sharon, Pa.	61	11 00
269. Lowell, Mass.	130	13 70
270.*Middletown, Ohio	28	. . .
271. Omaha, Neb. (German)	45	4 95
272. Herkimer, N. Y.	23	2 30
273. Yonkers, N. Y.	109	. . .
274. Albany, N. Y.	28	2 70
275.*Newton, Mass	121	. . .
276. Tarentum, Pa	23	2 30
277. Fort Worth, Tex.	16	2 30
278. Manistee, Mich	16	. . .
279. Toronto, Can. (West)	23	2 30
280.*Brantford, Can.	19	. . .
281. Nashville, Tenn	.	. . .
282. Santa Anna, Cal	129	12 90
283. Little Falls, N. Y	23	2 40
284.*Chicago, Ill. (Polish)	15	3 60
285.*Norfolk, Va	91	13 90
286.*Savannah, Ga.	30	5 50
287. Harrisburgh, Pa	44	4 00
288. Homestead, Pa.	74	8 40
289.*Monrovia, Cal	44	. . .
290.*Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	95	9 50
291. Chicago, Ill. (German)	113	9 70
292. Little Rock, Ark	51	4 80
293. Santa Monica, Cal	23	2 40
294.*Piqua, O	11	1 00
295.*St. Joseph, Mo	22	. . .
296. Brooklyn, N. Y.	24	2 10
297.*Niagara Falls, Ont.	25	. . .
298. Pomona, Cal.	27	4 00
299.*Indianapolis, Ind,	33	18 80
300.*San Buena Ventura, Cal	28	. . .
301.*Newburgh, N. Y.	78	8 95
302. Ogdensburgh, N. Y	25	3 10
303. Ontario, Cal	52	5 20
304.*San Francisco, Cal. (Ger.)	38	3 80
305. Milwaukee, Wis	18	1 80
306. Philadelphia, Pa	89	11 20
307.*Waterford, N. Y.	17	1 70
308. Newark, N. J	31	3 20
309. Chattanooga, Tenn. (Col.)	11	1 50
310.*Newark, N. J	45	4 50
311. Montreal, Canada (Fr).	71	7 10
312.*Ocean Side, Cal	25	. . .
313. Peoria, Ill. (Ger.)	20	. . .
314. Milford, Mass.	7	2 00
315. Elmira, N. Y.	80	. . .
316. San Jose, Cal.	170	20 50
317.*Biloxi, Miss	13	1 20
318. Milwaukee, Wis. (Ger.)	22	1 90
319. Jacksonville, Ill.	34	3 70
320. Petersburg, Va.	21	3 35
321.*Brookline, Mass.	34	3 90
322.*West Bay City, Mich.	23	50
323. Fishkill, N. Y.	23	4 70
324. Charlestown, Mass.	14	1 40
325. St. Joseph, Mich.	18	. . .
326.*Cincinnati, Ohio (Mill-wrights)	12	1 20
327.*Elsinore, Cal.	24	. . .
328. East Liverpool, Ohio	71	6 60
329.*Burlington, Vt.	36	. . .
330.*Nebraska City, Neb	18	. . .
331.*Watertown, Mass	23	2 20
332. Jeffersonville, Ind.	44	. . .
333. Attleboro', Mass	14	. . .
334.*Saginaw City, Mich	73	7 30
335. Toronto (West), Ont	35	3 60
336. Reading, Pa	70	7 15
337.*Stockton, Cal	53	8 30
338. Muscatine, Iowa	17	3 30
339. Grass Valley, Cal	.	. . .
340. Oshkosh, Wis. (Ger)	10	3 80
341. Sacramento, Cal	48	3 90
342. Toronto, Ont. (East)	17	1 70
343. Winnipeg, Man.	46	7 30
344. Portland, Me.	43	. . .
345 Bath, Me.	44	4 40
346.*Bessemer, Ala.	9	. . .
347. Port Huron, Mich	19	1 90
348. La Grande, Oregon	8	. . .
349.*Kansas City, Mo	41	4 10
350. Niagara Falls, N. Y.	28	3 10
351.*Seattle, Wash. Ter.	22	4 17
352.*Anderson, Ind.	23	2 00
353. Beatrice, Neb.	62	7 30
354. Ft. Scott, Kan	66	7 90
355. Buffalo, N. Y. (Ger)	61	5 60
356. Pittsburgh, Kan.	49	10 55
357.*Delray, Mich.	32	. . .
358. Vineland, N. J.	10	. . .
359. Philadelphia, Pa., (Mill Hands)	73	6 70
360.*Salina, Kan	29	2 90
361. Duluth, Minn	37	8 30
362.*Winona, Minn	105	9 90
363. Syracuse, N. Y. (French)	22	2 20
364.*Albert Lea, Minn	13	. . .
365.*Fresno, Cal	34	1 00
366. Hutchinson, Kan	67	8 45
367. San Antonio, Tex	25	2 10
368.*Rochester, Pa	13	. . .
369. Danville, Ill	10	3 00
370. Verona, Pa	27	4 10
371.*Denison, Tex	19	2 55
372. Marine City, Mich.	23	. . .
373. Dedham, Mass.	23	2 30
374.*Fort Wayne, Ind. (Ger.)	8	. . .
375.*Peterborough, Ont	33	3 30
376.*Montreal, Canada (Eng.)	8	. . .
377. Springfield, Mo.	20	1 70
378. La Crosse, Wis.	51	5 00
379.*Ashland, Wis.	14	1 70
380.*Gloucester, Mass.	19	5 40
381.*Newburyport, Mass.	7	. . .
382.*Pawtucket, R. I. (French)	10	50
383. Aurora, Ind	20	1 70
384.*Asheville, N. C.	14	4 00
385. Pittsburgh, Pa., (W. E.)	21	1 00
386. Dover, N. H.	30	2 55
387. Brunswick, Ga.	18	. . .
388. Norristown, Pa.	13	2 40
389. Sheffield, Ala.	32	3 30
390.*Danville, Va.	9	1 00
391. Concord, N. H.	12	2 40
392.*Marquette, Mich.	12	1 25
393. Nashua, N. H.	22	6 90
394.*Memphis, Tenn.	19	4 75
395.*Chicago, Ill.	19	. . .
396.*Fitchburg, Mass.	16	2 50
397.*St. John's, N. B.	25	11 65
398. Greenville, Pa.	27	3 45
399.*Phillipsburg, N. J.	13	. . .
400.*Clinton, Mass.	9	. . .
401.*Franklin, Pa.	10	3 75
402.*San Pedro, Cal.	15	3 75
403.*Fall River, Mass.	15	10 20
404.*Long Island City, N. Y.	7	. . .
405.*Harlem, N. Y.	10	. . .
406.*Tyler, Texas	11	. . .
407.*Lewiston, Me.	12	. . .
408.*Girard, Kansas	10	. . .
409. New Bedford, Mass.	11	1 00
410. Pueblo, Col.	16	2 60
411.*Minneapolis, Minn. (Scand.)	10	8 50
412.*McPherson, Kan.	16	4 25
413.*Woonsocket, R. I.	17	. . .
414.*Oil City, Pa.	11	15 25
415. Taunton, Mass.	23	6 75
416. Chicago, Ill.	41	12 50
417. Quincy, Mass.	34	6 50
418. Charlotte, Mich.	24	9 80
419. Chicago, Ill. (German)	23	5 00
420. Weymouth, Mass.	9	7 40
421. Woburn, Mass.	27	5 60
422. Frankford, Pa.	38	12 00
423. Medford, Mass.	15	5 00
424 Hingham, Mass.	9	5 00
425. Wellsburg, West, Va.	9	5 00
426. Greenville, Texas	22	5 50
427. Winona, Minn. (Mill Hands).	7	5 00
428. Atlantic City, N. J.	14	9 05
429. Muncie, Ind.	8	5 00
430. Lynn, Mass.	12	5 00
431. Mansfield, Pa.	15	5 00
432. Kansas City, Mo.	12	. . .
433. East Los Angeles, Cal.	50	. . .
434. Kensington, Ill.	11	. . .
435. Norwood, Mass.	20	. . .
Total	27 805	$3071 65

EXPULSIONS.

BENJAMIN SPENCER, from Union 36, of Oakland, Cal., for hiring non-union men.

THOMAS DISKIN, from Union 29, of Baltimore, Md., for working ten hours, and for less than union wages, in violation of union rule.

C. E. WOODS, from Union 314, of Milford, Mass., for violation of obligation.

A. L. BEACH, from Union 86, of San Bernardino, Cal., for hiring non-union labor.

VIC. GROVER, from Union 111, Lawrence, Mass., for fraudulent and thievish practices.

JAMES STRONG, of Pittsburgh, Kan., is a "bat" of the worst kind.

C. D. BOERUM, from Union 233, Waverlo, N. Y., for embezzling capita tax and union funds.

RUFUS COLE, rejected from Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., for scabbing during nine-hour strike two years ago.

JOSEPH FOLLMER, expelled from Union 142, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for hiring non-union men and working in violation of union principles, and for contempt of court.

A. EHLERS, from Union 237, Allegheny, Pa., for embezzlement of union funds.

W. S. AUSTIN, from Union 19, New Albany, Ind., for paying less than union wages.

UNION 40, Wilmington, Del., has expelled the following persons for scabbing during the strike: Thos. Cannon, Stephen Coverdale, W. Lewis Wilson, Chas. D. Sharpless, Thos. Welch, Haf Roth, Alonzo Beck and Geo. Pickering.

FRANK E. WOOD and CHAS. A. WOOD, from Union 25, Toledo, O., the former for violating nine-hour rule, the latter for contempt of court.

LEONHARD REINHARD, from Union 234, of Cleveland, O., for slandering the B. and exposing our secret work.

F. F. HANCOCK, from Union 198, Dallas, Texas, for violating nine-hour rule.

W. H. POWELL, from Union 50, Portland, Oregon, for violation of obligation and working against union principles.

McKEESPORT, Pa.—Union 177 now charges $5.00 initiation fee since April 1.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—May, 1888.

Balance, May 1, 1888	$8540 95
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	3074 65
" Union 40, Wilmington, Del., money loaned in aid of their strike	100 00
" Advertisers	7 50
" Subscribers	1 00
" Members of lapsed and suspended unions	1 00
Total	$11,725 10

EXPENSES—May, 1888.

For Printing	$ 369 05
" Office, etc.	377 28
" April tax, American Federation of Labor	68 21
" 500 Badges and 25 Charms, L. W. Pierce & Co.	121 23
" Traveling and Organizing	281 70
" Expenses of Conference with Committee of U. O.	53 10
" Union 78, Troy, N. Y., in aid of lockout	578 10
" Union 40, Wilmington, Del., as a loan in aid of strike (above repaid)	100 00
" Benefits Nos. 379 to 396, inclusive	2400 00
Balance June 1, 1888	7376 43
Total	$11,725 10

DETAILED EXPENSES—May, 1888.

Printing 1000 Transfer Cards	$2 50
" 5000 Note Heads	12 50
" 1500 Envelopes	2 00
" 1000 Traveling Cards	2 50
" 5000 Applications	7 50
" 300 Rituals	3 30
" 50 Secretary's Order-books	15 00
" 1000 Public Meeting Cards	2 75
" 1000 Ode Cards	2 50
" 100 Stamped Envelopes	3 25
" 28,000 Copies Journal May issue.	185 00
" 5000 Membership Cards	12 50
" 500 Labels, Sec. Order Books.	1 75
" 5000 Constitutions	60 00
" 2000 Mail Labels	2 50
" 100 Treasurers' Receipt Books.	25 00
" 100 Fin. Sec. Receipt Books	25 00
Alteration in plate of Ritual	75
Repairing and reblocking Due Card	1 00
New cast Due Card	1 75
Wrapping and Mailing May Journal	11 40
Wagon-Hire, May Journal	80
Postage on May Journal	15 54
Expressage on Supplies, etc	9 90
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc	39 92
1500 Stamped Envelopes	32 40
Office Rent for May	15 00
10 Telegrams in May	3 32
Salary for May	125 00
Assistance in General Office	98 50
Services of E. B. for May	24 00
Central Traffic Assoc., Form No. 14	1 50
Union 78, of Troy, N. Y., in aid of lockout (loaned)	578 10
Capita tax Amer. Fed. of Labor, April	68 21
Union 40, Wilmington, Del., loan during strike (since repaid)	100 00
John Kane, visit to investigate Hamilton lockout	6 70
G. Edmonston, visit to investigate Richmond lockout	11 00
W. E. Hill, attending U. O. Conference.	4 00
W. J. Phillips, " " "	4 00
Thos. J. Flemming, " " "	4 00
Con. Thorn, " " "	4 00
G. Edmonston, " " "	9 60
W. J. Shields, " " "	23 50
John J. Maguire, attending U. O. Conference and organizing expenses	7 15
John J. Maguire, visit to Wilmington, Del.	3 00
A. H. Bushnell, organizing Frankford, Pa.	7 60
S. R. Heakes organizing St. John and visiting Quebec	11 80
George Walker, organizing Asheville, N. C.	3 00
Thos. J. Kidd, organizing La Crosse, Wis.	19 74
Jos. G. Clinkard, organizing in New England	105 96
P. J. McGuire, part expenses West'n trip, " " " to Wilmington, New York, Elizabeth, Troy and Providence	77 95
	31 80
L. W. Pierce & Co., 500 Badges	100 00
" " " 25 Charms	20 83
Expressage on above	40
Benefit No. 379, Chas. Sauerwein	200 00
" 380, David L. Scott	100 00
" 381, A. E. Helmick	200 00
" 382, John L. Sherer	100 00
" 383, Mrs. Crescentia Ziesterer.	50 00
" 384, Isaac F. Johnson	100 00
" 385, Octavius Baker	200 00
" 386, Martin Stevens (disability)	300 00
" 387, John H. Benjamin	200 00
" 388, Mrs. C. S. Heinmiller	50 00
" 390, Mrs. Augusta Matte	50 00
" 391, John W. Paynter	100 00
" 392, Mrs. Barbara Schieser	50 00
" 393, T. J. Cunningham	200 00
" 394, W. Souder	200 00
" 395, Eustace M. French	100 00
" 396, T. B. Selden	200 00
Total	$4348 67

PRICE-LIST OF SUPPLIES.

One Charter and Outfit,	$5 00
Constitutions, per hundred,	5 00
Membership Cards, "	1 00
Traveling " "	1 00
Withdrawal " "	1 00
Transfer " "	1 00
Official Note Paper, "	50
Application Blanks, "	50
Notices of Arrears, "	50
Appeals, "	25
(Smaller quantities same price in proportion.)	
Extra Rituals, each copy,	50
Blank Bonds, "	5
Rec. Sec. Warrant Book, each copy,	50
Treasurer's Receipt " "	50
Fin. Sec. " " "	50
Badges for Members, each	25
Watch Charms (with emblem), each	1 25
One set of books, consisting of 100-paged Ledger, Day-book and Treasurer's Account Book.	2 25
One 200-paged Ledger, cloth bound,	1 25
One 300-paged Ledger, "	1 80
One 200-paged Day-book, "	1 25
One Treasurer's Account Book,	60

Blanks for Officers' Reports, and for Benefit Claims, free.

Constitutions and Rituals in German, French or Scandinavian, same price as in English.

NOTE.—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the postage prepaid, or express charges paid in advance. Address,

P. J. McGUIRE, Gen. Sec.,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Work dull, and this place overcrowded with carpenters.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 379.—CHAS. SAUERWEIN, age 59, admitted Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., March 28, 1886, died of Bronchitis, March 25. Received April 6.

No. 380.—DAVID L. SCOTT, age 45, admitted Union 297, Niagara Falls, Ontario, June 7, 1887, died of Inflammation of the Lungs, Feb. 8. Received March 8.

No. 381.—A. E. HELMICK, age 24, admitted May 31, 1886, Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., died March 11, of Consumption. Received April 7.

No. 382.—JOHN L. SHERER, age 57, admitted June 7, 1887, Union 251, of Kingston, N. Y., died of Pneumonitis, March 10. Received March 26.

No. 383.—MRS. CRESCENTIA ZIESTERER, age 24, wife of Polycarp Ziesterer, admitted Jan. 1, 1887, Union 241, Chicago, Ill., died of Puerperal Mania, March 26. Received April 6.

No. 384.—ISAAC F. JOHNSON, age 26, admitted June 14, 1887, Union 253, Orange, N. J., died of a Fractured Skull accidentally received March 8. Received April 3.

No. 385.—OCTAVIUS BAKER, age 42, admitted Nov. 12, 1885, Union 99, Cohoes, N. Y., died of Laryngeal Phthisis, March 23. Received April 10.

No. 386.—MARTIN STEVENS, age 33, admitted March 9, 1883, totally disabled by a fall into the hold of a vessel while at work on Dec. 23, 1887. Received Feb. 16, 1888.

No. 387.—JOHN H.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,

AT

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P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

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Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1888.

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½ " "	6.00
¼ " "	4.00

Obituary notices $1.00 per inch for one insertion.

Special rates for larger space and longer time.

FOURTEEN NEW UNIONS.

Our growth is still unabated. The following fourteen new unions have been granted charters in the month of May:— 425, Wellsburg, W. Va.; 426, Greenville, Tex.; 427, Winona, Minn. (mill hands); 428, Atlantic City, N. J.; 429, Muncie, Ind.; 430, Lynn, Mass.; 431, Mansfield, Pa; 432, Kansas City, Kan.; 433, E. Los Angeles, Cal.; 434, Kensington, Ill.; 435, Norwood, Mass.; 436, Lock Haven, Pa.; 437, Talapoosa, Ga., and 438, Manayunk, Pa.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

In addition to the usual official duties of his office, General Secretary McGuire has recently visited the following unions, viz.: May 23, Troy, N. Y.; May 24, Boston, Mass.; May 25, Providence, R. I.; May 28, Trenton, N. J.; May 30, Union 239, West Philadelphia; May 31, Lancaster, Pa.; June 1, York, Pa.; June 5, Union 359 (mill hands), Philadelphia; June 6, Union 306, Philadelphia; June 8, E. End, Pittsburgh, Pa.; June 9, McKeesport, Pa.; June 10, Pittsburgh, Pa. (meeting of Carpenters' Council); June 11, Cleveland, O., and June 12, Findlay, O. The object of these visits was to strengthen said unions, or to assist and encourage them in cases where they had trade trouble. It is impossible for the General Secretary to visit every city which extends him an invitation. He can only go where his presence is urgently required, as the time spent in these visits has to be made up for by working extra hours, in order to keep up with the routine duties of his office.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

We have before us a copy of Fincher's *Trades' Review*, published in this city, September 16, 1865. It was one of the first trades' union papers in this country; it has been placed in our hands by the kindness of Bro. Jacob Weible, of Union 239, of Philadelphia. In it we find an extended report of a convention to form a National Union of the House Carpenters and Joiners of America. This was the second attempt to form a national union, a previous attempt having been made in 1852. Bro. Weible was a delegate to the convention of 1865, and represented the Carpenters' Union of Philadelphia at that time.

The convention was held in New York City, September 5, 1865. Forty delegates were present, representing twenty-five cities, viz.: St. Louis, Mo., Elizabeth, N. J., Boston, Mass., Fitchburg, Mass., Charlestown, Mass., Detroit, Mich., Meadville, Pa., Jersey City, N. J., Evansville, Ind., Providence, R. I., Fort Wayne, Ind., Baltimore, Md., Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., New York City, Brooklyn, N. Y., Albany, Troy, Yonkers, Sing Sing, Rome, Utica, Saratoga, and Buffalo, N. Y. The convention was in session four days, and discussed the question of eight hours, an apprentice system, State organization, and strikes. The plan of State organizations was discouraged, and general laws for the conduct of strikes were adopted. An address to the craft was promulgated, and officers of the National Union elected. Detroit, Mich., was chosen for the place of meeting of the next National Convention in 1866.

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS.

Send no more money to Hamilton, Can., or Richmond, Va.! The lockouts in both places are closed. The surplus moneys have been sent to the aid of Troy, N. Y. Local unions will now preserve their Protective Fund, and hold it intact, as required by the Constitution.

Per order of E. B.,

P. J. McGUIRE,
Gen. Sec'y.

OUR GENERAL CONVENTION.

On Monday, August 6, 1888, the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood will assemble in Detroit, Mich. The convention will be called to order promptly at 11 A. M., by General President Shields. The large, airy, and well-fitted hall of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Gratiot avenue, opposite the Public Library, will be the meeting-place of the convention.

Blank credentials for delegates have been sent to all the local unions. Each local union electing delegates, is hereby requested to send the name and post-office address of such delegate to the General Secretary, as he wishes to send information regarding hotel and railroad arrangements.

The railroad fare and hotel expenses of the delegates are to be paid by the respective local union sending a delegate. Unions with small treasuries should exercise the utmost caution, and not bankrupt themselves in sending a delegate. All changes in the Constitution and Rules, etc., as usual, will have to be submitted to the local unions for a general vote after the convention; consequently the unions and members will all have a voice in passing on the work of the convention.

SOME CHANGES NEEDED IN OUR CONSTITUTION.

In the growth and development of every organization, newer and wider experience is gained by the officers and members, and the result is, changes in the fundamental law become necessary to meet the requirements of the times. Our Brotherhood is no exception to this rule, and at the coming General Convention in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6, the question of amending, revising, and remodeling our Constitution and local rules will be one of the most important subjects for consideration.

The enormous expanse and increased strength of our organization imperatively require that the changes made shall be of such a nature as will strengthen the society financially, and simplify the business affairs of the local unions and general body.

With a view to open discussion on this subject, the General Secretary would suggest a few leading points of vital importance, leaving other matters of detail to be worked out and explained in the convention.

First.—The initiation fee in each and every local union should not be less than *two dollars*, and the dues not less than *fifty cents* per month. All unions now charging less must advance their fees and dues to the above-named sum; and those charging more can continue to do so, and reserve the extra sum as a Local Contingent Fund, subject to their own by-laws. The reason for having the higher fee and dues is apparent to all thinking men, for the local unions without sufficient funds are the ones requiring assessments on their members, and are generally first to lapse, through their poverty and consequent lack of interest among the members.

Second.—The Protective Fund is entirely too small, and should be increased, so as to have sufficient finances available to protect any union in the maintenance of its trade rules and trade rights. The laws should also be amended in regard to strikes and lockouts, and proper safeguards provided in case of any difficulty with employers. By all means, the present complicated and slow system of transmitting the Protective Fund to unions in trouble, should give way to a more effective and prompt system.

Third.—Our benefit system should be perfected, and the laws governing it should be made more explicit. The Brotherhood should be protected from cases of imposition and claims of a "graveyard insurance" nature, so that the funds of the Order may be husbanded for the payment of all deserving and proper claims, and not be wasted in claims that would not be tolerated in any other society on earth.

Fourth.—Our laws in regard to suspended and reinstated members should be more clearly defined; and that class who by carelessness or negligence allow themselves to become suspended, should not find it so easy as at present to become reinstated without paying some penalty for their remissness.

Fifth.—Our laws in regard to the qualification and admission of new members need some changes, so as to leave no doubtful meaning as to their provisions or intent.

Sixth.—There are a multitude of smaller details in our Constitution and Rules which need correction and amendment, and which, if properly framed, will save many needless wrangles and frequent disputes in the local unions, owing to differences at present in the interpretation of certain laws.

It will be one of the great tasks of the delegates in the Detroit Convention next August to perfect this work, and make suitable changes in our laws. There is no doubt the delegates will approach the work with a loyalty of feeling and a zeal for the welfare of our Brotherhood that will help to lighten that task, and make their labors commendable and worthy of all approval.

SINCE our May number, reports have reached us of carpenters' strikes and victories in the following places:

Denver, Col., June 4, eight hours as a day's work, while the nine-hour day has been secured in Plymouth, Mass., Trenton, N. J., and Atchison, Kan.

T. V. POWDERLY is talking about shorter hours, and wants the K. of L. to reduce the hours of labor at the rate of half an hour less each year from now until in 1892, when by that means he thinks they will have the eight hours established. When the American Federation of Labor fixed May 1, 1886, as the date to start the eight-hour system, Mr. Powderly then discouraged the K. of L. from entering into the movement, and gave the eight-hour agitation a severe set-back in the K. of L. Meanwhile the carpenters' unions, however, have been moving steadily on, and have reduced the hours of labor practically, while Mr. Powderly has been talking and writing fulsome gushing essays on shorter hours. The way to get the shorter hours is to stand up and refuse to work longer hours.

CARPENTERS' CONFERENCE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Pursuant to call, the carpenters' local unions under jurisdiction of the Brotherhood in Southern California, assembled in Los Angeles, Cal., March 26. Twelve unions were represented by forty-two delegates. The conference remained in session two days. After the usual preliminaries and committee work, the conference decided:

1. The nine-hour workday to be obligatory on every member working in Southern California, with penalty for its violation.

2. Non-intercourse with non-union men, and the strict enforcement of the card-system by alliances with other building trades. To sustain this, the local unions are to provide sufficient financial means in their local unions, and to also apply to the E. B. for permission to use their Protective Fund. And all union men called off by their union or the allied trades from working with non-union men to receive half their scale of daily wages.

3. Monthly dues of members be uniform at not less than 50 cents per month, and uniform sick benefits at $5 per week in all the unions. A member transferred, and in good standing six months, coming from one union to another in Southern California, to be entitled to sick benefits as paid in the union he is transferred to.

4. Union men to refuse to countenance "saw-and-hatchet men" by refusing to work with them, or render them any assistance, either by procuring situations for them, giving them instructions about work, or loaning them tools. And that an apprentice system be introduced as follows:

(*a*) That the number of apprentices in each shop, building, or mill shall be one to eight journeymen, or the majority fraction thereof; *Provided*, they conform to the working-rules, and are under 21 years of age when they begin to learn the trade.

(*b*) All recognized contractors, who are regularly engaged at the business, to be allowed at least one apprentice independent of the number of men they employ.

(*c*) When an apprentice is not properly indentured, the union shall register him as a "union apprentice," and likewise the name of his employer. He shall apply to the union and secure an apprentice card, which shall contain his name and that of his employer, the date of issue, and amount of time he has already worked at the trade; and he shall notify the union of any change of employer. In the fourth year of his apprenticeship, he shall be admitted to membership, without the privilege of voting, and be exempt from all dues or entrance-fee, until he can command the minimum scale of wages.

(*d*) Laborers employed about a building to assist carpenters, shall be confined strictly to such work as requires no carpenters' tools.

5. The establishment of Building Trades' Leagues in each city.

6. The formation of a Central Council of three members, to be located in Los Angeles, to receive and interchange weekly reports of the state of trade in each locality, and to keep Eastern workmen posted on all attempts to flood the Pacific Coast with surplus labor.

7. The unions of Southern California instruct their delegates to the next General Convention to have a "grip" and signs of recognition again established by the Brotherhood. And that members over 60 years of age, admitted without a knowledge of the 60 years' limit, be entitled to benefits. Further, that where a union in Southern California is unable to send a delegate to the General Convention of the Brotherhood, it should unite with one or more other unions in order to do so, each union to pay its pro rata share, according to membership.

8. The unions of the Brotherhood in Southern California are ever willing to act in unison with all labor organizations in promoting the welfare of the wage workers, and to avoid, if possible, all unnecessary conflicts with employers.

9. That the rule requiring that union men taking contracts shall hire none but union men, be hereafter strictly enforced.

10. That a traveling member be compelled to deposit his traveling or transfer card in the local union of the town as soon as he secures work, or within thirty days after arrival in the place.

11. That the General Executive Board provide a central depot of supplies for the use of local unions in California.

12. That the expenses of the Central Council for Southern California be under supervision of, and paid for by, Union 56, to be reimbursed by a pro rata assessment on each union, according to membership.

13. That the General Executive Board send or appoint some one to canvass the State of California in the interest of the Brotherhood, and that the reports as to trade and wages be discontinued in THE CARPENTER.

14. Traveling members who become suspended, shall make application for reinstatement, and pay the fees into the union of the town where they are located, and consent and approval be obtained from their former unions before they can be reinstated.

15. The proposed new treaty with China was condemned unanimously as being worse than that now in vogue, and calculated to more firmly fasten the curse of Chinese slavery, with all its attendant evils, on the Pacific Coast. The United States Senators are requested to use their utmost endeavors to prevent its ratification.

H. M. Jones, A. Vinette, and T. E. Cross were chosen as the Central Council. Delegates from Pasadena and other points of Southern California reported their localities swarming with Eastern carpenters of all degrees of skill, who have been lured to the Pacific Coast by lying pamphlets scattered through the East by real estate agents. Hundreds have been forced to return for want of employment, while hundreds yet remain who have not the means to pay their way back to the East, or they would gladly go.

TWO LITTLE PUFFS.

THERE is no labor society in the vicinity of Boston, that we know of, which is showing such activity as the Carpenters' Brotherhood. Not a week passes, but two or three public meetings are held for agitation purposes. As a consequence, the organization is growing rapidly. Try the plan in your society, and see if it does not bear fruit.—*Boston Labor Leader.*

THE HISTORY of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is marked with a brilliant record of shorter hours and better wages achieved. Much of the growth of this union is due to open meetings.—*Pittsburgh Commoner.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Union 94 has been struggling hard to establish the nine-hour system. We got the signatures of 600 carpenters who favored the movement, but when the time came they backed down, with the exception of several gangs of union men who are now holding to the nine hours. Bro. J. G. Clinkard gave us great help in this movement.

THE UNITED ORDER OF CARPENTERS.

The vote on the question of consolidating with our Brotherhood, is now being taken in the lodges of the United Order of Carpenters in New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey. The count will be completed June 23, and the consolidation is to go into effect July 14. Meanwhile the enemies of consolidation in the United Order are resorting to every subterfuge and using every device to defeat the movement.

One of their latest schemes was to issue 2000 bogus clearance cards, purporting to come from the Associated Carpenters, of Scotland. These forgeries have been freely circulated, to create prejudice against us, by parties who are destitute of any argument and devoid of all honor, and whose narrow minds cannot grasp the value of one united organization of carpenters in America. Below are appended the terms of consolidation.

TERMS OF CONSOLIDATION.

1. The name of the united organization shall be The United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America.

2. The name of the local bodies shall be Local Unions, and they shall be chartered in their numerical order.

3. The lodges in the U. O. are to receive their charters and outfits free.

4. That any member going from one district to another, shall pay the regular dues and assessments in said district, and comply with the local trade rules governing said district in regard to wages and hours of labor, and shall deposit his transfer card as soon as possible, and not later than 30 days, but shall not be entitled to any benefits of the L. U. to which he is transferred, only as prescribed in the Local By-Laws of the said L. U.

5. That no money in the consolidated organization be used for political purposes, demonstrations, or receptions to public men, except for Labor Day, or to further trade or labor interests.

6. That all money and other property now in the U. O. shall remain in their possession, and be disbursed as their Constitution and By-Laws specify; but after these terms of consolidation go into effect, there shall be proper financial provision made for the reserve and payment of the Protective Fund and Capita Tax, as now required by the general Constitution of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

7. That all Constitutions and By-Laws, cards, charters, and other stationery be received from the General Executive of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America.

8. That each district or locality make its own local rules in regard to sick dues and benefits, tool benefits, walking delegates, and Employment Secretary's salary, etc.

9. All benefits, such as funeral, accident, and disability, shall be the same as those now established by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

10. That all members of the U. O. now in good standing and benefits, not over 60 years of age, with the exception of honorary members, shall be recognized as members in good standing, entitled to general financial benefits in the United Brotherhood. No member of the U. O. in good standing, shall be deprived of any benefits now guaranteed to him by the Constitution and By-Laws of the U. O., but all funeral and disability benefits now guaranteed to members of the U. O. who are now over 60 years of age, and entitled to such benefits, shall be paid from the treasury of what is now known as the lodges of the U. O.

11. All members who are recognized as honorary members in either organization, can only be transferred as honorary members, and shall not be entitled to any funeral or disability benefit of the United Brotherhood, and no per capita tax to be paid on the same.

12. These terms of consolidation to go into effect, upon ratification by both bodies, not later than July 14, 1888; members of the U. O. to become beneficiary at the expiration of six months, as now prescribed by the Constitution of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Meanwhile, during the six months interim, all benefits now guaranteed by the U. O. shall be paid from the funds now in possession of the U. O.

13. That the U. O. be entitled to seven delegates in the next convention, selected by the Grand Executive Council, three to represent New York, two to represent Kings County, and two to represent New Jersey, with seats, voice, and votes in that body, and a representation in the Committee on Constitution.

14. That all laws or parts of laws in the Constitution and By-Laws of either organization in conflict with the terms above prescribed, are hereby, and the same shall be, repealed, upon the ratification of these terms by both organizations.

15. All of the above are declared adopted as a whole.

16. The secretaries of this conference, Thos. J. Flemming, of the Brotherhood, and Jas. H. Perry, of the U. O., are appointed as a Committee of Printing, to have these terms properly printed, and with power to affix the signatures of the full Committee of Conference. Signed,

Committee.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary, 476 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st. Vice-President—B. Nelligan, 29 Virginia St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Second Vice-President—John J. Maguire, 1513 Clarion St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Con. Thorn, C. G. Stockhausen, Charles H. Wells (all of Philadelphia, Pa.), Thos Fleming, Camden, N. J.; W. J. Phillips, Germantown, Pa.

STATE OF TRADE AND LIST OF FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

(The following report of the State of Trade and List of Financial Secretaries of Carpenters' Local Unions is published for the general information of our members. For want of space, we must omit the list of Corresponding Secretaries. On the first line is the charter number of the local union, name of city, and state of trade. On the second line is name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary.)

ALABAMA.

316. BESSEMER—Quiet.
N. W. Berglund.
231. BIRMINGHAM—Dull. Stay away.
W. W. McCollough, Box 234.
175. DECATUR—Dull.
C. Ames, Box 365.
170. HUNTSVILLE—Moderate. $1.25 to $2.25.
D. C. Clark.
MOBILE—Dull. Stay away. 9 hours.
89. Ed. Marshal, S. S. Elmira, 3d W. Bayou.
92. (Colored) J. T. Herthman, E. Broad St., near Congress.
384. SHEFFIELD—Dull. Crowded.
Ward Parker.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK—Dull.
202. D. W. Gaskill, Box 371.
106. (Colored) E. Burks, 1800 Chester St.

CALIFORNIA.

47. ALAMEDA—Quiet. 9 hours.
John Larkin, Box 16.
265. ANAHEIM—
R. M. Gamble.
62. BERKLEY—Quiet. 9 hours.
F. A. Wass.
327. ELSINORE—
E. D. Blanchard.
365. FRESNO—Crowded. Stay away.
M. G. Serber.
56. LOS ANGELES—Crowded. Stay away.
A. Vinette, Box 182.
289. MONROVIA—Dull. 9 hours.
G. C. Murphy, Lock Box B.
76. OAKLAND—Dull. Many idle.
J. F. Gallin, 1419 Ninth St.
312. OCEANSIDE—Quiet.
W. George.
343. ONTARIO—Crowded. 9 hours.
Geo. N. Parkhurst.
195. PASADENA—Prostrate. Overcrowded.
J. D. Benham, Box 480.
298. POMONA—Dull. Crowded. 9 hours.
George Schaefer.
114. REDLANDS—
J. Hendrickson, Box 198, Lugonia, Cal.
235. RIVERSIDE—Medium. 9 hours.
S. R. Jumper.
311. SACRAMENTO—Medium. 9 hours.
J. G. Monkhaus, State House Hotel.
86. SAN BERNARDINO—Quiet. Wages declining.
H. Wegnori, Box 227.
300. SAN BUENA VENTURA—Good. 9 hours.
William Allyn, Box 201.
182. SAN DIEGO—Very dull; lots idle.
A. M. Thornburgh, Box 454.
SAN FRANCISCO—Over-tocked. 9 hours.
22. N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St.
304. (Ger.) H. Bruecker, New Atlantic Hotel.
316. SAN JOSE—Fair. 9 hours. Many idle.
J. S. Wheeler.
35. SAN RAFAEL—Dull. 9 hours.
Chas. I. Jacobs, Box 673.
282. SANTA ANNA—Quiet. 9 hours.
J. A. York.
226. SANTA BARBARA—Dull. 9 hours.
W. N. Day, Box 510.
133. SANTA CRUZ—Fair. 9 hours.
G. W. Reid, Box 353.
293. SANTA MONICA—Dull. Stay away. 9 hours.
W. T. Gallaher.
75. SANTA ROSA—Prostrate. Overrun by men.
Wm. Griffin.
402. SAN PEDRO—
Wm. Connors.
337. STOCKTON—Dull.
George H. Field, 178 Tailor St.

CANADA.

161. BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Dull. 59 hours.
G. F. Pretty, Box 547.
280. BRANTFORD, ONT.—Dull. 59 hours.
John L. Kew.
83. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA. Brisk.
A. Northrup, 6 Birmingham St.
18. HAMILTON, ONT.—Dull. 55 hours.
D. W. Parker, 196 George St.
194. LONDON, ONT.—Very dull. 9 hours.
Edward Aust, 670 King St.
MONTREAL, CANADA. Dull.
134. (French) O. Lavigneur, 181 Beaudry St.
311. (French) Ovide Proulx, 3101 Notre Dame St., St. Cunegonde, Canada.
376. Samuel Slater, 187 Chatham St.
297. NIAGARA FALLS—Dull.
John W. Nichols.
375. PETERBOROUGH, ONT.
James Froude.
38. ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—Fair. 9 hours.
Henry Bald, Water St.
397. ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK.
W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St.
128. ST. THOMAS—Flat. Crowded.
King Vann, Box 627.
TORONTO, ONT.—Overcrowded. 50 hours.
27. Andrew Graham, 95 Peter St.
279. Andrew Monteith, 218 McCaul St.
335. (West.) Daniel Byrne, 16 Waterloo St.
312. (East.) John Ross, 849 Girard St.
343. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA—Dull.
R. Bell, Box 56.

COLORADO.

55. DENVER—Medium. 53 hours.
L. J. Hersey, 411 Kent St., N. Denver.
410. PUEBLO.
A. H. Overall, 315 W. Fifth St.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Medium. 59 hours.
A. E. Dixon, 12 Courtland Place.
121. DANBURY—Dull. Stay away.
Geo. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St.
43. HARTFORD—Fair. 59 hours.
Frank Murray, 220 Allyn St.
49. MERIDEN—Improved. 9 hours.
J. W. O'Loughlin.
97. NEW BRITAIN—Fair. 59 hours.
Samuel L. Whaples, 369 Park St.
126. NEW HAVEN—Very dull. 9 hours.
Thos. Kennedy, 56 Ames St.
178. NEW LONDON—Very dull.
Wm. H. Leavitt.
137. NORWICH—Quiet. Stay away.
Fred Wilson, 266 W. Main St.

DELAWARE.

40. WILMINGTON—Middling. Overcrowded.
John A. Alexander, 2d and Jackson Sts.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—Dull. $3—9 hours.
Wm. Clark, 707 Seventh St., N. W.

FLORIDA.

46. BARTOW—Dull.
J. H. Watson, Box 5.
224. (Colored) JACKSONVILLE—Flat. $1.50 to $1.75.
S. R. Taylor, 137 Market St.
PENSACOLA—Slack. 9 hours.
74. R. H. Massey, Box 4.
127. (Colored) R. B. Pettinay.
ST. AUGUSTINE—Crowded. Stay away.
259. J. H. Poore, Box 863.
247. (Colored) H. M. Campbell, Box 825.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA—Improving. Wages low.
170. J. D. Young, 1611 Woodlawn St.
136. (Colored) Thos. P. Lewis, 418 Broad St.
BRUNSWICK—Quiet.
387. Chas. L. Steiner.
42. (Colored) J. McRae.
141. MACON—Dull.
G. H. Trolinger, care C. R. R. Car Shops.
SAVANNAH—Brisk
286. W. A. O'Rear, Box 190.
57. (Colored) P. A. Proctor, 291 Gunnette St.

ILLINOIS.

79. ALTON—Fair. Plenty of men.
T. J. Chapman, Box 265.
207. AURORA—Very dull. Stay away.
D. E. J. Lintner, 268 Pennsylvania Ave.
CHICAGO—Quiet. 8 hours.
1. James Pake, 4320 Cottage Grove Ave.
18. Samuel Stennett, 1040 Lincoln Ave., Lake View, Ill.
21. (French) M. E. Laberge, 566 West 12th St.
28. W. S. Weeks, 465 Thirty-first St.
54. (Bohem.) August Cada, 107 Fisk St.
73. (Ger.) Anton Schackmuth, 175 Napoleon Pl.
181. (Scand.) C. T. Olsen 36 Rice St.
241. (Ger.) Fred Ewert, 419 Dudley St.
244. (Ger.) Aug. Ruhland, 428 Dudley St.
266. (Bohem.) V. Kral, 727 Loomis St.
284 (Polish) Paul Masiak, 29 Brigham St.
291. (Ger.) John Stuhlfaut, 60 Rees St.
305. Wm. T. Edmondson, Box 279, Humboldt Park, Ill.
316. A. Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell St.
319.
369. DANVILLE—Middling.
W. G. Gunnison, 507 Chandler St.
109. EAST ST. LOUIS—Fair. 9 hours. Stay away.
J. J. Powell, Box 555.
71. ENGLEWOOD—Slow. 8 hours.
S. H. Jones, 402 Winter St.
111. GRAND CROSSING.
John S. Lightbown, Box 187.
243. HUMBOLDT
G. Nemitz, Humboldt Park P. O., Ill.
162. HYDE PARK—Fair. 8 hours.
A. Horlock, 4608 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.
319. JACKSONVILLE—Dull.
W. E. McIvers, 302 N. Fayette St.
131. KENSINGTON.
E. L. Lapolice, Gano, Cook Co.
210. LAKEVIEW.
H. Kaden, 921 Belmont Ave. (Gross Park P. O.)
PEORIA—Dull. 59 hours.
215. John C. Brady, Box 94.
303. (Ger.) E. B. Meinders, 430 W. Madison St.
189. QUINCY—Fair. 59 hours.
A. D. Young, 609 S. Twelfth St.
166 ROCK ISLAND—Quiet.
R. G. Hudson, 1423 Seventh Ave.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—Fair. 8 hours.
S. Eggleston, Box 541.
15. SPRINGFIELD—59 hours
John Sune, Eighteenth and Jackson Sts.
TOWN OF LAKE—Dull. 8 hours.
23. Thos. P. Dorar, 618 Forty-sixth St.
88. Geo. Dahlmsma, 335 B Fifty-eighth St.
242. (Ger.) A. Mannig, 4900 Butterfield St., Chicago.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—Fair. Plenty men.
W. W. Fifer.
385. AURORA—
J. J. Henderson, Cochran, Ind.
90. EVANSVILLE—Flat.
Chas. Indermeden, 220 E. Iowa St.
FORT WAYNE—Good.
153. J. O. Brown, 272 W. Main St.
374. E. Scheuer, 42 Summit St.
INDIANAPOLIS—Moderate. 58 hours.
60. (Ger.) Herman Meyer, 427 E. Vermont St.
299. A. J. Mankin, 14 Brookside Ave.
332. JEFFERSONVILLE—Dull.
P. G. Renn, Box 285.
265. KOKOMO—Quiet
Thos. J. Mason, Box 848.
429. MUNCIE—
S. Cochrane.
19. NEW ALBANY—Dull. 59 hours.
J. W. Switzer, Lock Box 246.
165. OAKLAND CITY—Dull.
Wm. C. McCullough.
48. TERRE HAUTE—Crowded.
John Ohmart, 909 S. Third St.

IOWA.

108. CEDAR RAPIDS—Very dull.
W. H. Baylis, 60 Fifth St.
260. CLARINDA—Dull.
J. W. Wolfe, Box 115
70. COUNCIL BLUFFS—Dull.
Ed. F. Brooks, 129 Vine St.
156. CRESTON—Dull. Men leaving.
I. B. Jordan, Box 359.
68. DES MOINES—Work scarce.
J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St.
338. MUSCATINE—Very poor.
C. O. McBride, 105 Mulberry St.
SIOUX CITY—Overstocked. 59 hours.
147. L. J. Needham, 119 Main St.
151. (Scandinavian) Aug. Bockman, Box 630.

KANSAS.

159. ARMOURDALE—Dull. Crowded.
R. J. Bowman, 796 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
261. ATCHISON—Middling. 9 hours.
H. Stork, 438 S. Seventh St.
103. CHANUTE—Quiet.
L. A. Clevenger, Box 200.
354. FORT SCOTT—Fair.
C. S. Gietch, 1024 Holbrook St.
168. GIRARD—
J. H. Herseman.
356. HUTCHINSON—Dull.
P. C. Johnston.
223. LYONS—Quiet.
M. C. Kaler, Box 321.
412. MCPHERSON—
J. F. Myers Box 706.
356. PITTSBURG—Dull.
Adam Whistler.
360. SALINA—Overcrowded.
M. R. Peol.
158. TOPEKA—Many idle. Stay away.
Chas. Haus, 617 Quincy St.
123. WICHITA—Overcrowded.
J. K. Adams, Box 719.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE—Middling.
7. W. F. Straw, Third and D Sts.
214. (German) John Bott, 710 Laurel St.
201. PADUCAH—Medium. Stay away.
A. L. Woods, 532 N. Eighth St.
149. PRINCETON—Dull.
Alexander Wallace.

LOUISIANA.

76. NEW ORLEANS—Dull. Many idle.
J. G. Bloomer, 452½ S. Liberty St.
45. SHREVEPORT—Quiet.
A. W. Browning.

MAINE.

345. BATH—Medium.
Alpheus Gove.
407. LEWISTON—Fair.
R. Flagg, 46 Court St.
344. PORTLAND—Quiet.
W. H. Gilpatrick, 22 Casco St.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Dull. Many out of work.
H. W. Hale, 404 Courtland St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

221. ARLINGTON—Good.
R. B. Harwood, Box 350.
333. ATTLEBORO—Very dull.
Calvin B. Goff.
33. BOSTON—Very dull. 53 hours.
C. E. Jordan, 35 Broadway (City Extension)
130. BROCKTON—Dull. 9 hours.
Ed. Shattuck, 30 Snell St.
321. BROOKLINE—Quiet. 9 hours.
W. H. Darling, 61 Washington St.
138. CAMBRIDGE—Dull. 9 hours.
D. Maloney, 32 Foster St.
324. CHARLESTOWN—Dull. 59 hours
J. F. Kelly, 3 Bunker Hill Court.
135. CHELSEA—Medium. 59 hours.
Leonard Jonah, 145 Chester Ave.
460. CLINTON—
Thomas Gallagher, High St.
373. DEDHAM—Fair. 9 hours.
A. Shubert.
218. EAST BOSTON—Quiet.
Hector McKay, 5 Union Place.
403. FALL RIVER—
Lawrence Hayden, 60 Maple St.
356. FITCHBURG—Fair.
T. Richardson, 21 Hazel St.
380. GLOUCESTER—
G. B. Parsons, 366 Main St.
82. HAVERHILL—Dull. 59 hours.
M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson St.
424. HINGHAM—
Colin Campbell, North St.
95. HOLYOKE—Fair.
196. HYDE PARK—Slack.
B. Daly, Box 926.
111. LAWRENCE—Dull.
Geo. Kingston, 5 Florence Place.
269. LOWELL—Fair.
W. S. McKenzie, Box 705.
430. LYNN—Good. 8 to 10 hours.
H. Saunders.
152. MALDEN—Good. Plenty men.
Chas. W. Conklin, Malden P. O.
154. MARLBOROUGH—Dull. Crowded.
G. W. White, 13 Central St.
423. MEDFORD—
Chas. E. Wilson, Mystic Ave.
314. MILFORD—Quiet.
J. B. Lord.
192. NATICK—Middling. 59 hours.
N. J. Swenson, Box 477.
409. NEW BEDFORD—
S. H. Gratto.
381. NEWBURYPORT—
George Shafner, 1 Hill St.
275. NEWTON—Quiet.
James Randall, Lock Box F.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Bright. 59 hours.
Albert T. Quinton, 34 E. Union St.
435. NORWOOD.
Allen E. Webb.
417. QUINCY—
W. F. McCalder, South Quincy.
67. ROXBURY—Fair. 9 hours.
M. Fisher, 12 Winslow St.
140. SALEM—Fair. 9 hours.
Jos. H. Murphy, 6 Meservey St.
24. SOMERVILLE—Flat. 58 hours.
Ira Doughty, 130 Leverett St.
220. SOUTH FRAMINGHAM—Middling.
F. M. Woodbury, Box 595.
96. SPRINGFIELD—Overcrowded.
Stephen L. Malone, Box 1298.
415. TAUNTON—
C. W. Masson, 17 King St.
216. WALTHAM—Overcrowded.
O. W. Horton, 79 Pine St.
331. WATERTOWN—Fair. 59 hours.
Jos. N. Alarie, Box 165.
420. WEYMOUTH—
John J. Downs, East Braintree.
421. WOBURN—
J. W. Smith, Main St.
93. WORCESTER—Very dull.
Thomas Brady, 173 Front St.

MICHIGAN.

85. ANN ARBOR—Crowded. 59 hours
James Ragan, Box 1687.
77. BATTLE CREEK—Improving.
M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay St.
418. CHARLOTTE—
J. H. Bacon.
66. CHELSEA—Not brisk.
Edwin S. Gorton.
357. DELRAY—
George S. Moran.
DETROIT—Fair. 9 hours.
10. F. A. Mellick, 175 Adelaide St.
32. J. Siemon, 708 Howard St.
59. G. A. Scheich, 12 Jay St.
219. (German) G. Seelbinder, 327 Sherman St.
250. John Lavelle, 1390 Brush St.
163. EAST SAGINAW—Brisk.
Oscar C. Boynton, 216 N. Fourth St.
65. GRAND RAPIDS—Quiet. Many idle.
W. S. Jones, 625 S. Division St.
80. HASTINGS—Duli.
Miles Main.
26. JACKSON—Quiet.
C. M. Goodale, 317 Backus St.
210. KALAMAZOO—Quiet.
Chas. J. W. Newell.
278. MANISTEE—Dull.
Wm. Blodgett, 911 Lexington St.
372. MARINE CITY.
Wm. Kliemann.
392. MARQUETTE—Dull. Stay away.
J. Bertrand, 603 N. Third St.
215. MENOMONEE—Quiet.
R. S. Grocock, Lock Box 565, Marinette, Wis.
100. MUSKEGON—Dull.
Geo. H. Sprague, 38 Chestnut St.
110. OWOSSO—Crowded. Stay away.
M. H. Kenyon.
347. PORT HURON—Medium.
Geo. B. Smith, 1021 Stone St.
334. SAGINAW CITY—On strike.
S. C. Smith, 616 Ames St.
129. SOUTH BAY CITY—Very dull.
M. Mortison, Lefevre House.
325. ST. JOSEPH—Improving.
Warren McDaniel, Box 555.
322. WEST BAY CITY—Crowded.
W. E. Palmer, Box 776.

MINNESOTA.

364. ALBERT LEA—Dull.
W. P. Farnham, Box 1010.
361. DULUTH—Overcrowded.
Jas. L. Young, 515 Lake Ave., South.
MINNEAPOLIS—Quiet. Crowded.
34. Thomas McCourt, 12 No. Eighth St.
411. (Scand.)
ST. PAUL—Dull. Stay away.
87. Aug. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St.
157. (Ger.) F. Aufendst, 515 Thomas St.
212. (Scand.) P. L. Lindskog, 69 E. Eleventh St.
267. (French) J. B. Meyers, 174 Robertson St.
WINONA—Quiet.
362. Adam Walker, 556 East Fourth St.
27. (Mill hands) John Case, 362 Vine St.

MISSISSIPPI.

317. BILOXI—Dull. 9 hours.
W. T. Harkness, Box 8.

MISSOURI.

255. HANNIBAL—Very dull.
Morris Dilts, 207 S. Eighth St.
KANSAS CITY—Dull. Overcrowded.
113. R. C. Robinson, 2201 E. Eighteenth St.
160. S. W. Sawin, 29 W. Seventeenth St.
349. J. R. Lee, 1525 Grand Ave.
98. SEDALIA—Business dead.
J. W. Travis, 501 E. Third St.
377. SPRINGFIELD—Quiet.
L. C. Cox, 516 Monroe St.
ST. JOSEPH—Very dull. 9 hours.
91. T. J. St. John, Eighteenth and Jule Sts.
295. J. W. Williams, 919 Grand Ave.
ST. LOUIS—Dull. 9 hours.
4. G. N. Jewett, 2632 Franklin Ave.
5. (Ger.) Jacob Egle, 2210 Menard St.
12. (Ger.) J. G. Gorg, 2236½ Dodier St.
257. H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon St.

NEBRASKA.

353. BEATRICE—Poor. 59 hours.
S. H. Manon, 1308 Elk St.
148. LINCOLN—Dull. Crowded.
Wm. Powell Box 716.
330. NEBRASKA CITY—Very poor.
Chas. A. Crees.
OMAHA—Flooded. 53 hours.
58. H. W. Rust, 1736 S. Fourteenth St.
271. (Ger.) Robert Butke, 816 S. Twenty-first St.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

391. CONCORD.
Herbert Flanders.
336. DOVER.
F. E. Donnell.
118. MANCHESTER—Quiet.
Chas. W. Powell, 540 Maple St.
393. NASHUA.
Jas. Hopwood, 3 McDonald's Ave.

NEW JERSEY.

428. ATLANTIC CITY.
Alfred Moore, 21 Mississippi Ave.
20. CAMDEN—Fair. 9 hours.
Thos. J. Flemming, 310 Walnut St.
167. ELIZABETH—Fair. 59½ hours.
Chas. Moore, 856 Elizabeth Ave.
232. MILBURN.
Jas. H. White, Short Hills, N. J.
NEWARK—Quiet. 9 hours.
George Winnett, 108 Hunterdon St.
119. George Winnett, 108 Hunterdon St.
172. (Ger.) Rudolph Mueller, 97 Barclay St.
308. Isaac T. Syphers, 84 Garside St.
310. (Sash, blind and door makers) N. Schubert, 16 Prince St.
253. ORANGE—Fair.
Valentine Strobert, 52 Snyder St.
399. PHILLIPSBURG.
Amos Warford.
155. PLAINFIELD—Quiet. 9 hours.
Levi C. Kline, Box 249.
31. TRENTON—Middling. 9 hours.
O. B. Gaston, 221 Mercer St.
358. VINELAND—Quiet. $2 to $2 25.
Geo. P. Capen.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—Fair. 53 hours.
Wendel Haus, 102 Second Ave.
6. AMSTERDAM—Fair. 59 hours. Crowded.
O. H. Pelamater, 26 Garden St.
262. BALLSTON—Very dull.
Martin Larrabee.
131. BINGHAMTON—Fair.
C. A. Yerkes, Box 113.
BROOKLYN—Very dull. 9 hours.
217. J. W. Wheeler, 337 Bridge St.
258. W. T. Hall, 210 Hopkinson Ave.
296. (E. D.) Chas. E. Byrns, 141 Skillman Ave.
BUFFALO—Fair.
9. Geo. Beckelman, 152 Goodrich St.
355. (German) A. F. Goehle 263 Stanton St.
63. CANANDAIGUA—Quite dull. 59 hours.
Wm. D. Hess, Box 708
99. CohOES—Middling. 9 hours.
S. A. Waterman, Box 289.
315. ELMIRA—Dull.
E. M. McAllister, 609 E. Church St.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Fair. 59 hours.
Edward Briggs, Box 85.
200. FORT PLAIN—Middling.
Charles W. Sauer.
229. GLENS FALLS—Quiet. 59 hours.
Leroy Thompson, 285 Glen St.
139 GLOVERSVILLE—Dull.
J. G. Smith, 141 W. Fulton St.
272. HERKIMER—Dull. 10 hours.
C. H. Mack.
173. HOOSICK FALLS—Good. 59 hours.
Edwin Chapman.
405. HARLEM—
404. LONG ISLAND CITY—
Lewis Durland, 69 Nott Ave.
283. LITTLE FALLS—Very dull. Stay away.
Alonzo A. Miller, 16 Arthur St.
301. NEWBURGH—Quiet. 9 hours
Harry Batchelor, 251 First St.
350. NIAGARA FALLS—Quiet.
R. G. Paige.
302. OGDENSBURGH—Quiet.
Frank Beach, 36 Kiah St.
161. ONEONTA—Very quiet.
C. L. Ward, Box 1151.
263. POUGHKEEPSIE—Medium.
W. A. Hawley, 90 Catharine St.
ROCHESTER—Quiet. Crowded.
72. Jacob Koib, 8 Sherman St.
179. (German) Jos. Theis, 632 North St.
251. RONDOUT—Medium.
Harry Dunn, Kingston, N. Y.
249. SARATOGA—Dull. Stay away.
Chas. L. Champine, Jr., 26 Rock St.
146. SCHENECTADY—Fair. 9 hours.
Wm. Crosby, 118 Barrett St.
SYRACUSE—Very dull. 59 hours.
15. (Ger.) Fred. Hafermalz, 159 Butternut St.
124. J. C. French, 16 Delhi St.
353. (French) N. Lavante, 39 Pattison St.
78. TROY—Middling Stay away.
E. J. Lake, Box 99.
125. UTICA—Dull.
S. B. Fallington, 13 Neilson St.
307. WATERFORD—Middling.
J. C. McGill, Box 589
233. WAVERLY—Middling.
Chas. A. Mead, Box 112.
252. WEST TROY—Moderate. 8 hours.
Geo. W. Sherwood.
273. YONKERS—Crowded. 58 hours.
Andrew Philp, 16 Locust Hill Ave.

NORTH CAROLINA.

381. ASHEVILLE—
A. Schell, Box 81.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—Dull. Many leaving town.
Willard Comey, 122 Brown St.
17. BELLAIRE—Dull. Overcrowded.
G. W. Curtis.
113. CANTON—Improving. 59 hours.
C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry St.
CINCINNATI—Dull. Overcrowded.
2. C. A. Rockwood, Box 185.
209. (German) J. A. Leininger, 90 Findlay St.
326. (Mill hands) J. F. Ralston, Carthage, Ohio.
61. COLUMBUS—Middling. Stay away.
C. M. Smithers, 261½ N. High St.
CLEVELAND—Dull—Some 9 hours.
11. J. W. Chrisford, General Delivery, P. O.
39. (Bohem.) T. Simon, 28 Mead Ave.
234. (Ger.) Wm. Deuring, 190 Merchant's Ave., S. Side.
104. DAYTON—Dull.
J. H. Garner, 211 S. Henry St.
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—Good.
Harvey McHenry.
188. FINDLAY—Very dull. Overcrowded.
R. H. Walle.
202. FOSTORIA—Fair. Overcrowded.
F. M. Smith, Box 180.
120. JACKSON.
J. A. Levisay.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—Slacking up. 9 hours.
J. H. Madden.
270. MIDDLETOWN—Crowded. 59 hours.
W. H. Countryman, 21 Moore St.
294. PIQUA—Flat. Stay away.
Ed Speelman, 529 Park Ave.
168. SALEM—Crowded. Stay away.
John R. Test.
107. SANDUSKY—Very dull.
Wm. F. Warren, Lake View House.
186. STEUBENVILLE—Medium.
Chas Caldwell, Box 346.
25. TOLEDO—Fair. 9 hours
Chas. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St.
183. WELLSTON—Dull.
E. C. Wallace.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—Middling.
N. E. Holland, 120 Baldwin St.

OREGON.

318. LA GRANDE—Dull. 9 hours.
C. R. Thornton.
50. PORTLAND—Very dull. Crowded.
G. W. Starkey, 107 Hall St.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY CITY—Medium.
211. C. L. Mohney, McNaugher Ave.
237. (Ger.) A. Weizmann, 45 Centre St.
246. BEAVER FALLS—Middling.
W. H. McClarren, Jr., 1822 Sixth Ave.
254. BELLEFONTE—Very dull.
G. W. Sager.
180. BRADDOCK—Good. 9 hours.
J. V. Brauthoover.
222. BUTLER—Very dull.
C. C. Shira.
116. ERIE—Dull.
H. A. Lillibridge, 1601 German St.
401. FRANKLIN.
S. Wise.
122. GERMANTOWN—Quiet. 9 hours.
Jos. M. Rolph, Cor. Coulter and Baird Sts.
398. GREENVILLE.
T. M. Campbell.
287. HARRISBURG—Quiet.
J. H. Keath, 1104 Cowden St.
288. HOMESTEAD—Medium. 9 hours.
Edwin Rowe, Lock Box 18.
265. JOHNSTOWN—Fair.
Alex. Mock.
208. LANCASTER—Quiet.
George Miller, 234 W. James St.
177. MCKEESPORT—Fair. 9 hours.
O. D. Rhodes, Box 567.
431. MANSFIELD
184. MIDDLETOWN—Medium.
John F. Hatfield.
187. MONONGAHELA CITY—Stay away.
Geo. V. L. Wickerham.
206. NEW CASTLE—Very dull; one half idle.
Elmer Morrow, 201 Chestnut St.
388 NORRISTOWN—Quiet.
Elmer Slough, 622 Astor St.
414. OIL CITY.
J. Young, Box 720.
PHILADELPHIA—Crowded. 9 hours.
8. Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.
227. (Kensington) A. C. Smith, 2657 Franklin St.
238. (German) Paul Ruge, 484 Dillwyn St.
239. (W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks, 4022 Poplar St.
306. (Southwark) Louis D. Gorman, 1211 Monterey St.
359. (Mill hands) Samuel L. Stern, 2405 Stewart St.
422. (Frankford) W. H. Cheeseman, 4602 Leiper St., Frankford.
81. PHILIPSBURG—Quiet.
H. H. Hewit.
PITTSBURGH—Middling. 9 and 10 hours.
142. A. S. Bright, 147½ East St., Allegheny City.
164. (Ger.) J. P. Dreikosen, 153 16th St., S. S.
165. (East End) Robert Toppin, 206 Hiland Ave.
230. (South Side) D. J. O'Brien, cor. Grey's Road and Brownsville Ave.
385. (West End) Jas. E. Gibson, care of Murphy & Diebold.
236. POTTSTOWN—Dull.
Abraham M. Yerger.
336. READING—Fair. Overcrowded. $2.
Thos. Kissinger, 905 Buttonwood St.
368. ROCHESTER—Dull.
W. T. Farr.
37. SHAMOKIN—Medium.
Isaac A. Kerlin, Box 327.
268. SHARON—Poor. 9 hours.
G. W. McClary, Box 511.
185. SHARPSBURGH—Medium.
William C. Pfusch.
276. TARENTUM—Very dull. 9 hours.
James Goldinger, Box 29.
370. VERONA—Good. 9 hours.
J. A. Householder.
102. WILKES-BARRE—Quiet.
Chas. Faux, 267 South Main St.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—Crowded.
Levi F. Irwin, 646 Centre St.
191. YORK—Quiet. Plenty men.
Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn St.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—Medium.
Adolphus Wuppany, cor. Perry and Spring.
PAWTUCKET—Fair.
145. Edward Prarie, 17 Garfield St., Central Falls, R. I.
382. (French) D. Guillemette, 23 Bullock St.
94. PROVIDENCE—Quiet.
Frank Shanley, 52 Candace St.
113. WOONSOCKET—
W. Simmons, 18 Daniel St.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON—Overstocked.
51. Thos. J. Morris, 17 Archibald St.
52. (Colored) John F. Drayton, 5 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave.
69. COLUMBIA—Dull.
A. W. Curtis.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA—Crowded.
213. D. E. Andrews, Box 401.
309. (Colored) B. J. Higginbotham, 764 W. 6th St.
174. JACKSON—Moderate.
J. T. Holmes.
225. KNOXVILLE—Crowded.
J. R. Scott, 169 Hardee St.
391. MEMPHIS—Dull. 9 hours.
L. F. Hoffstat, 234 Ross Ave.

TEXAS.

198. DALLAS—Quiet. Stay away.
George Sonnefield, Box 299.
371. DENISON—Fair.
E. A. Leedeker, Box 28.
277. FORT WORTH—Quiet. Stay away.
W. F. Remington, 323 St. Louis Ave.
109. GALVESTON—Dull. 53 hours.
Geo. P. Marchand, 27th St. bet. L and M.
426. GREENVILLE—
367. SAN ANTONIO—Fair.
Peter U. Rothenflue, 67 Utica St.
406. TYLER—
M. J. Kilpatrick.
117. WACO—Moderate.
J. E. Ulander.

VERMONT.

329. BURLINGTON—Dull.
A. L. Austin, 95 S. Union St.
53. RUTLAND—Fair.
A. P. Wait, 20 North St.

VIRGINIA.

390. DANVILLE—Fair.
W. G. Carlisle, North Danville.
285. NORFOLK—Quiet. 58 hours.
C. H. Powers, cor. Chapel and Charlotte Sts.
320. PETERSBURGH—Dull.
W A. McCulloch, 111 West St.
132. RICHMOND—Dull.
J. H. Biesen, 113 W. Broad St.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

351. SEATTLE. Dull. Overcrowded.
T. R. Carpenter.
41. SPOKANE FALLS—Crowded.
J. C. Bodley, Box 85.
197. TACOMA.
W. T. Findlay, 1610 Tacoma Ave.

WEST VIRGINIA.

261. BUCKHANNON—Slack.
A. W. Lewis.
248. CHARLESTON—Quiet. 59 hours.
Wm. H. Stover.
425. WELLSBURG—Dull.
Samuel Patterson.
3. WHEELING—Fair.
Ed. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey St.

WISCONSIN.

379. ASHLAND—Overstocked.
Lyman Weller, 513 East Second St.
378. LA CROSSE—Very dull.
C. H. Chamberlin, 420 S. Sixth St.
MILWAUKEE—Dull.
30. (Ger.) Bernhard Blatz, 633 Eighteenth St.
228. (Ger.) Aug. Seifer, 538 Maple St.
290. (Ger.) Joseph Dulde, 137 Hadley St.
305. John E. Voss, 657 Jackson St.
318. (Ger.) R Schwarze, 608 Eighteenth St.
OSHKOSH—Dull. Stay away.
204. Royal J. Derby, 29 Sterling St.
340. Jos. A. Steier, 111 Ford St.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

64. CHEYENNE—Moderate.
W. H. Mayhall, 212 W. Fifteenth St.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

APRIL 7.—Report received of vote in U. O. on consolidation stood 713 for, to 116 against, and that a committee of seven of the U. O. had been chosen to confer. E. B. decided to appoint a like committee. Committee of Brotherhood to consist of Gen. Pres. Shields, Vice-Pres. J. J Maguire, G. Edmonston, C. Thorn, T. J. Fleming, W. J. Phillips, and W. E. Hill. Alternates, S. B. Swain, W. F. Eberhardt, and Geo. Webb.

Protest Union 239 referred to next convention.

Union 23, Town of Lake, asked to have Olsen claim reconsidered. Claim disapproved on ground of time limit. Former decision reaffirmed.

E. J. Lake reported successful trip in Vermont and New York.

Union 184, Middletown Pa., and Union 176, Newport, R I., asked consent to strike. Referred to comply with Art 20.

Com. Union 18, Hamilton, Canada, as to condition of their lockout, and asking financial aid. Referred for further particulars.

Com. Union 27, Toronto, asking sanction of their demands. In view of situation in Hamilton, decided they cannot help Toronto at present.

Claims disapproved; Mrs. N. Murphy (member in arrears); Mrs M. A. Harbauer, Mrs. L. Riddle, and Eugene Carpenter (Union 25 in arrears).

Consent granted to reinstate J. J. Minter, Richmond, Va.

Auditing committee reported having examined March accounts of G. S., and found them correct.

APRIL 14.—Union 216, Waltham, Mass., and 187, Monongahela, Pa., desiring aid, financially, in th demands. Referred to comply with Art. 2

Union 58, Omaha, Neb., recommended W. McGregor for Organizer. Endorsed and referred to G. P.

Appeal W. Rogers, Union 32, Detroit, Mich., against expulsion. Action of Union sustained.

Report John Kane, of Toronto, on situation of lockout in Hamilton, Canada. E. B. decide to financially sustain Union 18, and G. S. instructed to notify the locals by circular, and call on them to send Protective Fund to aid Hamilton at rate of one cent per member each week.

Report G. Edmonston, as to situation of lockout in Richmond. Laid over for further action.

Claims disapproved; G. W. Raymond (over three months in arrears); J. S. Sutphen (over time limit); J. Rose (union in arrears).

APRIL 21.—Union 186, Steubenville, O., desiring to reinstate B. G. Massey. Consent granted.

Appeal Richmond, Va., Union 132, asks aid in its lockout. E. B. decide to grant it. G. S. instructed to proceed as in the Hamilton case, and call on the locals for their Protective Fund.

Com. G. W. Mulford, in regard to aid for Elizabeth. E. B. instruct him him to visit Elizabeth and encourage them, but to explain the inability of E. B. to assist them.

Unions of Pittsburgh and vicinity desiring financial aid and sanction of their strike. Sanction given, but no financial aid can be given at present.

Com. W. H. Potts, Sec. Carpenters' Council, Newark, N. J., desiring sanction of E. B. for their demands. Laid over for further information.

APRIL 28.—Conference with U. O. fixed for May 12, 1888.

Union 99, Cohoes, N. Y., desiring financial aid in their demands. E. B. approve of demands, but cannot render aid at present.

Burlington, Vt., recommend McKay Campbell as Organizer. Approved and referred to G. P.

Union 78, Troy, N. Y., asked sanction and support to sustain their eight-hour rule. Sanction granted, but aid cannot be given at present.

Com. Union 2, Cincinnati, asking reconsideration of Rose claim disapproved; union in arrears.

Union 187, Monongahela, Pa., Union 359, Niagara Falls, and Union 216, Waltham, Mass., asking sanction and aid in their trade demands. Sanction granted, but aid cannot be given at present.

Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., report they have done an injustice to Bro. Blackmore. Consent granted to make correction in JOURNAL.

J. Pickard, Union 89, Mobile, Ala., in favor of an appropriation for delegate to a political convention. Appeal not sustained.

Claim disapproved: J. Meagher (union in arrears).

MAY 5.—Com. Union 132, when is their lockout pay to begin. E. B. decide April 23, and a postal receipt is valid.

Union 292, Little Rock, Ark., recommend D. W. Gaskill as Organizer. Approved and referred to G. P.

Union 166, Rock Island, Ill., desire to know if they should refund money paid on application for reinstatement, if rejected. E. B. decide they should.

Union 128, St. Thomas, desires reopening of the G. W. Raymond claim disapproved. Former decision reaffirmed.

Union 216, Waltham, Mass., asking to be excused from paying capita tax and Protective Fund, as they are on strike. E. B. rule they can use Protective Fund, but must pay tax.

Union 78, Troy, N. Y., and Carpenters' Council of Pittsburgh, owing to prolonged strikes, asked consent to use their own Protective Fund. Consent granted.

Union 161, Belleville, charges against J. Stuart, in advertising as a cheap workman. Action of Union sustained.

MAY 10.—Com. Thos. Shaw, Sec. of American District Amalgamated Carpenters, requesting joint action in trade meetings. Reply of G. S. approved of.

Union 99, Cohoes, N. Y., desiring to use their Protective Fund on account of their strike. Consent granted.

Com. Union 190, Washington, D. C., as to hostility of K. of L. towards them, and asking that traveling members working in Washington deposit their cards in Union 190. E. B. decide they are unable to compel deposit of a traveling card, as under our laws it is optional with the member.

Union 140, Salem, Mass., in case of Mrs. Murphy, and Union 56 in cases of the Tompkins and Bradford disability claims disapproved, asking a rehearing. Cases reopened and former decisions in each case reaffirmed.

Com. from District Council of Carpenters of Chicago, desiring G. S. to give them a week's visit, to strengthen their unions. Laid over for future action.

Union 56, Los Angeles, By-laws—all of Art. 7, relating to Southern California Conference, referred to next convention. Art 6, sec. 7 not approved. With these exceptions, the By-laws are approved.

G. S. instructed to call on unions in vicinity to render voluntary financial aid to assist Wilmington, Del., in their nine-hour strike. Meanwhile $100 be advanced to Union 40 as a loan for sixty days. So ordered.

Unions in Richmond, Va., and Hamilton, Can., ordered to notify G. S. when their difficulties are settled, and G. S. to notify locals thereof, and further details attended to secure a correct report.

MAY 16.—Claims disapproved: J. Kelly, Union 33 (not legally a member, no evidence of his legal reinstatement after being six months in arrears); J. Klementson, Union 181 (member sick with consumption when reinstated June 11, 1887); F. R. Heiss, Union 172 (in arrears March 16, over three months); Mrs. M. Olsen, Union 147 (union in arrears); M. Meskill, Union 78 (union in arrears); Ralph Bailey, Union 147 (union in arrears); A. W. Cook, Union 49 (three months in arrears Dec. 19); M. Mel'hee, Union 22 (three months in arrears Dec. 16); L. French, Union 56 (member in arrears); Mrs. M. Summerville, M. Meskell, and Jas. L. Zeilmann (Union 78 in arrears).

Union 359, Philadelphia, mill-men desire E. B. to request that all mill-men, members of other Philadelphia unions be transferred to Union 359. E. B. decide they are not vested with such power.

Auditing Committee reported accounts of G. S. for April are all correct.

MAY 19.—Regular order suspended to give a hearing to E. J. Lake, delegate of Union 78, Troy, N. Y. Men locked out three weeks, to force them back from the eight-hour system, which they have had for two years. E. B. decided to donate $78.10, old surplus of Protective Fund on hand, and $500 additional from the General Fund to aid Union 78, of Troy, said appropriation to be replaced with surplus of Protective moneys in Hamilton and Richmond.

E. J. Lake, Troy, N. Y., chosen financial agent of the B. for distribution of said moneys, to render strict account of the same, and be governed by the usual rules of the E. B.

W. F. Kelley, Pittsburgh, Kan., for Organizer, approved and referred to G. P.

Union 18, Hamilton, Canada, reported the surrender of the bosses in their lockout, and all men back at work. Asked instructions as to members, and pay of committee of two. Committee ordered to be paid double strike pay on presenting bill for time, and a complete report of funds received and expended.

Union 132, Richmond, Va., sent detailed statement of Protective Fund received and expended. Received and filed.

Appeal of a member of Union 149, Princeton, Ky., against expulsion for scabbing. Union sustained.

Report W. F. Eberhardt as to efforts in trying to organize Atlantic City, N. J.

Com. G. W. Mulford, in regard to U. O. and the Amalgamated. The G. S. instructed to secure specific information.

Appeal Percy Cole, against action of Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., in suspending him for arrears. Action of union sustained.

Appeal J. H. Wood, Cincinnati, against decision of President of Union 2 in matter of laying over propositions of members. Decision of President sustained.

Appeal G. Watt, against Union 296, Brooklyn. E. B. reverse action of union and require due trial for Bro. Watt.

MAY 26.—Protest Union 128, St. Thomas, Canada, against disapproval of Raymond claim (member over three months in arrears). Former decisions reaffirmed.

Com. W. S. Weeks, Union 28, Chicago, Ill., asking for a reconsideration of Malm claim. Claim opened for reconsideration; G. S. instructed to secure information.

Com. Union 27, Toronto, asking reconsideration of Wm. Harwood claim. Case reopened for further information.

Com. Union 2, Cincinnati, O., asking reconsideration of Rose claim; also for loan of $400 from General Fund, to pay disapproved claims. Former decision in Rose claim reaffirmed, and E. B. decide they have no power to loan money to pay claims.

Com. E. J. Lake, Troy, N. Y., reporting progress of strike or lockout. Received.

Com. Union 147, Sioux City, Iowa, protesting against disapproval of two claims (union being in arrears). Former decision reaffirmed.

Claim approved; John J. Burns.

Claim of Daniel McKillop, Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., disabled through Paralysis. Doctors' certificate insufficient; laid over to await further developments.

G. S. instructed to secure proper hall, and make arrangements for Biennial Convention.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND FESTIVALS.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA. Union 266 held a very well-attended meeting May 17; received six applications through it.—MEMPHIS, TENN., Union 394, in conjunction with other unions of that city, had a grand union rally June 5.—Union 57, SAVANNAH, GA., had a grand excursion June 4.—Union 24, SOMERVILLE, MASS., held a rousing public meeting May 25.—The Carpenters' Unions of CLEVELAND, O., under auspices of Union 234, had their annual street parade and picnic June 11.—On July 4, Union 369, DANVILLE, ILL., will hold its first annual ball.—Union 28, CHICAGO, picnics at Cedar Lake, Ind., July 1.—Union 26, JACKSON, MICH., had a dance June 1.—Union 209, CINCINNATI, O., cleared $175 on its recent entertainment.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Trade backward; many out of work; city flooded with transient carpenters. The number of Scotch, English, and Swedish carpenters coming into New York and Brooklyn is incredible. As usual, most of these people will return to Europe when the season is over. Brotherhood men coming here must show their cards and deposit them, and work for union wages, and uphold our rules.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Juni 1888.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Cleveland, O.

Die Aufnahme Gebühr Union 234 betrug $2.00, der monatliche Beitrag 50 Cents, und eine einmalige Extra Steuer von 25 Cents wurde erhoben. Zum Besten der Union wurde mit einer hiesigen Firma ein Vertrag abgeschlossen wo die Brüder gute und billige Hardware kaufen können.

Die Carpenter

in Wheeling, Va., haben beschlossen, Jeden, der außer seinem Tagewerk von 9 Stunden bei der Arbeit betroffen wird, beim ersten Male um $5, beim zweiten Male um $10 zu bestrafen, beim dritten Male aber aus der Union zu stoßen.

Der Walking Delegat

der Chicagoer Schreiner Union besuchte vor einiger Zeit die Möbelfabrik von Rothschild & Son, und zwei Wochen später fand in der Fabrik ein Strike statt. Die Firma ließ ihn unter der Beschuldigung, denselben angeregt zu haben, verhaften, und er wurde, mit Handschellen an einen Detektiv gefesselt, abgeführt und eingesperrt, aber schon am nächsten Tag entlassen. Er behauptete, er habe die Fabrik nur betreten, um einen Brief abzugeben. Er verklagte die Firma für Schadenersatz und es wurden ihm 7,500 Dollars zugesprochen. Die Firma hat appellirt.

Erfolge der Carpenter.

Während der diesjährigen Bau-Saison ist es der Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners gelungen, in nachbenannten Orten die neunstündige Arbeitszeit einzuführen: East Liverpool, O.; Muskegon, Mich.; Dallas, Tex.; Toledo, O.; Bridgeport, Conn.; San Jose, Cal.; Rochester, N. Y.; East Saginaw, Mich.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Martin's Ferry, O.; Bellaire, O.; Brockton, Mass.; Lincoln, Neb.; Natick, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Paterson, N. J.; Cambridge, Mass.; Beaver Falls, Pa.; McKeesport, Pa.; Halifax, N. S.; Wilmington, Del.; Hamilton, Canada; Somerville, Mass.; Waltham, Mass.; East Boston, Mass.; Tarentum, Pa.; Homestead, Pa.; Dedham, Mass.; Monongahela City, Pa.; St. Paul, Minn.; Cohoes, N. Y.; Peoria, Ill.; Providence, R. I., und Verona, Pa.

Während der letzten drei Monate wurden in den Ver. Staaten ungefähr 80 neue Lokal-Unions der Brotherhood gegründet.

Strike wegen neunstündiger Arbeitszeit.

Providence, R. I. Die Carpenters von Providence beschlossen, einstimmig, die Arbeit am 16. Mai niederzulegen. Sie beabsichtigen, den neunstündigen Arbeitstag einzuführen.

Der Carpenterstrike in Troy.

Troy, N. Y. Zweiunddreißig französische und italienische Carpenters kamen hier mit dem Boot von New York an. Eine Delegation der strikenden Carpenter hatte eine Unterredung mit ihnen und die Folge davon war, daß keiner von den neu Angekommenen an die Arbeit ging. Der Strike dauert fort. Die Carpenter, die für 8stündige Arbeitszeit ausstehen, sind jetzt der Hoffnung, daß bald eine Einigung zu ihren Gunsten erzielt wird.

Wortbrüchige Carpenter-Bosse.

Newark, N. J. Die Carpenter-Bosse, welche am 1. Mai ihren Arbeitern die verlangte Lohnerhöhnng von 25 Cents pro Tag zu bewilligen versprachen, haben zum Theil ihr Versrechen nicht gehalten. Auch wird darüber Klage geführt, daß viele Bosse Nicht-Unionleute angestellt hätten.

— Kein Trade-Unionist sollte sich mit seiner eigenen Mitgliedschaft in einer Arbeiterorganisation zufrieden geben. Er sollte nie befriedigt ruhen, bis jeder seiner Mitarbeiter in dem Register einer Arbeiterorganisation eingetragen ist; die Interessen der Arbeit werden um so sicherer sein. Wenn Trades-Unionismus überhaupt recht ist, so ist es recht für Alle; wenn es Einem nützt, wird es Allen von Nutzen sein.—(Saturday Toiler.)

— Die Arbeiterorganisationen müssen durch ein bündig festes System zusammengebunden werden. Die American Federation of Labor muß eine Macht im Lande gemacht werden und muß das Werkzeug werden, durch welches jeder Zweig der organisirten Arbeit dahin gebracht wird, wenn nöthig, vereint zu handeln, wie es so oft nothwendig ist, um den Erfolg für die Bemühungen einer besonderen Union zu sichern. System und Zusammenhang müssen wir haben und das bald, oder einer nach der andern unserer National-Unionen wird von organisirtem Kapital entmuthigt.

Vermischte Notizen.

— Zur dritten Lesung ist die O'Neil'sche „Convict Labor Bill" in Congreß beordert worden, welche den Verkauf von Produkten der Sträflinge nur in den Staaten gestattet, in welchen sie fabrizirt werden.

— Der 14. Jahres-Convent der „Journeymen Horse-Shoers' National Union" wurde am 21. Mai in Newark eröffnet, und waren von den 32 verschiedenen Organisationen 31 durch Delegaten vertreten.

— Die Brickleger in Wilmington, Del., erhalten 42 Cents pro Stunde. Mörtelträger $2.25 für neunstündige Arbeit; Steinmaurer $3 pro Tag, und Schreiner 25 Cents pro Stunde und neunstündige Arbeit.

— Die Solidarität ist das Feuer, das jede eigennützige Regung im Menschen verzehrt. Menschen, die kein Solidaritätsgefühl kennen, sondern nur vom krassen Egoismus beherrscht sind, stehen in sittlicher und moralischer Beziehung auf thierischer Stufe.

— Der Bundessenat hat die Bill angenommen, welche den 8stündigen Arbeitstag für die Briefträger einführt. Wir begrüßen dieses Gesetz mit Freuden und hoffen davon eine günstige Rückwirkung auf die Arbeiter. Wenn etwas recht ist für die Briefträger, muß es auch billig sein für die Arbeiter.

— Arbeiter sollten im Interesse der Menschheit nicht zu ungeduldig für große Resultate werden; die Erziehung zur Mannheit geht langsam durch Entwicklung vorwärts; doch so lange die Richtung noch oben ist, müssen wir geduldig harren und nicht in ein oder zwei Jahren Resultate erwarten, die vielleicht Jahrhunderte zur Ausführung brauchen.

— Der verunglückte Strike der Locomotivführer an der Burlington Bahn soll der Brüderschaft $601,580 gekostet haben — gewiß ein schweres Lehrgeld, um die Solidarität der Arbeiterinteressen begreifen zu lernen. Hingegen wird der Verlust, welcher der Bahngesellschaft durch diesen Strike entstanden, auf $2,100,000, also ungefähr das 3½-fache, geschätzt.

— Daniel Webster sagte vor ungefähr 50 Jahren: „Erhält der Arbeiter für seine Leistung gerechte Bezahlung, dann wird er gute Wohnungen haben, anständige Kleider, kräftige Nahrung und wird seinen Kindern eine gute Erziehung zu Theil werden lassen. Arbeit wird dann aufleben und das Volk glücklich sein. Das Verlangen dieses Landes ist Arbeit, Arbeit."

— Der seit nahezu Jahresfrist währende und mit so großer Erbitterung geführte Kampf der Flintglas-Arbeiter mit ihren Bossen, über welchen wir in voriger Nummer berichtet, hat, wie dies bei einer so strammen und von so gutem Geist beseelten Organisation kaum anders zu erwarten, mit einem vollständigen Sieg der Arbeiter geendet.—Doch wieder ein Lichtblick im gegenwärtigen Dunkel der Arbeiterbewegung.

— Der von englischen Gewerkvereinen einberufene internationale Arbeiter-Congreß beginnt am 6. November. Die offizielle Sprache des Congresses ist die französische. Jedes Land hat bei der Abstimmung eine Stimme. Auf der Tagesordnung steht: „Die Aufsuchung der besten Mittel, um Gesetze, welche der internationalen Vereinigung der Arbeiter im Wege stehen, zu beseitigen; die internationale Regelung der Arbeitsstunden; die Frage: Ist es rathsam oder nicht, daß der Staat sich einmischt, um die Arbeitsstunden zu regeln?"

— Carlyle sagt: Ein Mensch, der bereit ist, zu arbeiten und nicht im Stande ist, Arbeit zu finden, ist unzweifelhaft die trefflichste Illustration der ungerechten Glücksgütervertheilung unter der Sonne. Der Mensch drängt sich heran, um gleich einem vierfüßigen Thier an den Karren gespannt zu werden, sonderbare Welt dies! — Nicht einmal ein Pferd gibt sich freiwillig zur Arbeit und doch bekommt es sein Futter und was es sonst braucht, während der zweifüßige Arbeiter darum betteln muß, daß ihm Gelegenheit gegeben wird, sich zu schinden. Und dazu wird uns noch berichtet, daß dieser zweifüßige Arbeiter eine unsterbliche Seele in sich trägt!

— Jetzt hat sich auch ein Combine der Door, Sash und Blind-Fabrikanten gebildet oder ist im Begriff dies zu thun, welcher beinahe alle großen Fabrikanten dieser Branch in den New-England Staaten, New Jersey und Pennsylvanien umfaßte und wird 75 Prozent der Produkte kontrolliren, welche in diesem Distrikt hervorgebracht werden. Es heißt, daß die Preisliste revidirt, die Preise 10 Prozent erhöht und die Produktion regulirt werden soll. Jeder Fabrikant bezahlt eine bestimmte Summe ein, welche er verliert, sobald er die Regeln der Combination verletzt. Alle Betheiligten sind verpflichtet über die Geschäfte, die sie gethan haben zu berichten und ihre Bücher müssen für die Beamten der Combination stets offen sein.

Man sieht, daß die Liebe zur persönlichen Freiheit, auf welche die Fabrikanten den Arbeiterorganisationen so oft pochen, sie nicht abhält, sich solche Beschränkungen aufzuerlegen, wie sie ihre Geschäftsinteressen erheischen. Die Arbeiter, welche auch noch vielfach es als einen Eingriff in ihre Privatangelegenheit betrachten, wenn die Organisation statistische Angaben von ihnen verlangt, sollten davon lernen.

Der „Scab."

Philosophen, besonders diejenigen, welche sich befleißigten, die Mysterien der Schöpfung zu erforschen, sind stets in die äußerste Verlegenheit gerathen, für das Bestehen gewisser Insekten und Reptilien, welche den Boden, Luft und Wasser schänden, vernünftige Gründe zu finden. Es ist ihnen niemals gelungen. Die Räthsel der Schöpfung sind unaufgeklärt und unerklärbar. Jedoch, obwohl es unmöglich ist, anzugeben, wozu und warum widrige, ansteckende und giftige Wesen existiren, so können wir doch deren Gewohnheiten erforschen und gegen ein Zusammentreffen mit denselben Vorsichtsmaßregeln treffen. Es ist unter solchen Umständen unsere Pflicht, auch den „Scab" zu besprechen. Im Allgemeinen begreift Jedermann sofort, was gemeint ist, wenn ein Wesen in Form eines Mannes als „Scab" bezeichnet wird. Shakespeare sagt, ein „Scab" sei ein „gemeiner Bursche" — wie gemein, führt der große Dichter nicht an, aber ohne Zweifel glaubte er, daß ein „Scab" das gemeinste aller Wesen sei. Der Ausdruck "Scab" erzeugt einen unbeschreiblichen Widerwillen. Schmutz, Krankheit, Unheilbarkeit denkt man sich dabei. Der Ausdruck „Scab" kann nichts anderes als Ekel erzeugen. Wenn sich ein Subjekt die Beschimpfung „Scab" rechtmäßig aneignet, dann wird es als eine in moralische Fäulniß gerathene Masse betrachtet und sinkt auf gleiche Stufe mit dem niedrigsten Reptil.

Ehrliche Männer meiden ein solches Subjekt wie die Pestilenz. Ein krätziges Schaf, ein räudiger Hund sind nicht widriger als der „Scab." Er wird zum umherlaufenden, athmenden Gestank. Er ist so gefühllos als eine Kröte im Loche, so herzlos als ein Tiger. Er hat nicht mehr Selbstgefühl als eine Tarantel. Ihn einen Hund zu nennen, wäre eine Beschimpfung der Vierfüßler. Der durchschnittliche „Scab" ist ein moralisch angefaultes Wesen — schmutzig durch und durch, so gemein und bestialisch in seinen Instinkten, daß er alles Pflicht-Bewußtseins verlustig sein muß, ebenso wie ein hungriges Schwein, wenn es aus dem Troge frißt. Der „Scab" ist ein kriechender Duckmäuser—analisire ihn, zergliedere und sondere seine Bestandtheile, und alle Künste der Chemie werden nicht den millionsten Theil eines Milligrams von Mannhaftigkeit in ihm entdecken können. Ein „Scab" ist durchaus unfähig zu begreifen, was Recht ist. Von Natur und Gesellschaft vernachlässigt, hat er nicht mehr Verlangen, als ein Einfaltspinsel. Wenn er männliches Streben Anderer für Verbesserung deren Lage sieht, dann kommt es ihm einfach in den Kopf, daß ihm hier eine Gelegenheit geboten ist, um mit dem Hut unterm Arm, mit gebeugter Haltung, wie ein Knecht, für Löhne zu arbeiten, die ein ehrlicher Mann zurückweist. Der „Scab" erscheint stets auf der Bildfläche, wenn ehrliche Arbeiter gegen Unterdrückung und Ungerechtigkeit striken. Bei solchen Gelegenheiten werfen die Arbeitgeber ihre Netze in die stinkenden Pfühle von Fäulniß und Entehrung, und die „Scabs" sind bereit, für irgend welche Bedingungen, die dem Meister gefällig sind, Dienste zu verrichten. Der „Scab" ist ein schmutziger Lump, der durch alles Wasser des Mississippi, auch wenn es mit Seife gemengt wäre, in tausend Jahren nicht reingewaschen werden könnte. Er ist verdammt, dieselbe traurige, entehrende Rolle in Zukunft zu spielen. Der „Scab" verdient allgemeine Ausstoßung und Verachtung, und dies wird der Urtheilsspruch aller Ehrenmänner sein.—(Loc. Firemens' Magazine.)

Kurze Arbeitszeit—hohe Leistung.

Die Behauptung klingt widersinnig, daß der Arbeiter bei kürzerer Arbeitszeit *mehr* (und besseres) leistet als bei langer. Aber sie ist vollständig erwiesen. Der britische Arbeiter, der 50 bis 55 Stunden die Woche schafft, schlägt seinen deutschen und französischen Collegen, der 60 bis 80 arbeitet, mit Leichtigkeit aus dem Feld, gar nicht zu reden von dem russischen, der noch länger arbeitet und noch weniger fertig bringt.

Einen schlagenden Beweis für die Thatsache, daß Verkürzung des Arbeitstages nicht nur nicht Abnahme, sondern Steigerung des Produkts zur Folge hat, führte der Fabrikant Sir Jacob Behrens von Bradford (England) an: „Die Firma Holden & Compagnie ist Besitzerin der größten Wollkämmereien der Welt, die fast ein Drittel der auf den Londoner Markt kommenden australischen Wolle verarbeiten und hat Etablissements in Bradford, Croix bei Roubaix und Rheims. Sie arbeitet mit denselben Maschinen und Betriebseinrichtungen in Frankreich und England. Die Arbeitszeit dagegen beträgt in England 56½ Stunden, in Frankreich 72 Stunden und die Lohnsätze sind in Frankreich geringer, als in England. Außerdem läßt die französische Gesetzgebung die in England untersagte Nachtarbeit von Frauen zu. Nichts destoweniger können Holden & Compagnie die Wolle in England zu Preisen kämmen, die einen Nutzen lassen, während sie in Frankreich kaum die Unkosten decken. Dies Resultat bei fast automatischen Maschinen, bei welchen die Geschicklichkeit des einzelnen Arbeiters nicht von erheblicher Bedeutung, ist eine erstaunliche Thatsache . . . Infolge dieses Uebelstandes haben Holden & Co. ihre Etablissements in England bedeutend erweitert, während ihr Geschäft in Frankreich nur den alten Umfang behielt."

ADVANTAGE OF WELL-PAID LABOR.

In building, as in everything else, the contractor makes more honest money by making use of well-paid skilled labor than out of slip-shod workers whose pay is small. Good work requires time and care; "botch-work" may be done in one-third the time required for good work, but it is neither satisfactory or lasting. In running wood-working machinery, the careful, skilful operator is worth a dozen times as much as the careless, slip-shod workman—the former never sends any of his machines to second-hand shops for sale, the latter fills these shops with machines more or less damaged past renovation. The good and careful carpenter and joiner leaves his work neat and complete, his joints fit solid all the way through, his moldings fit without overwood and need no paring, his sashes run smoothly and without rattle, his doors fit snugly, and locks and latches work easily, and so all the way through; but the "botch," who will go over twice as much ground—well, he fills his defective joints with chips, glue and sawdust, or putty, his mitres are "not mitres," the moldings overlap and overwood is abundant, curves are pared and ground out of shape with coarse sand-paper, his sashes rattle and stick fast at every move, his doors are flung in their places and the hinges are packed out or bind and are not in line, locks and trimmings fit nowhere, are as unreliable as a lady's watch, and when the door is closed you may throw your hat through the joints, and if the whole affair does not want re-hanging before the contractor gets his pay for the job, he has much to be thankful for. Yes, get good skilled labor at the first, and pay for it, then you will have peace of mind, and in the end "money in thy purse."—*Builder and Wood-Worker.*

GREELEY ON OVER-PRODUCTION.

In the year 1850 Horace Greeley made an address to the New York Typographical Society at a celebration of Franklin's birthday, in which the great editor said:

"I trust no one here gives heed to the mumbling of self-styled political economists about over-production and the kindred phrases with which counsel is darkened. Over-production—of what? Where? Can there be over-production of food, when so many, even in our midst, are suffering the pangs of famine? Over-production of clothing and fabrics, while our streets swarm with men, women and children who are not half clad, and who shiver through the night beneath the clothing they have worn by day? Over-production of dwellings, when not half the families of our city have adequate and comfortable habitations, not to speak of that large class whose lodgings are utterly incompatible with decency and morality? No, friends! there is no over-production save of articles pernicious and poisonous, like alcoholic liquors, lewd books, implements of gaming, etc. Of whatever conduces to human sustenance, comfort, or true education, there is not and never has been too much produced, although, owing to imperfect and vicious arrangements for distribution, there may often be a glut in the warehouses of trade, while thousands greatly need and would gladly purchase if they could. What the world eminently requires is some wise adjustment, some remodeling of the social machinery, diminishing its friction, whereby every person willing to work shall assuredly have work to do, and the just reward of that work in the articles most essential to his sustenance and comfort."

LIEN LAWS.

At the annual convention of the National Association of "Master" or Employing Builders, this year in Cincinnati, the question of mechanics' building liens was duly considered. On report of a committee, the following rules were laid down and adopted in regard to liens:

Personal labor actually performed upon the property should unquestionably have prior rights over all other claims.

The next in order should be the interests of sub-contractors, or, in other words, persons who may furnish labor, or labor together with material, either by contract or otherwise, to a general contractor, who furnishes or performs work direct for an owner.

The next interest should be the interest of the individual furnishing labor or material, or both, direct to the owner, either by contract or otherwise.

The next and last interests to be protected are those of persons furnishing material to a direct contractor.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Bro. T. M. Rikert is Walking Delegate for Union 316, and is doing excellent service. He visits every job in town once or twice per week, and reports to the union on meeting night, how many union and non-union men are at work on each job, and how many are idle. All the planing mills are now down to nine hours for bench-hands, except one mill, and it has very little work, for union men refuse to put it up. Contractors are most all working in harmony with us. There are plenty of men here.

STANDING DECISIONS.

Jan. 28.—No member can resign without a majority vote of the L. U. grants the resignation, and no resignation should be accepted without good reasons, and none where there are indications, if offered, to allow a violation of our rules, or to cover contemplated wrong doing. A member who resigns stands the same as if on withdrawal card.

Jan. 28.—No member can vote or indorse an application for a candidate for membership, only in the union to which he pays his dues.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month, forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy can not be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 22.—A member receiving a traveling card without squaring his account, and paying three months in advance is not in benefit.

Feb. 26.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one vicinity not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 2.—It is the decided opinion of the E. B. that the law governing admission of members as to age, health, etc., applys in the same respect to the wife of a member as to the member himself.

April 2.—After a member to be reinstated has answered all necessary questions in the anteroom, and is reported on favorably, he can be reinstated on a two-third vote of the members present, and without being re-obligated, upon payment of four months' arrears and ten cents for arrears notice. He shall then receive the current quarterly password, and be entitled to a seat and vote in the meetings. No new initiation fee shall be required from a reinstated member, nor need he be re-obligated.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to E. B.

April 27.—G. S. instructed to hereafter require an abstract from the ledger of the L. U. of the account of all claimants for benefit.

April 27.—A member should have his traveling card and deposit it in the union in the city where he is at work, and be governed by the working rules of the union where he is at work. He can be permitted to retain his membership and pay his dues to the local union in the city from which he came.

May 7.—No two unions doing business in the same language shall be allowed to meet within an area of one mile of each other.

May 14.—Young men under 21 can join only as honorary members and be initiated; but they are not in benefit until they are 21 years of age.

June 16.—The occupation of a fireman is hazardous and not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 2.—A member in good standing must be recognized everywhere, if he complies with the trade rules of the city he works in.

July 9.—Two sets of dues, one for winter and one for summer, not allowed.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

June 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material and the latter hires union men and pays union wages by the day is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Widowers with children entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no local union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended, a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place, an employer if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the union.

Jan. 25, 1888.—All protests or appeals against decisions of E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after decisions are rendered.

Jan. 28.—Summons of Committee of Investigation on charges is legal without seal of union or signature of Rec. Sec.

March 10.—Debate allowable on fixing penalty in case a member is found guilty under charges.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded candidate.

THE FLINT GLASS Workers' National Union have won their fight! The manufacturers, at the outset, threatened to strike a death-blow to the union. The fight began December 11, 1887, and the union had $90,000 in its treasury, and spent $145,000 in strike funds in its five months' struggle.

THE PITTSBURGH, PA. carpenters recently struck three jobs in course of erection by Shank, of Erie, Pa., who works his men at home ten and twelve hours for $1.50 and $1.75 per day. This was done to help the home contractors, who work nine hours and pay union wages.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., August, 1886:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and co-operate with them for the common good of the craft.

Miscellaneous.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

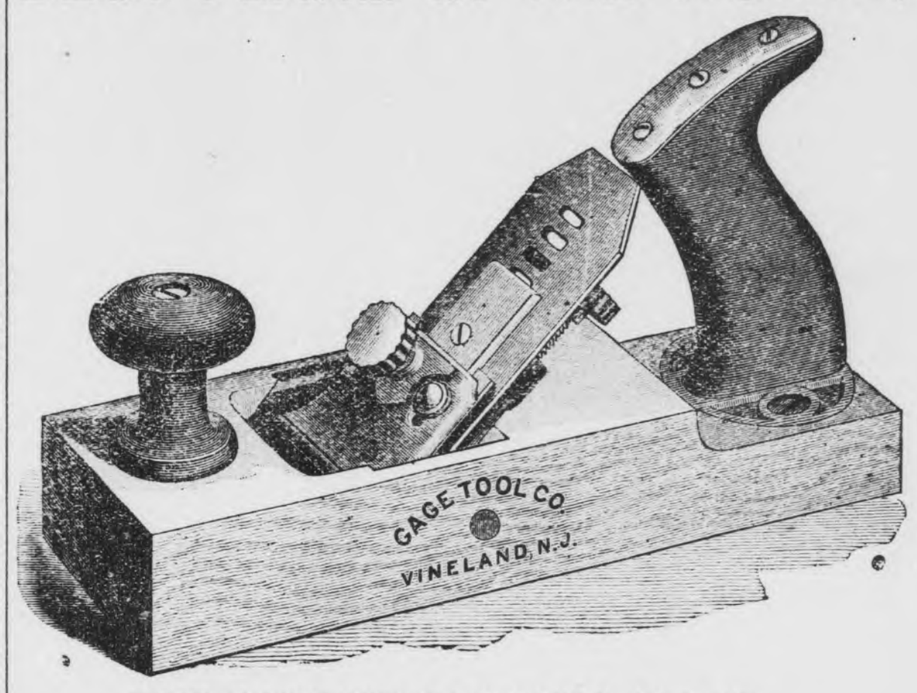
SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—There is a great deal of building going on, but we have a large surplus of carpenters.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE,

For carpenters and all others who manufacture articles from wood, or who require a Plane for use about office, shop, store, mill or farm.

The best tool of its kind yet invented and made is the GAGE PLANE, shown in the above cut, manufactured and sold by the *Gage Tool Co.*, at Vineland, N. J.

This tool combines the advantages of the iron and the wood plane, and possesses many points of superiority over excellent planes already on the market.

The construction is very simple, as the sectional view shows; in replacing the bit no setting of the same is required, as it enters into its milled groove and sets itself with the greatest accuracy. To change thickness of shaving, turn the thumb-screw beneath the bit, and when properly adjusted it cannot be set wrong or moved out of position by striking a knot while planing; this feature is important, and is appreciated by all wood-workers—the cap is not attached to the cutter, but remains stationary, while the bit can be moved up or down by its thumb-screw, thus, even while at work, the thickness of the shaving can be changed by a simple movement of the thumb and finger. It is so arranged that the bit or cutter can be squared with the face of the plane even if the cutter is not ground square with itself; this also is a very important feature. The throat is prevented from wearing by being within the adjustable iron bit holder which extends through the plane and is securely screwed to the round steel rod passing through the plane stock—the cap and cutter can be removed and so accurately reset in five seconds that the thickness of the shaving will not vary .002 of an inch; consequently, the time saved in setting the bit would amount to many days in the course of a year.

The Gage Tool Co. use the best steel, and pride themselves on their method of tempering, whereby they secure a uniform cutting quality; they warrant every cutter to stand the hardest hemlock knot, to the satisfaction of the user. The plane can be changed from single to double iron in two seconds, thus you have the advantage of a single iron for rapid work and straight wood, and a double iron for finishing, or for difficult or cross-grained. Eaty, hard or soft wood can be planed against the grain without difficulty. All the plane stocks are saturated with hot wax or oil. Old planes can be remodelled with these fixtures. All the work is done in the most careful manner, and though these planes cost more at first, the difference is made up many times in a year's use in time saved and superior work.

A carpenter or woodworker using our *Self-Setting* Planes saves two minutes each time he whets his plane-irons in re-setting the same, so that if he whets his plane four times in one hour, which is very often done in hard wood, he saves as below:

If	4	times,	80	minutes	in	10	hours,	or in	300	days or 1 year, equals 40 days.
"	3	"	60	"	"	"	"	"	30	"
"	2	"	40	"	"	"	"	"	20	"
"	1	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	10	"
"	1 in 2 h.		10	"	"	"	"	"	5	"

It will be seen that, at the lowest calculation, he saves 5 days, which would more than pay for a set of these Planes.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

From Prof. John E. Sweet, Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1887.—"It certainly is the best plane I ever tried, according to my liking, and the man in whose hands I have placed it says, 'It's the best plane ever made for a mechanic.' . . . " Mr. Sweet, who is well known to the readers of mechanical journals, was formerly Professor at Cornell University, now building the Straight Line Engine.

From Prof. James DeKay, manager of the New York Trade Schools, N. Y. City, March 8, 1887.—"I have used the planes made by your company, and like them better than any plane I have ever used."

From Prof. J. L. Morris, Sibley College of Mechanic Arts, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 16, 1887.—"I am finishing a fine house for one of our College or University Societies, floors, ceilings, stairs, etc., of quartered oak. I carried the plane you sent me over there and had *all* the men employed try it. They pronounced it the best plane they had ever used. . . . The plane was also tried by all our regularly hired carpenters; all like it. Would like to try a 'Jack' and Jointer.''

Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, Office Middlebush, N. J., April 5, 1887.

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, VINELAND, N. J.—Dear Sirs: I have your new self-setting plane. It is all you claim for it. The bit will plane the end of a hard, hemlock knot, and then, without sharpening, cut a hair as with a razor. I never saw such a cutting edge. The cutter can be removed, replaced, and set to the 100th part of an inch in five seconds, as timed by me. Although higher in price than others, I consider it very cheap, for the same reason that we consider a mowing machine cheaper than a scythe. I heartily recommend it to all who wish to save time, and do superior work. Yours truly, MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

The Widdicomb Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., whose capital is $350,000, under date of Feb. 11, 1888, send us their fifth order, as follows: "Please ship us six more of your No. 2 Self-Setting Smoothing Planes. As soon as we commenced buying these planes from you, about a year since, we found them almost indispensable, and our men like them very much."

For Circulars, Prices or Information, send stamp to

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When writing, be sure and mention THE CARPENTER.

FOX'S CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL.

This Tool is Light, Simple, Accurate and Indispensable. Is made from best Spring Steel.

This cut shows it attached to a straight edge, by which a level of any length may be made for long and high work. For sale by Hardware Dealers. Sent pre-paid for $2.50.

Manufactured by the CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation. A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.

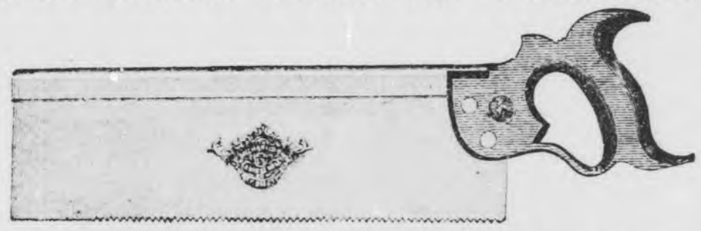
ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.

Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 BACK SAWS.



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FALES' COMBINATION TRAM, PANEL AND THUMB GAUGE.

This is one of the most useful tools for the purpose for which it is intended ever put on the market. It can constitute a Tram or Panel Guage of any desired length, also a very useful Thumb Guage.

Fale's Pat. Variable Bench Planes.

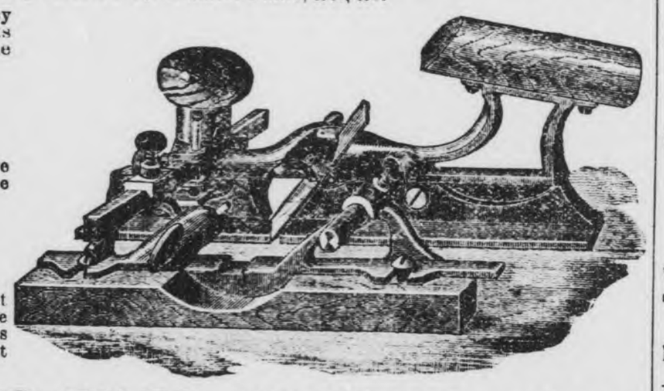
TAKES THE PLACE OF MORE THAN EIGHTY DIFFERENT WOOD PLANES.

Can be done up in space less than a cubic foot.

CONSTITUTING: Plow and Dadoes, 1/8, 3/16, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8, 7/16, 1/2, 9/16, 5/8, 11/16, 3/4, 13/16, 7/8, 15/16, 1, 1 1/16, 1 1/8, 1 3/16, 1 1/4, 1 5/16, 1 3/8, 1 7/16, 1 1/2, 1 9/16, 1 5/8, 1 11/16, 1 3/4, 1 13/16, 1 7/8, 1 15/16, 2; Front and back Fillisters, Matching Planes of all sizes; Sash Planes of various kinds; Side Rabbet, Hollows and Rounds (9 pairs) with fine adjustable Mouth Beads and Center Beads, from 1/4 to 7/8 with adjustable mouth; Nosing Planes, 7/8, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 snipe-bill; V Plane, from peculiar shape of cutter, will cut a groove any way of grain; Quarter Round Ogee Case-Moulding Planes; Stop Chamfer Plane, &c., &c.

Quickly adjusted. Easy of application. Works better than tools of the ordinary make.

Send for Descriptive Circular and List Price of these useful Tools.



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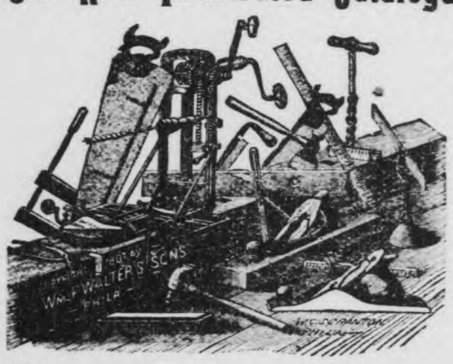

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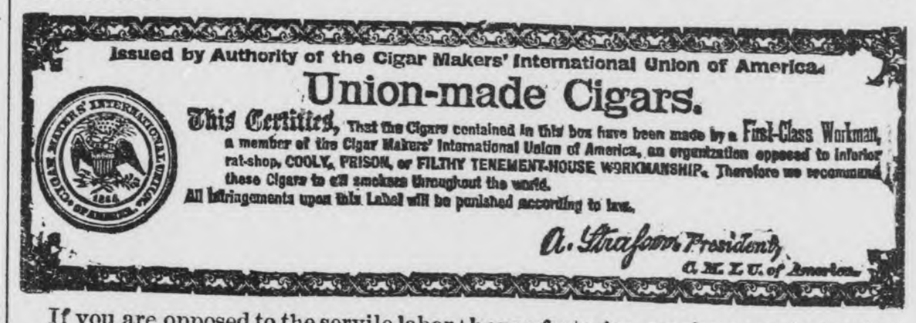
WASHINGTON, D. C

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

☞ **SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX.** ☜

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME VIII.—No. 8. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 15th, 1888. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

STAY AWAY FROM THESE PLACES.

Stay away from all California towns and from the Pacific Coast, as they are over-crowded, and also from

St. Joseph, Mo.	Owosso, Mich.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Chicago, Ill.
La Crosse, Wis.	Marine City, Mich.
Sheffield, Ala.	Marlboro, Mass.
Wichita, Kansas.	Huntsville, Ala.
Savannah, Ga.	Fostoria, Ohio.
Homestead, Pa.	Seattle, Wash. Ter.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Alton, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.	Jeffersonville, Ind.
Beatrice, Neb.	Kansas City, Mo.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

DULUTH, Minn.—Union 361 is growing in membership wonderfully.

S. BAY CITY, Mich.—Union 129 has a fine banner through the efforts of Brother Wm. Ghent.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Trade dull, wages $2.25 to 2.50, and we have a large Jack-leg element.

RICHMOND, Va.—A Building Trades' Council is organized, and the Bricklayers and Stone Cutters are in good shape.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The picnic and flag dedication of Union 355 netted about $150 profit to the union, and was a rousing success.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Flooded with men; more carpenters than work; wages, $2.50 to $3.00 for nine hours. Union men keep away.

E. BOSTON, Mass.—Nine hours a day is universal here in the building line, and quite a number of factories work only the nine hours.

THE Central Trades and Labor Union of Lincoln, Neb., is doing excellent work in trying to secure labor legislation for the working people.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Union 96 has won the nine-hours day after a hard struggle. We are now initiating at rate of fifteen to twenty a week.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Union 384 is having a rapid increase, from two to six new members every meeting; will soon have all the carpenters in the city.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Union 86 turned out in a body in the street parade Decoration Day and Fourth of July, and gained many friends by doing so.

WILMINGTON, Del.—First Grand Annual Excursion of Union 40 will take place Thursday, Aug. 30, at Brandywine Springs. Good music. Tickets 50 cents.

HASTINGS, Mich.—Trade dull; wages, $1.75 to $2 00, and yet Bosses talk about cutting down wages. Some men are at work for $1.50 per day. Many idle.

SEATTLE, Washington Ter.—The hills are all covered with idle carpenters looking for a job. Many offer to work for $2.00 to $2.50. We have organized a Central Labor Union.

VINELAND, N. J.—There are fair prospects here for a good union, but we are pestered by a lot of carpenters afraid to join us for fear their bosses might cease to own them.

THE BILL to pay all back claims of mechanics and laborers working for the United States Government over eight hours per day since June 25, 1868, has passed the U. S. Senate.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The daily papers here are advertising for carpenters. This is a sharp dodge to flood this city. We now have more carpenters than can get work, and wages are low.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to form a National Trade Union of Silk Workers. A conference of delegates from various cities was held for that purpose in New York recently.

DECATUR, Ala.—This place is overcrowded with saw and hatchet men; wages are going down every day. The "boom" in this city is dead, and union men will find it no use to come here.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Union 146 will hold an excursion to Sharon Springs on August 25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Idle carpenters should stay away from St. Louis. Work is dull and the city overcrowded.

GREENVILLE, Pa.—Union 398 has given notice to the contractors that it will adopt the nine hour rule, October 1st.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Work scarce, and these California towns full of idle carpenters. The outlook is not encouraging for the coming season.

DENISON, Texas.—This is a "jumping-off" place for travelers, and is overun with idle labor of all kinds, hence this is not a good city to visit at present.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Some bosses in this city have been cutting wages down 50 cents a day, and the men who have been careless about a union, now see their folly and want to come back.

BROCKTON, Mass.—H. C. Clark has been expelled from Union 130 of this city, for working 10 hours, and we propose to get rid of all similar malefactors. We mean to keep up the nine hours' rule.

NEWARK, N. J.—This city is completely overrun with idle carpenters willing to work for all prices, and keeping scores of good men from getting decent pay. Newark is no place to come to at present.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Overcrowded with men from all parts, and union 301 proposes to not work with non-union men. We had a steamboat excursion to Fort Lee, July 17, had a big crowd, and a good time.

ST. CATHERINES, Canada.—Union 38 has protested against having Sunday opening of the Welland Canal, as being an encroachment on the Sabbath as a day of rest for the workmen employed on the canal.

DOVER, N. H.—We are pushing the nine-hour movement; two of the largest contractors have acceded the nine hours on Saturdays, and yet our union is only a few months old. Wages range from $1.50 to $2.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Business moderate, but with the very large number from the southern part of the State makes it difficult for all to get work; many are offering themselves for less than union wages.

YORK, Pa.—Wages here have been advanced this spring from 10 to 30 cents per day for a number of Carpenters, and all through the efforts of Union 191. Still some think there is no use in attending the meetings.

ODENSBURGH, N. Y.—On July 3d a certain contractor discharged a member of Union 302 for refusing to work with a non-union man. All men quit the job until the union man was reinstated. In a day and a half we were victorious.

SOMMERVILLE, Mass.—Trade, good, wages, $2 to $2.50. Union 24 has secured the nine hours workday for its members, while non-union men are working ten hours. This city, we are in hopes, will be a nine hour town next spring.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Union 277 is improving in membership. Our daily papers are industriously advertising a "boom" on the strength of a few new houses being built. There are idle men here from all parts deluded by the daily papers.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Union 3 surprised the firm of J. A. Holliday & Son with a set of beautifully engrossed resolutions, in which the firm is praised by the men for having been the first to grant the nine-hour workday, on April 1st of this year.

E. LIVERPOOL, O.—Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, manufacturers of crockery ware in this city are putting up their factory with scab carpenters, and run their factory with non-union help. It is the duty of all workingmen to buy none of their goods.

CHIPS OF ALL SORTS.

THE BAKERS' JOURNAL of Paterson, N. J., is the latest entry into the field of labor journalism. It is edited by J. P. McDonnell, of the Paterson Labor Standard, and it is the organ of the Journeymen Bakers' National Union. We extend our congratulations.

LYONS, Kansas.—Union 223 has adopted a resolution: That this union wish or request the Executive Board to instruct each state assembly to have their representatives enact such laws as will give mechanics first lien on all work, with short stays of execution.

VERONA, Pa.—The contractors who favor our union are: Wm. Anderson, W. Braithwait, Reed Bros., Smith and Milligan, and W. Diamond. Those opposed are: D. V. Karns, and Martin Kamaly. These last two said they would go to California before they would hire union men.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Building is quite brisk, but the supply of men exceeds the demand. Some "boss" carpenters have advertised in country papers for carpenters and brought a swarm of low-priced men into this town, keeping good men idle and forcing them to go elsewhere to look for work.

TACOMA, Washington, Ter.—Union 197 has been doing glorious work by holding public meetings the past month, and pushing the nine hour work-day to the front. We have notified the contractors that the nine hour day will go into effect August 15, and a number have conceded in advance. We have plenty of men.

"LOOKING BACKWARD" is the title of a new and startling novel, by Edward Bellamy, and published by Ticknor & Co., Boston, Mass. In paper cover, costs 50 cents. It is a labor romance, giving a view of the industrial conditions of to-day, from the view of one who lives in the year 2000, and who witnesses a better social state.

DENVER, Colorado.—Union 55 has won the eight hours work-day, and we have an active walking delegate in the field. He reports 78 eight hour contractors, employing 503 men, with only 3 ten hour contractors and 58 nine hour contractors. The amalgamated branch here has deserted us, and allows their men to work at any rate or any number of hours.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND FESTIVALS.

UNION 304, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., held a public meeting July 16, with good results.—Union 121, DANBURY, Con., had its annual excursion July 26.—Union 55, DENVER, has been holding a series of excellent public meetings in behalf of the eight hours' movement.—Union 116, ERIE, PA., had a very successful moonlight sail on July 16.—Union 188, FINDLAY, O., has decided to excursion to Toledo, O. on Labor Day, Sept. 3, and take part in the demonstration there on that day.—Union 197, TACOMA, WASH. TERR., has been holding public meetings with the result of adding 18 new members at their last meeting.—Union 71, ENGLEWOCD, ILL., gave a grand reception and ball July 20.—Union 392, MARQUETTE, MICH, had a picnic July 4, and will hold a festival Sept. 3, (Labor Day).—Union 83, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, took part in the grand labor parade and festival in that city on Aug. 2.

Union 166, ROCK ISLAND, ILL., held a public meeting August 9, which was a rousing success. Carpenters from the adjacent cities of Moline and Davenport were present.—Union 60 and 299, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., each had an enjoyable festival last month.

BRO ROBERT SWALLOW, of Chicago, State Organizer for Illinois, has been out on an organizing tour through Illinois, per orders of our General Executive Board He visited Elgin, Aurora, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Bloomington, Springfield, Decatur, and Kankakee.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

THE Printed Proceedings of the Detroit Convention are now ready. Price, 5 cents per copy. A sample copy has been sent all the locals. Send in your orders.

A CIRCULAR on the adoption of the amendments to the constitution, as ratified at the Detroit Convention, has just been mailed to all the Local Unions for general vote on the same. Prompt action and early returns are very desirable.

ON the first meeting night of each month the Financial Secretary should read to the Union his monthly report and the draft for dues made on the Treasurer for the General Office. Every member of the Union is interested in seeing that the dues are forwarded by the proper officer, as a Union two months in arrears is not beneficial. This is a safeguard against any negligence upon the part of officers.

THE COMMISSIONS of all the organizers in the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood will be cancelled on and after Nov. 1, 1888, by authority of the rules adopted at the Detroit Convention. All organizers will then return their commissions to the G. S. New commissions will be issued on recommendation of any local union, when approved by the Vice-President having charge of the district the Organizer is to work in, when ratified by the General President and E. B.

PERSONAL.

BRO. ALBERT HANLON has been chosen Business Agent for our Detroit Unions.

BRO. CHRIS. GAEFKE, of Union 157, St. Paul, Minn., polled a large vote last month as the Labor candidate for Alderman.

W. ROBINSON, a sturdy and faithful worker in the cause of uniting the carpenters of America, has been elected Walking Delegate of the Carpenters' Unions in New York city by a handsome majority. We congratulate our New York brothers in having secured a good and faithful officer.

ADOLPH STRASSER, President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, has been granted a two months' vacation by his organization. For some time past Mr. Strasser has been ailing from the effects of overwork in the interest of his organization. His unflagging zeal and sterling devotion to the interests of the cigar makers has placed them to-day in the first rank of trades organizations. We hope he will return to the post of duty he so ably fills recruited and invigorated.

BRO. J. E. CONNOLLY, of Union 142, Pittsburg, has the thanks of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, for having recently organized a Slaters' Union in Pittsburg, Pa. This is an evidence of activity on the part of Bro. Connolly worthy of general emulation. The new union will be known as No. 2704, A. F. of L., until such time as a sufficient number of Slaters' Unions have been formed to consolidate a Slaters' International Union.

THE SITUATION IN DENVER.

There is getting to be a great surplus of men in Denver, and they are hurting our movement. We most earnestly say to our Brothers and all Carpenters, keep away from Denver. Remember the late boom on the Pacific slope, and consider the many Brothers and others who are here from that direction, besides more than our full quota of buck wheaters and scabs have come from Kansas, Nebraska and all the country round about tributary to Denver. The men who come from "claims" are the worst element we have to contend with, they only care to work as many hours as they can get pay for, so as to get away to their claims with the last possible dollar.

I am glad to report that considering our many unfavorable conditions we are holding the eight hours very well. Had a splendid public meeting last week. One to be held next Thursday, and one the following Tuesday.

MATERIALISM IN AMERICA.

I do not ask that men of wealth shall give more money to the Church, which is often stronger when it is poor than when it is rich; nor to the poor and thriftless, whom unearned money only keeps in poverty. I urge that the power to make money, like any other power, is a trust bestowed on the possessor for humanity. The preacher who preaches for his salary, not for the spiritual well-being of his parishioners, is a mercenary; the physician who practices for his fees, not to cure the sick, is a mercenary; the lawyer who pleads for his honorarium, not for justice, is a mercenary; the politician who enacts laws for what he can make, not for the community, is a mercenary; no less the manufacturer, the merchant, the trader, the man on 'change, who transacts his business to make money, not to give the community its meat in due season, is a mercenary. In history of the nineteenth century, the doctrine that wealth is a trust, must stand by the side of the doctrine that labor is an honor and liberty is an obedience. The materialism that threatens the American Church is not the materialism of Herbert Spencer. It is the materialism of the railroad, the factory, the shop; the materialism that puts thinghood above manhood; that does not know that things were made for man, not man for things—that God gives us, not Irishmen to build our railroads, but railroads to build Irishmen; not Hungarians to dig our mines, but mines to develop manhood in Hungarians.—*Dr. Lyman Abbott, in Century.*

ABORIGINAL CARPENTRY.

HOW THE INDIAN WOOD-WORKERS BUILD HOUSES WITH GLASS TOOLS.

At the Smithsonian Institution at Washington are collected as many of the aboriginal tools of America as the officers have been able to gather. "Of course," said H. F. McLeod, one of the attachees of the institution, "aboriginal carpentry was the chief trade of our predecessors on this continent. The Indian and the mound-builders had a very good idea of wood-working. You will see even now some very pretty joining done by the Sioux Indians. Their tent poles make a fit which many a white carpenter would not like to try to better."

"The best carpenters, of course, were the Aztecs, who had arrived at quite a high stage of art, and whose tools, although they knew nothing of steel, are really excellent We have a few of their tools at the Smithsonian, but the best collection is, of course, in the City of Mexico. The material used was almost wholly glass, especially for the finer parts of their wood cutting. To chop trees they used flint axes, and for the rough hewing out of logs the same, but when it came to the accurate fitting in of the hewn timber, they handled glass knives, chisels and saws very deftly and with beautiful results. There is a ceaba-wood post in Washington with hieroglyphics and faces cut upon it, all with glass. You can see bits of the aboriginal chisel still sticking in a corner of the wood, where it broke off three centuries ago under the hand of the workman. The Aztecs knew how to make a very good and manageable glass, and their best cutting blades, swords, daggers and spears, saws, chisels and axes were made of it. When the edge dulled, they broke it from the end instead of shapening it, and got a new cutting line."

"You can see a great deal of aboriginal carpentry still in use among the Moqui Indians of the United States. Of course, they use our tools now, but they follow their old patterns. They know how to make ladders, and they swing their doors on hinges from the top, and they know how to mortise timbers—knew how long before Columbus landed in America. Of course, they use our tools differently from our way. The chisel they push rather than hammer, and they work the board up and down on a fixed saw rather than the saw on the board, but withal they get very creditable results. The framework in the Pueblos is quite as honest as anything you have in Chicago."—*Chicago News.*

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1888.

THE LORDS OF LABOR.

They come, they come, in a glorious march
You can hear their steam steeds neigh,
As they dash through Skill's triumphal arch
Or plunge mid the dancing spray.
Their bale-fires blaze in the mighty forge,
Their life-pulse throbs in the mill,
Their lightnings shiver the gaping gorge,
And their thunders shake the hill.
Ho! these are the Titans of toil and trade,
The heroes who wield no sabre;
But mightier conquests repeth the blade
That is borne by the Lords of Labor.

Brave hearts, like jewels light the sod,
Through the mists of commerce shine,
And souls flash out like stars of God
From the midnight of the mine.
No palace is theirs, no castle great,
No princely pillared hall,
And they may well laugh at the roofs of state
'Neath the heaven which is over all.
Ho! these are the Titans of toil and trade,
The heroes who wield no sabre;
But mightier conquests repeth the blade
Which is borne by the Lords of Labor.

Each bares his arm for the ringing strife,
That marshals the sons of the soil,
And the sweat-drops shed in the battle of life
Are gems in the crown of Toil.
And better their well-won wreaths, I trow,
Than laurels with life-blood wet;
And nobler the arch of a bare, bold brow,
Than the clasp of a coronet.
Then hurrah for each hero, although his deed
Be unknown by the trump of fabor,
For holier, happier far is the meed
That crowneth the Lords of Labor.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

From July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1888.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 31, 1888.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, GREETING:

BROTHERS:—Again we meet in Convention, to review the work of the past and to legislate wisely and make provision for the future. Two years have rolled by since last we met in Convention, in Buffalo, and these have been two years of arduous and unremitting work; and in that time what a wondrous growth we have had. Our roster of local unions has increased, and our roll of membership has grown to marvelous and gigantic proportions, unparalleled, in like time, by any other trade union on earth, and surpassing in size all other sister organizations.

Standing, as we do, at the threshold of the eighth year of our life as an Order, we can look back upon the labors of the past seven years, and find much to exult in. The scattered threads have been woven into a compact net-work of organization, with vast financial resources; the chaotic elements of our craft have been trained into a disciplined force tried in many a sturdy struggle; the isolated and fragmentary local societies of carpenters have been brought all under one head; the wages have been advanced in hundreds of cities, the boon of reduced hours of labor has come to bless scores of towns, and the black shadow and gloom of death has been relieved in many a home by the assistance we have rendered the widowed and fatherless, while the fair name and fame of the Brotherhood of Carpenters have extended far and wide.

To you, as officers and delegates, remains the exalted dignity of advancing this work by your labors in this Convention; on you rests the honored duty of here enacting such laws as will promote the interests of the entire Order, and still further stimulate its growth and power. In this effort I trust your deliberations will be attended by the utmost harmony and good-will, and that your labors may meet with the hearty approbation of the thousands of Brotherhood men throughout the land.

As the humble founder of this Brotherhood, I share with you an honorable pride in its prosperity and progress, and take this occasion to thank the delegates here assembled, and the officers and members of all our local unions, for the hearty co-operation they have given me in the grand and exalted work of uniting and advancing the carpenters as a craft.

And now, in conformity to the Constitution, I beg leave to submit to you my Biennial Report as General Secretary for the term of two years, ending June 30th, 1888. I bespeak for it your most attentive consideration, and trust it may prove worthy of your approval.

On August 1, 1885, I submitted my Seventh Annual Report to the local unions, a few copies of which are here for the information of the delegates. But to make my report more complete and satisfactory, I shall summarize the main features of last year's report with this year's. At best, all I can do is to briefly recapitulate and summarize the principal events of interest in the past two years, as it is needless to go into the details which, from time to time, have been published in our Journal.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

The past two years have been fairly busy seasons for the building trades, but busy as they have been, only little of the benefits have come to the journeymen carpenters, and that little has come only where they have organized and claimed fairer consideration. The overcrowding of the carpenter trade, however, is everywhere the source of complaint, particularly in California, and in the booming towns of the West and South. In these cases much of the overcrowding is due to the newspaper advertising done by scheming speculators and unprincipled contractors, whose sole desire is to overcrowd the labor market and reduce wages. In other cases, where carpenters have been in demand, the wages have been by no means in proportion to the work, for the craft is literally overstocked with many men who crowd into it regardless of previous training, and without having served any apprenticeship. These are evils which demand energetic action at the hands of this Convention.

MEMBERSHIP.

When a handful of men met together in Chicago, Aug. 12, 1881, in the First Convention of the Brotherhood, there were only 12 cities, and 2,042 men represented. Now, to-day, though only seven years old, our Order assembles in Convention with 464 local unions in good standing, and 52,240 enrolled members, of whom 31,916 are in good standing and benefits. In the past two years we have expended in death and disability benefits the sum of $35,025.16, making a total of $53,675.16 paid out in benefits from our General Office in the few years the system has been in vogue.

At the Buffalo Convention, two years ago, we then felt proud to report 177 local unions in good standing, with 21,423 members—a gain of 130 unions in two years. But in the past two years, our gain far exceeds that, for it amounts to 284 new unions more than we had two years ago, and an addition of 10,493 more members in good standing, being in reality a gain of 260 per cent. more unions, and 50 per cent. more members.

The great eight-hour agitation in May, 1886, contributed largely to our growth that year, principally in the large cities where initiations took place then at the rate of 100 to 200 a meeting. But, with the excitement of that agitation subdued, the membership in such cities has dropped down to normal proportions; consequently, the gains we have had, and the increases we have made, are the product of a slow and natural growth, always the most safe and reliable.

For purposes of comparison, I now beg leave to submit the following table, showing our annual growth from 1881 up to date:

OUR ANNUAL GROWTH.

YEARS.	No. of Unions in Good Standing.	Charters Issued.	Charters Surrendered.	Net Gain of Unions.	Members in Good Standing.	Gain of Members.
1881	12	. . .	.	. . .	2,042	. . . .
1882	23	13	2	11	3,780	1,738
1883	26	11	8	3	3,293	*487
1884	47	21	. . .	21	4,364	1,071
1885	80	50	17	33	5,789	1,425
1886	177	104	7	97	21,423	17,059
1887	306	129	. . .	129	25,466	4,013
1888	464	203	48	155	31,916	6,450

*Loss.

The total membership above stated is only of those in good standing, and for which the local unions pay per capita tax to the General Office. The above report for 1888 includes 25 local lodges of the United Order and their membership of 3500 in good standing. In addition to this, we have 32 Isolated Members in 13 cities, where there are no local unions, who send dues to the G. S.

AMOUNT OF GENERAL BENEFITS PAID.

Years.	No. of Benefits Paid.	Amount Paid.	Balance on Hand.
1883	6	$1,500.00	. . . .
1884	9	2,250.00	$ 28.34
1885	36	5,700.00	228.03
1886	54	9 260.00	2680.12
1887	139	16 275.16	3335.55
1888	172	18,750.00	7980.51
Total,	416	$53,675.16	. . .

THE EXTENT OF OUR ORGANIZATION.

Our Organization, with its 464 local unions, now extends over every State and Territory in the United States, and includes several Provinces of Canada, covering, in its jurisdiction in all, 381 cities. Of the 464 local unions, 30 of them transact their business in the German language, 6 in French, 4 in Scandinavian, 3 in Bohemian, and 1 in Polish; 18 of them are located in Canada, 37 are on the Pacific Coast, 68 are in the Southern States (11 of which are composed exclusively of colored men) 63 are located in the New England States, 128 in the Middle States, and 150 are in the Western States. Three of the unions are composed exclusively of planing-mill hands, and 2 more of sash, blind, and door-makers.

(Here follows a complete list of all the new and suspended unions, which we omit for want of space.)

REPORTS FROM LOCAL UNIONS.

As a rule, the reports of the Financial Secretaries and Trustees of the local unions, to my office, are sent in more promptly than was formerly the practice, though, in numerous cases, the Trustees' reports from local unions are not properly filled out or never sent at all. In course of time, however, it is to be expected the value of attending to these reports will be universally recognized by the local unions. The reports sent in show more than half the local unions are charging $2 or more for initiation-fee, and 50 cts. or more for monthly dues, while a large proportion hold weekly meetings, and pay sick benefits, ranging from 10 to 26 weeks per year, at from $4 to $6 per week. In sick benefits the sum of $42,000 was spent the past two years, making over $100,000 sick benefits spent in six years. Wages range from $1.50 to $3.50. The general average being about $2.25 to $3. Twenty-five unions are working 8 hours per day, 107 work 9 hours, and 152 cities shorter hours Saturday, balance work 60 hours per week.

FINANCIAL STANDING.

Our Brotherhood, without any exaggeration, can feel proud of its present financial standing. At no time in the past year, out of our host of unions, have we ever had a dozen unions in arrears more than two months. This shows we are reaching a condition of promptness and discipline, which augurs well for our future. We are now in a position to meet all legal claims promptly, and since the new Constitution went into effect, Dec. 1, 1886, we have not levied any assessments on the local unions, thereby relieving the members of a very great annoyance. The business of the General Office has been administered with the most rigid economy, and all legal bills and demands are paid, leaving a surplus on hand, July 1, 1888, of $7989.51, where at last Convention we had only $2680.12.

(Here follows a summary of the detailed financial reports which have appeared regularly each month in THE CARPENTER.)

An analysis of the financial report makes it evident that the revenue from sale of printed supplies and members' badges, not only covered the entire cost of the same, but in addition, netted a surplus sufficient to pay for the cost of issuing our monthly Journal—THE CARPENTER, and paid all our bills for postage, expressage, and telegrams. Apart from this, the actual cost of management for salaries, organizing, and office expenses, was only equal to about 16 cents per year for each member, or not quite 1¼ cents per month.

OUR BENEFIT SYSTEM.

One of the most important questions to be dealt with by this Convention, is the amendment and perfection of our laws regarding death and disability benefits. The general and collective interests of the entire organization demand adequate protection of the funds to insure the payment of all just and legal claims in accordance with the laws of equity and fairness, and not to squander our resources in the payment of unreasonable and illegal demands.

In the performance of their duty, the General Executive Board, regardless of sentimental feelings, or of fear or favor, have passed on each claim with the closest and most searching scrutiny. Wherever the evidence was not sufficient to warrant payment, nor conclusive enough to justify disapproval, every effort was made to secure further testimony, and the claimants were invariably given the benefit of all reasonable doubts. Where claims have been disapproved, and further evidence subsequently proved their legality, they have been cheerfully paid. These investigations of course involved an incalculable amount of labor, which, in most cases, could have been spared at the first, if the unions interested had acted strictly in conformity with the law, or had taken pains to acquaint themselves with a knowledge of what is required to constitute a valid claim.

In fact, some of the claims presented had no warrant or semblance of reason for presentation at all, save it might be the desire of the local union to have the local advertisement of the payment of a benefit, or out of sympathy to financially aid the claimant, or, as we know of in some cases, to avoid the responsibility of the local union disapproving the claim. Thus, in this way, has been imposed upon the General Executive Board, the disagreeable and unpleasant duty of rejecting a large number of claims which naturally has aroused, more or less, the hostility of some local unions, where otherwise there would be no grounds of complaint.

To so frame the beneficiary features of our Constitution, and make them plain and certain in meaning, for the protection of our funds from imposition, and to secure all guaranteed benefits to all members legally entitled, is a work that, if well done in this Convention, will do much to lighten the future labors of the General Executive Board, and give fewer grounds of complaint with their decisions. We must either reduce the amount of benefits if we are to continue the present undue risks we assume, or we must surround the system with adequate safeguards and provisions of security. The former course I do not favor, as it would be retrogression, and I do not wish to see the day when our Brotherhood will ever take one step backwards, so the only alternative is to enact plain and well-defined laws on the subject.

As a guide to your labors, I beg leave to make the following as a full report of the workings of our benefit system for the past two years, from July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1888. In that period we have paid out 311 benefits, amounting to $35,025.16. In paying these benefits, *not one assessment has been levied* on our members since Dec. 1, 1886, when the new Constitution went into effect. Estimating on our average membership in that time, the cost of our benefit system has been 67 cents per year for each member, or 5½ cents per month.

Of the 311 benefits paid, 148 were for members' funeral benefits, 155 wife funeral benefits, and 8 disability benefits, in all averaging 39½ years of age, the lowest age being 19, and the highest age 71. In regard to duration of membership, 94 were less than 1 year a member, 113 between 1 and 2 years, and 104 over two years. Our general death-rate, based on benefits paid, including male and female deaths, averages about 6 to the thousand; including claims disapproved it will average 8¼ to the thousand, a few unions having exceeded this death-rate. Counting only the male deaths, it would be about 4⅜ to the thousand.

The cause of death or disability: consumption and kindred diseases, 119; fevers, 40; accidental injuries, 28; heart disease, 28; cancer, 13; hemorrhage, 10; liver disease, 9; apoplexy, 9; paralysis, 7; brain disease, 7; bowel complaint, 7; dropsy, 5; stomach disease, 5; Brigh's disease, 5; general debility, 4; ulcers, 4; abscess, 3; pyamia, 2; blood poisoning, 2; lockjaw, 1; neuralgia, 1; and tumor, 1.

Owing to legal and constitutional reasons, in the past two years, the General Executive Board have disapproved of 139 claims, amounting to $15,225, and by paying claims strictly in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution, the sum of $10,875 more has been saved, making a total of $26 100 that would have been paid by the Brotherhood if the Executive Board had not strictly adhered to an enforcement of the laws as laid down in the new Constitution. To pay this sum would have required an assessment of 50 cents per year on each member in good standing. All receipts for benefits, and a list of all claims paid as well as disapproved, have been published regularly in our monthly Journal.

The list of claims disapproved reveals the following:

Members in arrears	43,	involving	$5,375
Unions " "	42,	"	4,350
In bad health when admitted	19,	"	1,075
Claims delayed 60 days	8,	"	1,075
Not long enough a member,	8,	"	500
Over age when admitted	5,	"	750
Not legally reinstated	5,	"	650
No meeting of local union	3,	"	650
Death by improper conduct,	3,	"	400
Not totally disabled	2,	"	200
Under adult age	1,	"	200
	139		$15,225

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

The past two years, with the growth and expanse of our Organization, have been prolific in movements for higher wages, or for reduced hours of labor. The organized efforts of the men have enabled them in innumerable cases to gain concessions without having to engage in strikes, while in numerous instances, where no heed was paid to their respectful demands, not only was a strike threatened, it was even adopted as a last alternative. However, the number of prolonged strikes have been very few; where indulged in, they have shown a tenacity of duration likely to not encourage the employers to provoke their repetition in the future.

The combination of the employing builders, in an association styled "The Master Builders' National Association, precipitated the famous lockout of the Chicago bricklayers, in the spring of 1857, which, in a short time, involved the members of the carpenters' unions in Chicago. The object of the bosses, in the lockout, was to break down the eight-hour work-day, and to break up the unions, and in public they loudly proclaimed that they had chosen Chicago as "the battle-ground," and, if successful, they no doubt next proposed to make a general attack on unionism in other cities. The situation was critical! One of our best organized cities was in danger of disorganization. At once our General Executive Board came promptly to the aid of Chicago, and with such prompt and telling effect, that the eight-hour work-day, and the right to organize, have been maintained! At the outset of that fight, the Knights of Labor Carpenters of Chicago sent out a circular calling on all our local unions to forward moneys to them. To offset this scheme, and to get the money of the Protective Fund into an accountable shape, the General Executive Board decided to call on the local unions to forward all their Protective Fund to Headquarters, payable to the General Treasurer. The situation, at that time, demanded such action and experience; since, in the handling of the moneys sent to Richmond and Hamilton have proven the wisdom of the course, and, while it may not have been strictly constitutional, yet, on a review of the facts, I am of the opinion this Convention will not only sanction the action of the Executive Board in that particular, but I am in hopes that such legislation may be here enacted, as will place the Protective Fund in a more available and effective shape, for the future.

At the very moment when the lockout took place in Chicago, the contractors in Toronto, Canada, inaugurated a lockout of all union carpenters, for the very same reasons that provoked the trouble in Chicago. The General Executive Board came to the support of Toronto in the same way as in the case of Chicago. The moneys used in Chicago and Toronto, and in other instances, are reported under the head of "Protective Fund."

In dealing with strikes and lockouts, and the many demands for financial aid and sanction in trade troubles, the General Executive Board have used every means possible to prevent and avoid strikes, deeming it of far more importance to first build up and perfect our Organization, than to enter into hasty and unprepared strikes. They have discountenanced all trade movements early in the season, advising a later date; and whenever demands have been unreasonable, they have suggested a modification of them, and in cases where help should be given, they have been only too ready to extend it, and would have done far more, had our Protective Fund been in a more available shape. Their greatest embarrassment has been to satisfy all the calls for relief or sanction, coming in, as they did this spring, at the rate of 46 calls for help in the month of April. To meet all the demands, each claiming urgent help as much as the other, is no easy task.

The records on file in my office show the following number of cities involved in trade disputes in 1887 and 1888, and the results.

	1887.	1888.
Strikes for higher wages,	8	19
" " eight hours a day,	3	3
" " nine hours a day,	57	38
" " shorter hours Saturdays,	10	4
Lockouts,	2	2
Total,	80	96
THE RESULTS;	1887.	1888.
Number of strikes won,	69	79
" " lost,	2	3
" " unsettled,	7	12
Number of lockouts favorably settled,	1	1
" " unfavorably settled,	1	1
Total,	80	96

Taken all in all, we can safely say that through the instrumentality of our Organization, we have succeeded in securing certain advantages and benefits which would not have been obtained for our members, had our Brotherhood and its local unions not been in existence. Not alone have we obtained higher wages and reduced hours of labor for our own members in many cities, but in all such cases, a large proportion of the non-union men have equally profited with union men in all that has been achieved.

For instance, in two years we have advanced wages from 25 to 75 cents per day in 268 cities under our jurisdiction. This affected fully 26,000 members, which, at an average of 50 cents advance per day, would make a gain of $13,000 per day to those members; or on a basis of 9 months' work per year, $2,808,000 more wages annually for these 26,000 members. When we also add the non-union men who have shared in this advance, it will bring the amount to fully four million and a-half dollars more wages per year that have been secured for and placed in the pockets of the union and non-union carpenters through the agency and work of our Brotherhood.

The movement for a reduction of the hours of labor has encountered far more opposition, in some instances, than has the demands for increased wages. Notably in Toronto, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Chicago, Hamilton, Troy, and Richmond, the employers made a very bitter fight against shorter hours of labor. Counting all the gains of the past two years, we find the situation is as follows: 25 cities now have established the eight-hour system, 107 cities are working nine hours a day, and 152 cities are working eight or nine hours a day on Saturdays. In the cities affected by these reductions in the hours of labor, a careful resumé shows that fully 216,000 hours less work per week have been gained to the union and non-union men in those cities, and this has provided employment for 4,000 more men, who otherwise would have been out in the labor market competing for employment with those at work, the sole effect of which would be simply to reduce the wages of those employed. By reducing the hours of daily labor, we are thereby not only controlling the supply of labor, but we are furnishing employment to others, and at the same time preventing any decrease in wages, while establishing the conditions necessary to gain an advance in pay.

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is given a complete recapitulation of the Protective Fund from date the law went into effect, Dec. 1, 1886, to July 1, 1888:

RECEIPTS.

Received by General Treasurer	$5197 08
" from Oakland, Cal.	78 10
Sent by local unions to Chicago	572 20
" " " Toronto	481 95
Received by Richmond, Va.	1137 89
" " Hamilton, Can.	1144 46
Allowed Union 78, Troy, N.Y.	91 65
Total	$8703 33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Relief distributed in Chicago	$3691 50
" " " Toronto	2326 75
" " " Hamilton	658 74
" " " Richmond	525 61
" " " Troy	1069 75
" " " Pittsburgh	198 00
" " " E. Saginaw	65 18
Allowed Unions 1, 13, 23, 71, of Chicago	167 80
Total	$8703 33

SUMMARY.

Total Protective Fund accumulated from Dec. 1, 1886, to July 1, 1888		$23,205 21
Expended	$8703 33	
Exemptions to unions on strike, 1608 50		10,311 83
Balance in treasuries of local unions		$12,893 38

The above figures show that the sum of $12,893.38 of the Protective Fund is still available in the treasuries of the local unions. Under our present laws, many grave objections to having the Protective Fund in its present shape might be cited, and it remains for this convention to devise a better and more efficacious plan.

OUR RELATIONS TO OTHER SOCIETIES.

Wherever a sister labor organization has ever required our help, we have always been ready and willing to grant it. In the great strike of the nailers, our members made it a point to demand union nails with such effect eventually as to secure the settlement of the nailers' strike, and to command the praise of the Nailers' Unions for our services. We have made it a rule to buy none but union-made goods, and have always demanded union-label products, believing, as we do, that men who organize to demand fair wages for themselves, should see to maintaining union rates for others.

It is in this spirit our local unions have affiliated with central labor unions, trades assemblies, building trades councils, or other local central bodies of organized labor, wherever they exist, and have formed them in many instances. Through the efforts of our Brotherhood, we have assisted in pushing the growth of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, until it now numbers over 110 unions, and we have given aid in the birth of the International Tin and Sheet-Iron Workers' Association. Both of these societies have modeled their laws after ours. In the formation of the National Building Trades Council, we sent delegates to the first convention in Chicago last year. We have always maintained, and are now on, the most fraternal terms with all national and international trades unions. And in conformity with the general vote of the local unions, we have preserved our connection with the American Federation of Labor, that powerful body which now embraces all the leading trades unions of the country, and having a membership of over 550,000, and more than 3000 local societies. At the Columbus and Baltimore Conventions of the Federation, our Brotherhood was represented by the delegates chosen at Buffalo, and Bro. G. Edmonston and the undersigned were honored by being chosen as Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, of the Federation—positions we did not seek, and reluctantly accepted only when convinced to do so would serve the interests of the Brotherhood.

I maintain most firmly that while we should be ever ready to help all other sister labor organizations, and do practically recognize the common fraternity of interests that exist between all branches of honorable toil, yet, in the management of our own trade affairs, we should never make ourselves subordinate to any other organization, nor should we ever allow a dual form of organization to exist in our trade, for if we do, sooner or later, one will be bound to come into conflict with the other, to the disadvantage of the workmen's best interests, and in no case has this been more plainly manifest than in Chicago, where this year certain K. of L. Assemblies of Carpenters offered to work for fewer hours for smaller wages, when our members were struggling to maintain union rules.

In accordance with the terms of the Constitution, treaties for mutual recognition of cards have been entered into with the Associated Carpenters of Great Britain, with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the General Union of Carpenters and Joiners. The vote of the local unions in favor of such treaties being fully more than two-thirds of all voting. These treaties now expire with this convention.

THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

The work of organization has been greatly facilitated by the aid of the American Federation of Labor, whose affiliated trades, particularly the cigar-makers, have given every assistance to help us form new unions. Through a wide-spread system of general correspondence, and by sending out printed documents, circulars and appeals to all quarters, I succeeded, in my own way, in organizing 214 unions out of the 332 new unions chartered the past two years. This involved an immense amount of labor, along with attending to all the manifold duties of my office, and traveling now and then wherever my presence was urgently needed.

In the work of organization, our present system of Deputy Organizers has been of some assistance, but out of the host of Commissioned Organizers, not one-third of them have ever secured us a new union. The practice pursued by the E. B. has been, wherever an Organizer has shown that peculiar ability and talent requisite for the work, he has been encouraged, and funds given him to start out and organize new unions. This has been done in numerous cases. Since our last Convention we have secured the adhesion of a large number of formerly Independent German unions in Chicago, also of many K. of L. carpenters' assemblies; while the bulk of the Protective Union of Carpenters of Philadelphia joined in forming Union No. 306 of that city. At present the Progressive Carpenters, No. 1 K. of L., of Brooklyn, N.Y., the Sash and Blind-Makers of Brooklyn, and the "Wood-Peckers' Association" of N. Y., are awaiting action of this Convention on their applications for charters, as referred to you by the E. B.

Carpenters' Councils are now in running order in 14 districts or cities. They are composed of delegates from local unions in cities or adjacent districts, where the existence of two or more local unions makes it necessary to have some such body for concert of action on trade rules and matters of common interest. In many cases these Councils and local unions have chosen a Walking Delegate or Business Agent, whose duty it is to get work for unemployed members, and to adjust trade troubles in the interim between meetings.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE UNITED ORDER.

As soon as my office in Philadelphia was in fair working order, I set to work to re-open negotiations with the United Order of Carpenters, of New York and vicinity. After considerable correspondence, a conference was held in Newark, N. J., April 24, 1887, and with good effect in our favor. The committee representing our organization, was chosen, and given powers as directed by resolution adopted at the Buffalo Convention. The terms there agreed upon were not apparently satisfactory to a certain element in the United Order, so after considerable correspondence and agitation, a second conference was held in Philadelphia May 13, 1888, and to meet the desire of the U. O., our original committee of three was enlarged so as to have seven from each body. The conference terminated very harmoniously, and with an unanimity of feeling, and terms agreed on as published in June CARPENTER. These terms have since been ratified by the United Order, by a vote of twenty-five lodges in favor of consolidation, to two lodges against. The element of the U. O. opposed to consolidation, has used every pretext and every means, even resorting to the Courts to procure an injunction, in order to prevent a unification of the carpenters' organizations of America. The injunction, however, I am pleased to say, has been dissolved, and here in this convention, seven delegates of the United Order have presented themselves to take part with us in our labors, and to solidify the terms of consolidation, which are presented here for your acceptance.

GENERAL REVIEW.

In compliance with the orders of the Buffalo Convention, the headquarters of the Brotherhood were removed from Cleveland, Ohio, to Philadelphia, and located here on December 4, 1886. I fitted up the office as ordered by the last convention, and it is well equipped in every respect for the work of the organization.

On December 28, 1886, the Executive Board organized in Philadelphia. The General Secretary and the General Treasurer were each placed under secure bonds, duly recorded, according to law. On January 25, 1887, the cash balance in bank in Cleveland, was transferred to the new General Treasurer, James Troy.

During Bro. Troy's term as Treasurer, I turned over to him all surplus moneys, as required by the Constitution. His financial account is as follows:—

Total receipts from G. S.,	$15,776.11
Total expenditures for warrants drawn,	7,795.60
Cash in hands of General Treasurer,	$7,980.51

This money is invested as follows:

Fidelity Trust Co., of Philadelphia (at interest),	$6,000.00
Penn National Bank, of Philadelphia, running account,	1,980.51
Total	$7,980.51

The General Executive Board has met regularly ever since its organization in Philadelphia, and has met once every week, and very often twice a week, to dispatch the immense amount of business that has attended the growth of our society. They have passed upon a multitude of appeals and grievances, audited my accounts monthly, and supervised the interests of the Brotherhood, giving to their duties the utmost care and zealous attention, which required a large amount of sacrifice and devotion on their part. Their decisions, along with the regular official proceedings, are published monthly in THE CARPENTER.

On February 26, 1887, the General Executive Board framed the code of Apprentice Rules, which have since been regularly published in these pages. On the matter of adopting a Tool Register and Superannuation Benefit, they recommended that these matters be held in abeyance until our present benefit system is more safely guarded and perfected. And in the matter of forming National organizations, the Executive Board are of the opinion that the present system now in force in many places, of forming Carpenters' Councils meets the case well enough.

In the performance of my duty, I have planned and published ledgers, day-books, treasurer's receipt books, seals, blanks of various sorts, and other paraphernalia required by the local unions.

Shortly after adjournment of the Buffalo Convention, I notified suspended Union No. 1, of Washington, D. C., as to the conditions fixed by the Convention for their reinstatement. On Sept. 1st they asked to be allowed $300 death benefits that had been during suspension. This sum was more than they owed us, and again on Sept. 15th they asked for a vote of our local unions on the question. I consulted the E. B. and General Secretary Shields, and they decided that if Union No. 1 desired to be reinstated, it could do so only by accepting the terms laid down by the Buffalo Convention.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would most respectfully submit to this Convention the following recommendations:

1. Perfection of our benefit laws, and the increase of the disability benefit to $500 on five years' membership.

2. Amendment of our laws in regard to strikes, lockouts, and Protective Fund; to make the relief less of trouble, more prompt and effective.

3. The consideration of the constitutional amendments suggested by the E. B., and presented to this Convention.

4. The adoption of a new ritual and secret work, to meet the present demands of our Organization.

5. Authority be given the E. B. to call in all the old charters, and issue a new charter, emblematic of the craft, and suitably designed and engraved, to be given free to all the local unions.

6. Power should be placed in the hands of the General Officers to visit local unions whenever necessary, and inspect the books and accounts, to see that the interests of the members and of the Brotherhood are protected.

7. The General President and E. B. should have authority to check local unions from making unwise, illegal or extravagant expenditures.

8. A general code of rules to govern sick benefits should be adopted by this Convention for the guidance of local unions adopting sick benefits.

9. The questions of fictitious building "booms," speculative overstocking of the labor market, excessive emigration, grading of wages, piecework, the apprentice system, working with non-union men, and other kindred subjects, need to be acted on by this Convention.

And now in conclusion I take this opportunity to express my grateful thanks to the officers and members of all the local unions, for their many kind expressions of fraternal kindness to me, and for their effective and valuable co-operation in the official duties intrusted to me as General Secretary. As I stand here before you, I feel satisfied of having done all in my power, day and night, on every occasion, to fulfill the high trusts of my office, faithfully and honestly, to advance the welfare of the whole Organization, and to place our Brotherhood in the foremost ranks of the labor organizations of our land. And in this, I hope my efforts will meet your worthy approval.

Yours fraternally,

P. J. McGUIRE.
General Secretary

P. S.—Since preparing this report, 12 more new unions have been chartered, which now makes in all, 476 Local Unions in good standing. Also the sum of $2,900 additional has been paid for benefits on 21 claims, making in all 440 claims paid, amounting to $56,875 16.

THE CREATURES OF NECESSITY.

Without going into the history of the ancient guilds, permit me to say that trades unions are the creatures of necessity, and will remain so long as our competitive wage system prevails. The right to combine for self protection is guaranteed by law, and the advantages of such combinations have been too often demonstrated to require any defence at my hands. They are and have been the educators of the artisan, and are the stepping-stones to further and more advanced action. "Defence, not defiance," is their motto. They are based on a practical recognition of the fundamental principle of a democratic form of government, "the greatest good to the greatest number;" of the fact that in union there is strength; that the united demands of five hundred workmen, dependent on their labor and skill for a living, organized for mutual protection and the recognition and enforcement of their rights, will secure what the interested individual efforts of these five hundred will fail to accomplish; that God helps those who help themselves; that the same causes under the same circumstances will produce the same results, whether tested in the industrial centers of Lynn, Lyons or Leominster; that if our *republican institutions* are different from those of the Old World, selfish *human nature* is the same, and that in conflicts between money and muscle, muscle is almost invariably placed at a disadvantage. On the part of capital, it is a contest for the possession of the *surplus;* on the part of labor, for the absolute *necessaries* of life. —*A. C. Cameron.*

FRESNO, Cal.—Union 365 is now striving to establish the nine hour day. The contractors are in favor of it.

MEANING OF A STRIKE.

I don't like the boycott. But I want you to investigate that with me, and see what it means. Last year, in the city of Philadelphia, I found eight or ten men at the Bingham house. They selected an executive officer just as we would if we were going to hold a meeting for the transaction of business. They selected a secretary to do the clerical work of that meeting. When they were ready to transact business they sent out for an expert, and called him in, whose business had been to make a scientific investigation into the coal supply of that portion of Pennsylvania. It was his duty to report to that body by the aid of his brain how many tons of coal there were in the bowels of the earth. When he had done that he was dismissed and they undertook the transaction of business. One of the gentlemen said: "Mr. Chairman, the people of the United States used so much coal during the past six months. By the amount of coal that they used the price was regulated. [The iron rule of supply and demand again.] Now, I move you, sir, that the output of coal for the next six, eight or twelve months, be limited to so much," and the motion passed. It was a harmonious meeting. When it did pass the same or another gentlemen rose and said: "Now we have figured the amount consumed for the past twelve months. Now we have regulated the amount that they can consume for the next year. I move that we increase the price of coal fifty cents a ton," and that motion passed too. What did it mean? It meant to the people of the United States: You will burn so much and you won't burn any more. It meant to the 65,000,000 people of this country: You will pay such a price for the coal or you won't get it. That is what it meant, emphatically, too. All right. A few hundred miles from there 2,000 men came together. When they had selected their executive officer and their clerical one, a man in the image of his God, a citizen of this country, a member of society, a man whose hands went into the bowels of the earth and gave utility to the coal said: "I have, Mr. Chairman, a wife and five children. I have shelter to provide. I have clothing to provide. I have food too provide. I cannot provide it under present conditions." Man after man makes the same statement. Testimony was taken as to the amount of pay received, and what was the result. Two thousand men representing 10,000 stomachs received sixty-seven cents a day each.

They had the press report of the day before. They found that eight men had regulated the supply of coal. They found that eight men had increased the price of coal. Not a single man of that body had asked the people: "What have you got to say about it?" The miners selected a committee. They instructed it to go down to Philadelphia to the Bingham house and consult with the other committee that was in session, and they did. This is an actual fact. It is no fiction; it is no misstatement; it is no appeal to prejudice. They got down there; the president of the body received them and said: "Just take a seat in the other room and we will give you your answer in a few minutes." While they sat there a message went over the wires to the governor of Pennsylvania: "Prepare to call out the militia of the state and send them down to Mauch Chunk. There is about to be a strike. There is about to be a destruction of property, an endangering of lives. Get the guardians of the law there as soon as possible." Another message went over the wire to Chicago, Ill., and that said to the executive officer, contrary to the constitution and law of this country, contrary to the law of the state: "Arm a force." Arm a force of what? Men? No, the most soul-destroying, the most God dishonoring set of men that ever disgraced the face of the earth—the Pinkertons. "Arm them and send them down. Send them down to Mauch Chunk. There is about to be a strike, a destruction of property, an endangering of life." Now I say to you workingmen, if, when I meet with my fellow men and place a price on my labor, it means a strike, it means to disturb the industry of this nation, what does it mean when eight men come together and tell 65,000,000 of people, "You will burn so much coal or you won't burn any," when my action simply means, "I will perform my labor for so much or I won't perform at all? Now that is the condition of affairs. We are not crazy. We understand that we go into the grocery store every day and ask the price of butter. We don't set it. It isn't our property. We go every day into the mercantile house, and we ask the price of goods. We don't set the price. Now, if labor is forced on to us, as it is from the very fact that my Creator brought me into the world naked and hungry, meant that I should work, He brought you in and meant that you should work, why shouldn' we fix a price for our labor?—*Extract from a speech of J. McGaughey.*

THE VICTORY of the letter-carriers in securing the passage of the eight-hour law, is a victory for organized labor. It was by the organization of Letter-Carriers Unions, and the sending of members to Washington to present their case, that the law was passed.

THE ADZE.

Concerning the origin of the adze little is known. It is perhaps one of the earliest tools invented, and has been in existence so long that the memory of man "runneth not to the contrary." It is of frequent occurrence in Egyptian sculpture and painting, and was undoubtedly the principal tool for wood-working used by that people, and, in all probability, by contemporary and earlier races. These adzes were generally of bronze bound by sinews or cords to handles of tamarisk. They were of various forms according to accident or the caprice of the maker, and of different weights, but commonly possessed a straight blade having either a straight or curved edge. As a rule they were smaller than the modern adze, with shorter handles, and intended for use with one hand, after the manner of the hatchet. Much more primitive adzes of stone or shell are found in more modern times among the barbarians of Europe and the New World.

The West India islanders made them of shell or flint, and fastened them by a thong to a helve or sometimes to a withe. A very peculiarly shaped adze is used among the Indians living on Puget Sound. It has a pointed angular edge resembling the cutting-tooth of a reaping machine sickle, and a very thick, short handle, in grasping which both hands are necessary.

While among the Tahitians, Captain Cook found them using stone adzes similar to those of the South Pacific islanders. Some of these, for felling trees, weighed from six to eleven pounds, while others for carving, etc., weighed but a few ounces. These needed continual sharpening, and a stone was kept in readiness for that purpose.

Among all the Indians and barbarous peoples, the adze was the especial and indispensable tool for hollowing out canoes.

It is an innocent looking tool, and yet experience teaches us that it is a dangerous instrument to handle. Among carpenters it is known as the "shin" adze from its predilection for that portion of the anatomy of its user. The blade of the adze is usually slightly curved and swings with the helve and arm as a radius in or near the arc of that curve. In India, however, the blade is straight, and at an angle of about 60° to the handle. The edge is either straight or curved, and an adze for notching is made with a straight blade having a straight edge.

The best modern adzes weigh from two to four pounds, and are fitted with handles from two to two and a-half feet in length, according to the taste of the artisan or the purposes for which they are intended. As a guard against accidents in using them, the mechanic causes his arm to strike against his thigh at every blow, thus creating a stop. In rough work he directs the adze through the space between his feet, and works with surprising rapidity.

There is nothing new in the principles of this tool. Modern skill and science have produced cheaper means of making it, and have given to it a finish and a lightness superior to that of olden times. but in design it is the same adze that wrought the galleys of the Nile, that carved the triremes of war-like Greece, and "ground the arches of Christian Rome;" and, as its first service was in cutting the canoes of barbarous men, it still finds its most skillful use in the great ship yards of the world. To the shipwright it supplies the place of an almost universal tool, being used with almost miraculous skill, and doing work rivaling in accuracy the joiners' plane.—CALL SMITH in *Industrial World.*

LONG HOURS, LESS PRODUCTION.

The Dutch workman illustrates the old law of labor familiar to students of factory life—that long hours lead to comparatively less production. He works twelve, thirteen and fourteen hours for wages from 2d. to 3d. an hour, reaching to 6d. and 8d. for skilled painters and engravers, and he does not turn out as much as an English workman would do in half the time. A poor diet and little sleep lead to a low state of nervous energy, whilst in the factories night and day shifts of workmen prevent effective ventilation. The Royal Commission, which has been recently investigating the facts, has presented a terrible picture of toil and competition, of evaded laws for the protection of children, and of popular ignorance. Legislation is imperative, and the Dutch government is copying, in some respects, our own factory laws. Labor questions are just now attracting immense attention everywhere, and there is a weird similarity about many of the revelations that suggests a social cataclysm in the near future.—*Cotton Factory Times.*

DENVER, Colo.—Union 55 has established headquarters at Lincoln Hall, 1415 Larimer street, which is open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and is used as an employment bureau to supply contractors with first-class union carpenters. J. P. Greenwood is the Walking Delegate and is doing splendid service. We are organizing a Building Trades Council.

A BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL has been formed in Rochester, N. Y.

EIGHT HOURS.

Some of our labor papers are beginning to revive the agitation for a reduction in the hours of labor which ended so abruptly with the Hay Market riot in Chicago in 1886. It is a reform which, if properly understood, will be easy to accomplish. Many to-day argue that a reduction in the hours of labor will bring a corresponding reduction in wages. Experience and the history of former reductions in the hours of labor have proven the contrary. If wages were regulated by the length of time we work each day, then among those who work the longest hours wages would be highest, and among those who work the least number of hours wages would be lowest. This is not the case—rather the reverse is true. Geo. E. McNeill says: "The great governing law of wages rests upon the habits of thought and feeling, customs and manners of the masses. Where the level of thought is purely physical or animal, grovelling with the swine it feeds, occupied in discussing the fighting merits of game cocks or men, and where the custom exists of working at all hours possible, occupying the hours of holidays and other periods of rest in filth and drunkenness, there wages will be paid to the level that will enable the laborers to enjoy themselves in their own low condition. To disturb this class of men from their sottish contentment by an agitation for more wages or less hours, is to lift them up in the level of their manhood to thoughts of better things, and to an organized demand for the same." It has also been truly said "that inferior habits of living is as much the cause as they are the result of low wages." What would be considered good wages years ago, with our limited aspirations and wants to satisfy, would not serve the purpose now with our wants ever increasing and with that desire to reach a higher plane of civilization that is now occupying the minds of all our people. Working men naturally desire more time for education, more time in which to develop their intellectual faculties. They note too great a difference socially between themselves and the more fortunate members of society who are enabled to keep up with the ever advancing march of progress. They ask that the hours of labor be reduced to eight, in order that equality may be preserved among the people of this great country, and to check if possible the tendency of the times to create a division of society. —*Ex.*

BUILDING TRADES' COUNCILS.

By virtue of the following rule in our Constitution, our Brotherhood has been foremost in forming building trades' councils all over the country: "Each local union shall strive to form a league composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades shall be created."

At present we find these councils are in existence in Philadelphia, Camden, N. J., Newark, Chicago, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Akron, O., Youngstown, O., Hartford, Conn., Indianapolis, Ind., New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Troy, Winnepeg, Wheeling, West Virginia, Bellaire, O., Peoria, Ill., Kansas City, Mo., Toronto, Canada, Cincinnati, O., Providence, R. I., Hamilton, Canada, Quincey, Ill., Louisville, Ky., Pensacola, Fla., Buffalo, N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y., and several other cities.

By all means let every city have its building trades' council, and let the Carpenter's Union push on the movement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Col. Carroll D. Wright's third annual report of the National Bureau of Labor at Washington, D. C., is a very instructive authority on strikes and lockouts. In the period of six years from 1881 to 1887 there were 3,903 strikes, involving 22,336 establishments. The building trades alone furnished 6,060 of the total number of establishments engaged in strikes. The total number of employees involved in these troubles is shown to have been 1,318,624. In 2,182 establishments lockouts were ordered in the period named, involving 176,995 employees.

The results of the strikes so far as gaining the objects sought are concerned are shown to be as follows: Success followed 10,407 cases, or 46.59 per cent. of the whole; partial success in 3,004, or 13.45 per cent. of the whole, and failure followed in 8,910 cases, or 39.89 per cent. of the whole. By lockouts 564 establishments, or 25.85 per cent. of the whole, succeeded in gaining their point; 190, or 8.71 per cent., partly succeeded, and 1,303, or 59.80 per cent., failed.

As to causes or objects of strikes it is shown that increase of wages was the principal one—42.44 per cent. The other leading causes are given as follows: For reduction of hours, 19.45 per cent.; against reduction of wages, 7.75 per cent.; for increase of wages and reduction of hours, 7.57 per cent.; against increase of hours, .62 per cent. Total for the five leading causes, 77.83 per cent.; all other causes, 22.17 per cent.

NORFOLK, Va.—Carpenters stay away from here, as trade is unsettled at present.

IMPORTANCE OF CARPENTRY AS AN ART.

The masons, we believe, claim to be the most honored and venerable of all the craft though the grave-digger, in "Hamlet," might perhaps have claimed for the grave-maker antiquity of profession as well as perpetuity in his work. The houses he makes last till doomsday, and were probably built in the early twilight of the race. A writer in the Popular Science Monthly, however, claims priority for the carpenter in the history of architecture. The further back we look toward man's primitive state, the more the use of wood is seen to prevail over that of stone, brick, and all other building materials. Wood marks the first stage, wood and ashlar work the second; while in the third or highest stage carpentry is subordinate to masonry.

The quality of carpenters' work which has lasted for hundreds of years in Europe was probably due to the organization or brotherhood to which they belonged. Every corporation had jurors selected from masters with ten years' experience. It was their duty to examine all wood before it could be used, and the use of any other subjected the offender to heavy fines. The invention of gunpowder did not at first altogether do away with the services of the carpenter in time of war, for the first guns were made of wood strengthened by bands of iron, and new engines of war were invented. In the time of Louis XIV. the theatre was erected and the carpenter's skill which had been exercised in the adornment of churches found occasion for display in this direction.

In the United States the three stages of civilization referred to are shown in a striking manner. On the same farm may be frequently seen the log cabin, the frame building and the brick house. What in Europe has been the work of centuries, here has been that of a generation. American frame buildings have all the improvements of the best built stone houses in Europe. As regards architecture carpentry here is ahead of masonry. The pleasant houses of the American farmers are far superior to the half-ruined brick dwellings of the French and Italian peasants. American brick and stone houses have about twenty-five times more wood than European houses. This has its evils, as wood is more exposed to fire and it is not as endurable; but it will not take long for Americans to invent some process of making wood as incombustible and as strong as stone. The bold centering of domes and the slender elevation of steeples on skeletons of wood command the attention of foreigners; there is a dash and lightness in those works that bespeak the skill of the American carpenters. During the civil war the constructions of the Federal troops astonished the world; to the rapidity with which new bridges were built in a truly artistic and scientific manner, and to the skill of their architects, engineers and carpenters is due, in great part, the success of the Northern forces.

A GREAT MAN GONE.

M. Godin, the friend of the Workingman's industrial colony, or Familistere, at Guise, France, has passed away. For many years the name of M. Godin has been prominently before the world as having demonstrated, most successfully, the possibility of the union of capital and labor on a profitable basis. The workingmen of his employ, together with their families, numbering upward of fifteen hundred persons, all dwelt under one roof. It formed, indeed, a small city in itself, including nurseries, schools, libraries, theatre, music, hall, baths, and all the adjuncts of a city. The workingmen were profit-sharers, and from these were chosen, annually, councillors and superintendents of the various departments of work. His loss will be most deeply felt by the people whom he has benefited, while his example must ever remain a rebuke to those who oppress and grind labor without regard to the great responsibility that wealth imposes.

A STRIKE WHICH WAS NOT A FAILURE.

In speaking of the result of the carpenters' strike last year in St. Paul, Minn., an exchange says:

"The result of this strike on the hard-headed contractors had a weakening effect on their determined resolution to pay the men with their own terms, and for whatever hours they choose to employ them. This has changed already. The Contractors' Association were considerate enough this spring to grant what the men asked for last June, nine hours as a day's work. Although the men engaged in this walkout suffered some loss of wages for a short time, they can now feel that their struggle was not in vain; that they have been well rewarded in the outcome. Will any sane man reason that the Contractors' Association would have granted nine hours as a day's work to the carpenters, but through a fear of having the similar results of last summer?"

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Union 215 has raised its initiation-fee to $2.

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This issue has been delayed several days owing to the work of the Convention.

THE INJUNCTION in the New York Courts restraining the members of the United Order of Carpenters from joining with our Brotherhood has been removed.

AT THE MEETING of Union 2, of Cincinnati, O., on August 14, the news of the election of Brother D. P. Rowland of that city, for General President, was received with immense enthusiasm.

A NATIONAL CONFERENCE of Eight Hour men will be held in Cooper Union, New York City, October 28, 1888, to fix on a definite plan and date for the general and concerted adoption of the eight hour workday.

UNION 55, Denver, Colorado, has done glorious work in establishing the eight hour workday this summer against almost overwhelming odds. To those who work only eight hours a day in this hot sweltering season, it is a boon well relished, and will not be relinquished very readily.

WHEREVER our local unions find the Cabinet Makers or Furniture Workers unorganized they should set to work to start up a union. Documents and constitutions will be freely furnished on application to H. Emrich, General Secretary of the International Furniture Workers' Union, 339 East 21st Street, New York City. We have helped the Brotherhood of Painters to secure many new unions. Now let us give a lift to help organize the cabinet makers, for their unorganized condition in many cities affects the carpenters.

FIFTEEN NEW UNIONS.

The following list of fifteen new unions have been granted charters the past month: 70, Brighton Park, Ill., (French); 217, Shreveport, La. (col.); 300, Austin, Texas; 441, Nevada, Mo.; 442, Joilet, Ill.; 443, Oswego, N. Y.; 444, Pittsfield, Mass; 445, Leominister, Mass; 446, Ottawa, Ill.; 447, Chattanooga, Tenn.; 448, Macon, Ga., (col.); 449, Cleveland, O., (German); 450, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; 451, Brooklyn, N. Y, (Sash Blind and Door Makers; and 452, Detroit, Mich. (Machine Hands.)

THE WORK OF THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

One of the most important and momentous conventions of the Carpenter craft has just been held in the beautiful city of Detroit, Mich. In all that concerns the welfare of the journeyman carpenters of America, the convention was fully abreast of the times. The delegates all worked with the utmost fidelity for the welfare of the organization, and no scenes of personal strife occurred to mar the harmony of the gathering.

The attendance was not as large as might have been expected, for the reason many unions after electing delegates, subsequently decided to save the expense. However, the convention was a thoroughly representative body, the oldest and largest unions being all well and ably represented. Three delegates were present from California and three from Canada. In all there were 100 delegates in attendance, and three general officers.

The convention opened in the A.O.U.W. Hall, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6, 1888, at 10 A. M., and closed Aug. 11, 1888, at 10.20 P. M., being six days and three nights in session. On opening the convention the delegates were warmly welcomed by acting mayor Considine in behalf of the citizens of Detroit, and by Mr. S. Goldwater, and Bro. L. C. Hutchinson, of Detroit, in behalf of organized labor. Greetings were then sent to the plumbers on strike in Toronto, and to the painters and machinery Moulders, holding National Conventions at that date.

Too much cannot be said of the hospitality of our Detroit brothers, for each vied with the other in entertaining the delegates. On the second day the afternoon was taken up by an imposing street parade, and a steamboat ride on the Detroit River in the palatial steamer City of Cleveland. In the evening a sumptuous banquet was served at the Kirkwood House, closing with a grand ball at the Rink. But apart from these festivities the delegates confined themselves closely to their work. The work of the convention was done deliberately and no doubt will commend itself to the members generally.

The ritual has been revised and improved, and a funeral service adopted.

The constitution has been perfected and amended, embodying the following changes: Charter fee for a new union hereafter to be $10, including with outfit a set of financial books. All local unions in the same city shall charge the same initiation fee and monthly dues, and in no case in any union shall the fee be less than $2, and the dues not less than 35 cents per month. All dues are to be counted and charged from the first of each month. Only journeymen carpenters can be hereafter admitted, no person can be admitted to beneficial membership who is under 21 or over 50 years of age, nor can a member belong to more than one carpenters' organization.

In regard to benefits the laws have been perfected and more plainly defined, and in the matter of the Protective Fund, it is now arranged so to render speedy assistance to any union in trouble, and save the unions the annoyance they formerly experienced.

In regard to the admission of members, and in cases of suspension and reinstatement, the laws have been simplified and made more effective. The Disability Benefit has been increased to $400 on five years' membership, and a system of a Clearance Card takes the place of the present system of Traveling and Transfer Cards. Semi-annual elections of local officers takes the place of the present system of annual elections.

These and all other amendments are submitted to the local unions for a general vote, and if they are ratified will go into effect Nov. 1, 1888.

All treaties with foreign bodies of carpenters have been repealed, and charters have been ordered granted to the Knights of Labor, Progressive Carpenters of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Sash, Blind and Door Makers' Union of Brooklyn.

The Consolidation of the United Order of Carpenters, a society which embraces over 5,000 disciplined trades' unionists, has been effected, and the name of the joint organization is to be the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." The reports of President General Shields and Secretary McGuire were well received (the latter is published on pages 2 and 3 of this issue.)

In view of certain extenuating circumstances the Convention ordered the payment of disapproved claims to the amount of $3,125, though very energetic opposition was manifested by the General Secretary and others against a violation of law in payment of a number of these claims. The decisions of the General Executive Board, however, were sustained in all these cases, with only few exceptions.

For purposes of organization the country is divided into seven districts, viz.: 1st, District, New England, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; 2d District, Middle States and District of Columbia; 3d District, The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada; 4th District, Southern States; 5th District, Western States; 6th District, North-Western States and Manitoba; 7th District, Pacific Coast. One General Vice-President has been elected for each District. In addition to being organizers the General President and the seven Vice Presidents are constituted a Board of appeals, to sit in January of each year, and pass on all claims and grievances; their decisions to be final.

This will spare the convention much of the ardous labor which attended the Detroit Convention.

The newly elected officers are: General President, D. P. ROWLAND, Cincinnati, O.; First Vice-President, H. LLOYD, Toronto, Canada; Second Vice-President, J. S. W. SAUNDERS, San Francisco, Cal; General Secretary, PETER J. MCGUIRE, Philadelphia, Pa., (elected by acclamation.) District Organizers and Vice-Presidents are: W. J. SHIELDS, Boston, Mass.; W. H. KLIVER, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. CONNELLY, Pittsburgh, Pa.; T. J. FERRIS, Denver, Col.; W. W. WOOD, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Another new feature adopted is, to have the committees on constitution and finance to meet three days prior to the assembling of the convention, to enable them to have their work prepared for the convention to act on without the long and tedious delay of waiting on said committees to report.

It was further decided to make a general agitation for shorter hours and to make a concerted movement for the general adoption of the eight hours' system on June 1, 1890. The delegates to the American Federation of Labor are instructed to secure the co-operation of all other trades for that purpose. The delegates are: H. H. BLACKMORE, St. Louis, Mo.; W. J. SHIELDS, Boston, Mass.; W. H. KLIVER, Chicago, and F. FILDEW, Detroit, Mich.

The headquarters of the Brotherhood remains at Philadelphia, and the next Convention is to be held in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1890. The printed proceedings of the convention are now in print and will be supplied to all unions sending in their orders. The amendments to the Constitution are on their way to the local unions to be voted on.

At the close of the Convention a meeting of the General Officers was held and a consultation as to future work took place to still further advance the organization.

THE JUDGE'S DECISION IN THE NEW YORK INJUNCTION CASE.

Judge Ingraham has denied the application of Thos. J. White, president of Lodge No. 1, United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners, for an injunction to restrain Peter W. Birck and others from carrying out the proposed amalgamation of the Order with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The judge holds that no case is made out for an injunction and there is nothing to show that anything unlawful is to be done. The officers are responsible for the funds of the order.

The following is the text of Judge Ingraham's decision in the Carpenters' case between Lodge 1 of the United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners and the Brotherhood of Carpenters of America:

"It does not appear that defendants are about to do any act unauthorized by law that will prejudice the plaintiff. The corporation cannot be dissolved without application to the court, in which case plaintiff's rights can be protected, and the court cannot prevent the members of the corporation from forming any other organization. If improper use is made of the property of the corporation the officers making it are liable. Under all the circumstances I do not think the plaintiff has made out a case which justifies the court to interfere by injunction. Motion denied with $10 costs, to abide the events."

UNIONS AND STRIKES.

One of the standard arguments of the anti-unionists and anti-strikers is, that every man has the right to work for any price he may see fit. One who advances this argument, generally holds too, that an employer is justified in paying only such wages as he may decide are right. In both cases the views held are based on a degree of selfishness and disregard of the rights and welfare of others, which amounts to a crime, morally, if not legally. Can any man be excused in voluntarily working for less wages than would enable him to supply his family with all the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life, clothe them comfortably, give his children the benefits of education, occasionally take a rest from that "ceaseless toil" which "is a living death," and lay something by for a rainy day or old age? Simply because he has no family, or having one, cares not if they are well fed or half starved, decently clad or in rags, educated or ignorant, so long as he gets enough to supply himself with whiskey and tobacco, and the coarse food upon which he can and is willing to subsist.

Has any man or men the right to work for less wages than are necessary to do these things, and by the competition and example which doing so engenders, thus reduce the wages of those who strive to sustain and elevate their families and uphold their manhood? Are those whose moral perceptive powers are so deficient, whose ideas of life are so degraded, and in whom all the attributes of a man are so wanting, that they are both unable and unwilling to stand up for that which is necessary to a self-respecting man, the ones to say what are fair wages?

Is it right that the improvident and worthless, the incompetent and botch should fix the sum upon which one can exist—not live—and by so doing drag others to their low level. They have not, and the union man, the "striker" if you will, has the right, and it is a duty which he owes to himself, his family, his fellowman and to the generations to come, to say, he shall not.

Selfishness is one of the strongest of human characteristics, and is it just that one man, in whom selfishness and avarice may be the predominant traits, shall dictate to ten, or a hundred, or a thousand men just what they shall work for?

BENEFITS OF TRADE UNIONS.

George R. Scott, foreman of the New York *Witness*, is also an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and a prominent leader and speaker of the Prohibition party. The pregnant and truthful testimony he bears in relation to the benefits of trade unions is worthy of note, and cannot be controverted. The two causes which he enumerates are:

First—The magnificent country in which they live—filled as it is with untold resources; its miles of virgin soil open to the settlers, and the generous laws that govern its people.

Second—The combined efforts of the workingmen in trade union organizations. The tariff never raised the general rate of wages, for the simple reason that the system never proposed to put a tax on the importation of muscle, but only on the importation of raw and manufactured materials.

When I went to serve my time as an apprentice to the printing business, the price of composition was twenty-five cents per thousand ems; to-day I am paying forty cents per thousand ems. What has brought about this change? Why, combination among the compositors. And I here make another assertion, fearless of successful contradiction, that as a rule, strikes, whether at the time successful or unsuccessful, have resulted in a general advance of wages to the trade engaged in the strike.

Suppose a strike should take place on one of the daily newspapers, what would be the result? One of two things: Either the demand would be listened to, or a new set of men engaged, with the promise to give what was demanded by the strikers—the objection of the proprietors usually being not so much to the extra price demanded, as to the dictatorial spirit in which such demands are generally made. The result, however, would be the increase of wages for composition throughout the city. The strikers would suffer for a while, but in the long run would benefit by it.

I make these assertions notwithstanding the fact that I am not a member of any trade union, believing as I do that my duty, in the present position in which I find myself, requires me to be so situated that I can act independently of both men and employers. My duty is to protect the interests of both.

IMPORTANCE OF BENEVOLENT FEATURES.

"It is noticeable that a great reaction and a steady disintegration is going on in most organizations of labor that are not formed upon the basis that the experience of past failures teaches, namely, the benevolent as well as the protective features in the unions. There are times when the labor organizations are in no position to take a decisive stand in defence of the toilers, and, apart from any considerations of humanity, the fact that the benevolent features of organization keep the members within the union, is all important to the permanency of the unions and the consequent protection in all times that organization affords. I can scarcely find language strong enough in which to impress this fact upon your minds.—*President Gompers.*

STANDING DECISIONS.

Jan. 28.—No member can resign without a majority vote of the L. U. grants the resignation, and no resignation should be accepted without good reasons, and none where there are indications, if offered, to allow a violation of our rules, or to cover contemplated wrong doing. A member who resigns stands the same as if on withdrawal card.

Jan. 23.—No member can vote or indorse an application for a candidate for membership, only in the union to which he pays his dues.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month, forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy can not be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 22.—A member receiving a traveling card without squaring his account, and paying three months in advance is not in benefit.

Feb. 26.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one vicinity not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 2.—It is the decided opinion of the E. B. that the law governing admission of members as to age, health, etc., applys in the same respect to the wife of a member as to the member himself.

April 2.—After a member to be reinstated has answered all necessary questions in the anteroom, and is reported on favorably, he can be reinstated on a two-third vote of the members present, and without being re-obligated, upon payment of four months' arrears and ten cents for arrears notice. He shall then receive the current quarterly password, and be entitled to a seat and vote in the meetings. No new initiation fee shall be required from a reinstated member, nor need he be re-obligated.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to E. B.

April 27.—G. S. instructed to hereafter require an abstract from the ledger of the L. U. of the account of all claimants for benefit.

April 27.—A member should have his traveling card and deposit it in the union in the city where he is at work, and be governed by the working rules of the union where he is at work. He can be permitted to retain his membership and pay his dues to the local union in the city from which he came.

May 7.—No two unions doing business in the same language shall be allowed to meet within an area of one mile of each other.

May 14.—Young men under 21 can join only as honorary members and be initiated; but they are not in benefit until they are 21 years of age.

June 16.—The occupation of a fireman is hazardous and not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 2.—A member in good standing must be recognized everywhere, if he complies with the trade rules of the city he works in.

July 9.—Two sets of dues, one for winter and one for summer, not allowed.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

June 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material and the latter hires union men and pays union wages by the day is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Widowers with children entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no local union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended, a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place, an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the union.

Jan. 25, 1888.—All protests or appeals against decisions of E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after decisions are rendered.

Jan. 28.—Summons of Committee of Investigation on charges is legal without seal of union or signature of Rec. Sec.

March 10.—Debate allowable on fixing penalty in case a member is found guilty under charges.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded candidate.

CINCINNATI, O.—Unions 2 and 209 will celebrate Labor Day with a street parade, and a picnic at the Bellevue House. And to that end has invited the co-operation of all labor organizations in the Queen City. Trade is dull; city overcrowded with carpenters, and many men come here to the exposition "dead broke," and are a burden to us. Hence we ask Union carpenters to keep clear of Cincinnati.

BROTHERHOOD of Painters met in convention August 7, in Metamora Hall, Baltimore, Md. This organization now has 112 local unions.

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Biennial Convention of our Brotherhood held in Buffalo, N. Y., August, 1886:

Resolved, That this Convention do endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union, and we recommend our members when buying cigars to buy none others.

Resolved, Our Brotherhood does hereby approve the Hatters' and Bakers' Trade Union Labels, and we caution our members to buy none but union hats and union bread.

Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund.

That it is the opinion of this Convention that a Tool Benefit and Superannuation Fund would be for the advancement of our Brotherhood, and we request our incoming Executive Board to give the matter their serious attention and prepare a table of payments and benefits to be submitted to the local unions three months prior to next Convention.

Scabs and Boycotts.

Our Local Unions should refrain from the indiscriminate and careless use of the words "scab" and "boycott" so far as practicable.

Knights of Labor.

We emphatically discourage Carpenters and Joiners from organizing as Carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining Mixed Assemblies.

Faithful Work.

Whereas, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

Sister Unions.

Whereas, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and co-operate with them for the common good of the craft.

Miscellaneous.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps overstock the labor market.

MCPHERSON, Kan.—Half the carpenters in this place are idle; this is a poor place to come to.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

JULY 5.—Com. Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., wishing to reinstate Alfred Deyer, an expelled member; permission granted.

Com. Union 25, Toledo, O., in the case of A. Beeley. E. B. decided that he was illegally admitted, being proposed first Sept. 6, 1886, and then initiated May 2, 1888.

Com. Int. Furniture Worker's Union, asking for a mutual interchange of cards. E. B. decide that they had no objections to a member belonging to both organizations.

Com. C. A. Rockwood, reporting result of his investigations in Louisville, and that Union No. 7 will be maintained. Received and filed.

Union 247 sent a protest against granting a charter to the K. of L. Progressive Carpenters for various reasons. E. B. decided to hold the matter in abeyance until after the Detroit convention.

Union 78, Troy, N. Y., reported their strike declared off June 23, after seven weeks' struggle, men resuming work at 9 hours, as trade is slack and the brick layers went to work nine hours.

Union 163, E. Saginaw, Mich., desiring permission to strike. Referred for further information.

Com. G. W. Mulford. Answer of G. S. endorsed.

Report of Com to wait on U. O. reported arrangements all satisfactory.

Com W. S. Weeks, Union 28, Chicago, asking reconsideration of Malm claim. E. B. reaffirmed their decision.

Union 83 Halifax, N. S., desires reconsideration of McDougall claim, disapproved on time limit. Former [illegible]sion reaffirmed.

Report J. H. [illegible]sen, Richmond, Va., complete, $2) additional g[illegible]ven him for clerical service

Union 132, Richmond, Va., sent in names of a few unemployed members, desiring relief. E. B. decide nothing further can be done, as assistance has been closed down.

Union 96 Springfield, Mass., desires permission to strike. E B sanction their demand for nine hours, but are unable to give them any help financially

Claims disapproved: R. C. Wade, (member in arrears three months, June 20).

Claims referred: A W. Cook, doubt as to permanent disability. Auditing Com. reported. Books of G. S. for June are all correct.

JULY 11.—Claims disapproved: Mrs. O. Field, (sick when admitted.) Allen Munn (in arrears for five months' dues Jan. 20.)

Report J. H. Biesen, Richmond, Va., sent complete balance of Protective Fund to the Pittsburg District. Received.

Com. from former Union 37, New Orleans, protest to Convention on Jones claim.

Com. Union 195, Pasadena, Cal., in regard to a member working ten hours a day at stone mason work while men are on strike. E. B. decide it is an offense should be punished by expulsion.

JULY 18.—Application from sash, blind and door makers of Brooklyn. Referred to Brooklyn unions.

Appeal J. Schomaker, Pitteburg, Pa., signed by 23 others, showing that men in one shop are held out for full 10 per cent. in advance, while they have secured $2.75 per day, which is more than is generally paid in that city. E. B. decide that under the circumstances the men should be permitted to go to work.

Union 55, Denver, Col., reports not having gone on strike; conditions good and demands gained.

T. J. Cantwell, R. S. Union 167, asked some questions about expelling members. From evidence in hands of E. B., Union 167 was recommended to be lenient, and G. S. was given instructions for Union 167.

D. P. Hall, R. S. Union 96, Springfield, Mass., reported success attending their strike, and asked for a speaker. Recommended to invite the General President or Bro. J. G. Clinkard.

Com. from Associated Carpenters of Scotland, in reference to Clearance Cards and promising to keep carpenters away from America. Also communication of Union 247 in regard to Clearances of Associated Carpenters. E. B decide no clearance of any European carpenter's union will hereafter be recognized, unless notice of issuing the same be sent to the G. S.

Report of E. J. Lake as to funds used in Troy lockout, and he declines to receive pay for his services. Received with thanks.

Com. Union 18 Hamilton, Canada, explaining bill of Bros. McKenzie and Parker. E. B. refuse to approve the bill and refer it to the convention.

Final report C. A. Rockwood, Cincinnati, on Louisville investigation; received.

By-Laws 235, Yonkers, N. Y., referred back for correction.

Com. Salina, Kan., having a delegate from State Convention to General Convention. Answer of G. S. approved.

Appeal Bro. Jordan on election of delegates from Union 59 to the convention. Referred to convention

Appeal Geo. Watt, Union 296, Brooklyn. Action of union sustained, and Bro. Watt remains expelled.

Appeal G. Farwatter, Oakland, Cal. Action of union sustained.

Appeal W. H. Sexton, Rochester, N. Y., in regard to sick benefits. Appeal sustained, and action of union reversed on the ground that if a special sick blank is to be signed that it should be furnished by the Relief Committee.

Appeal J. B. Collins, Monongahela City, Pa., against expulsion for violation of nine hour rule. Action of Union sustained.

Com. Union 150, Augusta, Ga., asking reconsideration of Bignon claim. Decision reaffirmed.

Statements from two doctors in reference to the Cook disability claim. G. S. instructed to make further inquiries.

Union 76 desires reconsideration of the R. C. Wade claim. Former decision reaffirmed.

JULY 21.—Union 52 Charlestown, S. C., sends Sec'y Receipt Book instead of Cash Book. Ordered to send Cash Book or Ledger.

Claims disapproved: F. Heiss (in arrears three months); Mrs Phoebe Vogt, (member in arrears, former decision reaffirmed); A. J. Smith (not six months continuously in good standing); Mrs. M. Wessling, (in arrears nearly four months); F. J. Klump, (in arrears over three months).

JULY 25.—Object of meeting to consider amendments to the constitution. After a careful consideration amendments were agreed upon which are to be submitted to the Detroit convention.

Com Wood Peckers' Association, of New York, (machine wood workers) desiring a charter from the the B. Referred to convention.

Application for charter for a union in Brooklyn N. Y., of sash, blind and door makers. Referred to convention.

Com. A S. Bright, Pittsburg, Pa., announcing close of strike in that city. Received.

Com. J. H Biesen asking credit of $45.85 Protective Fund of Union 132, Richmond, Va., used during their lockout, and to start anew July 1, 1888: also to use $2 37 on hand from other unions. Requests granted.

Biennial report of G. S. read and approved. Questions of Tool Benefits and superannuation funds discussed, and E. B. decide these matters be held in abeyance for two years more.

Be workmen still to workmen true,
Among ourselves united,
For never but by workmen's hands
Will workmen's wrongs be righted.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 417.—WM. STANFIELD, age 58, admitted June 21, 1886, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., died of Heart Disease, May 31. Received June 9.

No. 418.—J. S. MCCORMICK, age 52, admitted Dec. 1, 1886, Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn., died of Pyæmia, May 26. Received June 14.

No. 419.—L. W. LIGHTON, age 56, admitted May 19, 1886, Union 28, Chicago, Ill., died of Thoracic Aneurism, May 30. Received June 16.

No. 420.—MRS. CATHERINE H. ROWLAND, age 34, wife of Palmer Rowland, admitted Sept. 19, 1887, Union 334, Saginaw City, Mich., died of Chronic Rheumatism, April 14. Received May 10.

No. 421.—MRS ANNA CEPELAK, age 33, wife of Jan Cepelak, admitted Jan. 18, 1887, Union 54, Chicago, Ill., died of Inflammation of Bowels, May 13. Received May 26.

No. 422.—T. J. KENNING, age 55, admitted Jan 12, 1887, Union 86, San Bernardino, Cal., died of Inflammation of Stomach, May 27. Received June 19.

No. 423.—ONESIME TALBOT, age 58, admitted February 1, 1887, Union 100, Muskegon, Mich., died of Apoplexy, June 5. Received June 23.

No. 424.—RUDOLPH STANZ, age 73, admitted May 18, 1885 (prior to adoption of age limit), Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., died of Asthma, April 23. Received May 10.

No. 425.—MRS. MARY A. MCGUERRIN, age 24, wife of J. A. McGurrin, admitted April 4th, 1887, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., died of Child-bed Fever, June 15. Received June 27.

No. 426.—WILLIAM WESLEY, age 58, admitted April 29, 1886, Union 17, Bellaire, Ohio, died of Phthisis following Inflammation of the Bladder, May 26. Received June 29.

No. 427.—CHAS. R. RAPP, age 56, admitted April 2, 1886, Union 20, Camden, N. J., died of Valvular Disease of Heart, June 15. Received July 2.

No. 428.—MRS. MARY L. RIEMANN, age 25, wife of H. Riemann, admitted March 23, 1887, Union 209, Cincinnati, Ohio, died of Puerperal Peritonitis, June 14. Received July 2.

No. 429.—MRS. MARY A. EWING, age 45, wife of Robert A. Ewing, admitted October 29, 1886, Union 208, Lancaster, Pa., died of Puerperal Convulsions, June 21. Received July 5.

No. 431.—MRS JANE DONNER, age 25, wife of William Donner, admitted May 18, 1887, Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., died of Valvular Disease of the Heart, June 13. Received June 27.

No. 432.—MRS. NANNIE TOOMBS, age 32, wife of A. Toombs, admitted Aug. 20, 1887, Union 316, San Jose, Cal., died of Acute Gastritis, March 25. Received April 18.

No. 433.—MRS. MARIA WASHINGTON, age 31, wife of Thos. Washington, admitted June 5, 1885, Union 57, Savannah, Ga., died of Intestinal Obstruction, March 29. Received April 28.

No. 434.—MRS. CLARA ENGLAND, age 27, wife of O. B. England, admitted Aug. 24, 1886, Union 202, Fostoria Ohio, died of Consumption, May 11. Received June 12.

No. 435.—MRS. ANNA G. STEWART, age 25, wife of Wm. G. Stewart, admitted April 1, 1886, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., transferred Oct. 12, 1887, to Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., died of Pneumonia, June 18. Received June 28.

No. 436.—MRS. ELEANOR MCLEOD, age 39, wife of Chas. M. McLeod, admitted Feb. 8, 1886, Union 28, Chicago, Ill., died of Asthma and Capillary Bronchitis, May 30. Received June 14.

No. 437.—GEORGE DEHN, age 36, admitted April 13, 1886, Union 172, Newark, N. J., died of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, June 22. Received July 9.

No. 438.—WILLIAM WILKINSON, age 52, admitted Sept. 12, 1885, Union 111, Lawrence, Mass., died of Apoplexy, June 16. Received July 12.

No. 439.—WILLIAM MITTS, age 43, admitted March 28, 1887, Union 74, Pensacola, Fla., died of Dropsy of Stomach, July 1. Received July 13.

No. 440.—JAMES CLOKEY, age 41, admitted April 13, 1887, Union 230, Pittsburgh, Pa., died of injuries received from a fall, June 29. Received July 16.

UNION No. 275, NEWTON, MASS.

At the regular meeting of the above local union July 18th, 1888, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst one of our most deservedly esteemed members, JOSEPH E. EDWARDS, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the Divine will, we deeply deplore the loss of a brother, who, by his principles and earnest work, had endeared himself to all his associates in this Brotherhood.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved widow and children, in this their hour of affliction, our heartfelt sympathies, who, by his sudden death, have lost a loving husband and a kind father.

Resolved, That the above be published in our official Journal, THE CARPENTER, and in the Newton *Graphic*, and also that a copy be suitably presented to the family of the deceased.

JAMES RANDALL,
CHARLES PIKE,
JAMES DEVLIN, } *Committee.*

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Since our last issue, July 15, the following additional reports of moneys received have reached the General Office:

HAMILTON, CANADA.

From Union 331	$1 10

RICHMOND, VA.

From Union 351	$ 42
" " 68	60
" " 140	90
Total	$1 92

ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the American Flint-Glass Workers adjourned July 14, after a lengthy session in Canton, O.

IRON MOULDERS National Union held its convention in St Louis last month. The old staff of officers was re-elected. It was decided that on and after April 1, 1889, the local unions will make a general movement for nine hours as a day's work. The next convention will be held in Detroit.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary, 476 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—D. P. Rowland, Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st. Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Con. Thorn. C. G. Stockhausen. Charles H. Wells (all of Philadelphia, Pa.), Thos. J. Fleming, Camden, N. J. W. J. Phillips, Germantown, Pa.

MONTHLY REPORT.

(The monthly report, as below, includes on first line, the charter number of the local union, name of city, and state of trade. The second line gives the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, the number of members in benefit in said union, and the amount of moneys received by the G. S. from said union for tax and supplies for the month ending **July 31, 1888**, inclusive. All moneys received in August will appear in next month's CARPENTER. The (*) denotes the unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.)

		July Memb.	*July Tax, etc.*
ALABAMA.			
346.*	BESSEMER—Quiet. N. W. Berglund	...	...
231.	BIRMINGHAM—Dull. W. W. McCollough, Box 234.	...	...
175.	DECATUR—Dull. C. Ames, Box 522. New Deatr.	20	$ 5 90
170.	HUNTSVILLE—Moderate. D. C. Clark	9	1 50
	MOBILE—Dull. 9 hours.		
89.	Ed. Marschal, S. S. Elmira, 3d W. Bayou	93	9 70
92.	(Colored) J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress.	48	4 80
389.*	SHEFFIELD—Dull. Crowded. Ward Parker	37	3 70
ARKANSAS.			
	LITTLE ROCK—Dull.		
292.	D. W. Gaskill, Box 371	53	5 50
106.*	(Col.) E. Burks, 1800 Chester St.	12	1 30
CALIFORNIA.			
47.	ALAMEDA—Quiet. 9 hours. John Larkin, Box 16	49	4 90
263.*	ANAHEIM— R. M. Gamble	9	...
62.	BERKELEY—Quiet. 9 hours. F. A. Wass	...	...
327.	ELSINORE—9 hours. E. D. Blanchard	...	...
365.	FRESNO—Crowded. 9 hours. H. Russell	67	13 95
56.	LOS ANGELES—Crowded. 9 hrs A. Vinette, Box 482	579	50
433.	(East) R. I. Shaw, 103 S. Walnut	36	...
439.	(West) Geo. C. Parish, 42 Morris St.	67	7 90
289.	MONROVIA—Dull. 9 hours. J. F. Twitchell, Box 170	23	2 70
36.	OAKLAND—Dull. 9 hours. J. F. Gallin, 1419 Ninth St.	341	36 10
312.	OCEANSIDE—Flat. 9 hours. G. W. Wilber	16	1 60
303.*	ONTARIO—Crowded. 9 hrs. W. S. Wolfe	49	4 80
195.	PASADENA—Prostrate. 9 hrs. J. D. Benham, Box 1044	233	61 54
298.*	POMONA—Dull. Crwded. 9 hrs George Schaefer	24	2 40
114.*	REDLANDS—Quiet. 9 hours. J. Hendrickson, Box 93, Lugonia, Cal.	25	8 10
235.	RIVERSIDE—Medium. 9 hrs. S. R. Jumper	77	...
341.*	SACRAMENTO—Medium. 9 hrs. J. G. Monkhaus, State House Hotel	48	10 60
86.	SAN BERNARDINO—Flat. 9 hrs. H. Wegnori, Box 797	135	13 50
182.	SAN DIEGO—Very dull; 9 hrs. F. Hurlburt, Box 1127	362	44 20
	SAN FRANCISCO—Dull. 9 hrs.		
22.	N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St.	571	58 60
304.	(Ger.) H. Bruecker, New Atlantic Hotel	38	3 80
316.*	SAN JOSE—Fair. 9 hours. T. W. McClellan	170	35 80
402.*	SAN PEDRO— Wm. Connors	15	...
35.	SAN RAFAEL—Dull. 9 hours. Chas. I. Jacobs, Box 673	41	4 10
282.	SANTA ANNA—Quiet. 9 hrs. A. S. Black, Box 33	81	9 60
226.	SANTA BARBARA—Dull. 9 hrs. W. N. Day, Box 510	83	10 80
133.	SANTA CRUZ—Slack. 9 hours. G. W. Reid, Box 353	56	8 35
293.	SANTA MONICA—Dull. 9 hrs. W. W. Dexter	27	...
75.	SANTA ROSA—Prostrate. Wm. Griffin	20	...
337.	STOCKTON—Dull. Geo. H. Field, 152 Tailor St.	46	5 00
CANADA.			
161.	BELLEVILLE—Dull. 59 hours. Richard McPherson	31	3 40
280.*	BRANTFORD—Dull. 59 hrs. John L. Kew	19	1 80
83.	HALIFAX, N. S. Brisk. 9 hrs. A. Northrup, 6 Birmingham St.	190	19 00
18.	HAMILTON—Dull. 55 hours. D. W. Parker, 106 George St.	60	6 27
194.	LONDON—Very dull. 9 hours. Edward Aust, 670 King St.	34	3 40
	MONTREAL, CANADA. Dull.		
134.	(French) O. Lavigneur, 181 Beaudry St.	67	7 00
311.	(French) Ovide Proulx, 3101 Notre Dame St., St. Cunegonde, Canada	78	7 60
376.	Sam'l Slater, 187 Chatham St.	27	4 45
297.	NIAGARA FALLS—Dull. W. E. McCredie, Box 112, Niag. Falls, South	24	2 00
375.*	PETERBOROUGH—Dull. James Froude	42	4 20
38.	ST. CATHARINES—Fair. 9 hrs. Henry Bald, Water St.	64	6 40
397.*	ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—Fair. W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St.	25	5 10
123.	ST. THOMAS—Flat. Crowded. H. A. Osgood, Box 222	21	...
	TORONTO—Dull. 50 hours.		
27.	And. Graham, 95 Peter St.	86	9 70
279.	And. Monteith, 218 McCaul	24	...
335.	(West.) Daniel Byrne, 16 Waterloo St.	30	3 10
342.	(East.) John Ross, 349 Girard	18	...
343.	WINNIPEG, MANITOBA—Dull. R. Bell, Box 56.	52	4 70
COLORADO.			
55.	DENVER—Medium. 8 hours. L. J. Hersey, 411 Kent St., N. Denver	235	23 50
410.	PUEBLO. E. H. Snyder, 324 W. Abrendo	23	2 00
CONNECTICUT.			
115.	BRIDGEPORT—Medium. 9 hrs. Geo B. Doring 200 Warren St.	39	$5 65
121.*	DANBURY—Dull. Stay away. Geo. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St.	96	9 60
43.	HARTFORD—Fair. 59 hours. Frank Murray, 37 Church St.	65	7 00
49.*	MERIDEN—Improved 9 hrs. Geo. J. Stanley, 213 Colony	55	7 90
97.	NEW BRITAIN—Fair. 59 hrs. Sam'l L. Whaples, 369 Park	32	3 20
126.*	NEW HAVEN—Dull. 9 hours. Thos. Kennedy, 56 Ames St.	13	2 60
178	*NEW LONDON—Very dull. Wm. H. Leavitt	11	...
137.	NORWICH—Quiet. 9 hours. Fred Wilson, 266 W. Main St.	85	8 50
DELAWARE.			
40.	WILMINGTON—Crowded John J. Shannon, 205 Monroe	116	...
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.			
190.*	WASHINGTON—Dull. $3—9 hrs. Wm. Clark, 707 7th St., N. W.	18	1 50
FLORIDA.			
46.	BARTOW—Dull. J. H. Watson, Box 5	10	90
224.	(Col.) JACKSONVILLE—Flat. S. B. Taylor, 8 & 10 E. Bay St.	23	2 50
	PENSACOLA—Slack. 9 hours.		
74.	R. H. Massey, Box 4	69	14 45
127.	(Colored) A. B. Pettiway	34	3 30
	ST. AUGUSTINE—Crowded.		
259.	J. H. Poore, Box 863	186	18 85
217.	(Colored) H. M. Campbell, Box 825	...	...
GEORGIA.			
	AUGUSTA—Improving.		
150.*	J. D. Young, 1641 Woodlawn	27	...
136.	(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad	51	25
	BRUNSWICK—Quiet.		
387.*	Chas. L. Steiner	18	...
42.	(Colored) J. McRae	10	...
	MACON—Dull.		
144.	G. H. Trolinger, care C.R.R. Car Shops	38	3 60
448.	(Col.)	23	5 60
	SAVANNAH—Brisk.		
286.	A. W. Owens, Box 190	30	2 90
57.*	(Colored) P. A. Proctor, 291 Gwinnette St.	58	5 80
437.	TALLAPOOSA—Slack. W. F. Grooms	14	...
ILLINOIS.			
79.*	ALTON—Dull. Plenty of men. T. J. Chapman, Box 265	15	2 35
207.	AURORA—Very dull. D. E. J. Lintner, 268 Pennsylvania Ave.	11	...
	CHICAGO—Quiet. 8 hours.		
1.	James Pake, 4320 Cottage Grove Ave.	175	17 50
13.	S. Stennett, 1040 Lincoln Ave., Lake View, Ill.	152	16 80
21.	(French) S. Sauvageau, 223 Aberdeen St.	101	10 60
28.	W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St.	402	39 70
54.	(Bohem.) A. Cada, 107 Fisk St.	193	19 20
73.	(Ger.) Anton Schackmuth, 175 Napoleon Pl.	65	6 50
181.	(Scand.) C. T. Olsen, 36 Rice St.	105	10 50
241.	(Ger.) F. Ewert, 419 Dudley St.	449	44 90
244.	(Ger.) A. Ruhland, 428 Dudley	143	14 70
256.	(Boh.) V. Kral, 727 Loomis St.	70	7 40
284.*	(Pol.) P. Masiak, 641 Dickson	15	3 60
291.	(Ger.) J. Stuhlfaut, 61 Rees St.	124	12 30
385.	Wm. T. Edmondson, Box 279, Humboldt Park, Ill.	13	...
416.	A Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell	44	4 40
419.	P. A. Pauls, 18 Mark St.	30	5 00
369.	DANVILLE—Middling. W. G. Gunnison, 507 Chandler	13	2 00
169.*	EAST ST. LOUIS—Fair. 9 hrs. J. J. Powell, Box 555	67	6 70
71.	ENGLEWOOD—Slow. 8 hours. S. H. Jones, 6402 Winter St.	44	4 90
141.	GRAND CROSSING—Middling. 8 hours. John S Lightbown, Box 187.	27	...
243.	(Ger.) HUMBOLDT—8 hours. H. Schmidt, Box 19, Simmons P. O., Ill.	25	2 50
162.	HYDE PARK—Fair. 8 hours. A. Horlock, 4608 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago	108	11 80
319.	JACKSONVILLE—Dull. E. T. Mason, 926 S. Clay Ave.	36	4 20
442.	JOLIET	...	5 00
434.	KENSINGTON—Fair. Edward Lapolice, Gano P. O.	24	8 75
240.	(Ger.) LAKEVIEW—8 hours. H. Kaden, 921 Belmont Ave. (Gross Park P. O.)	116	13 10
446.	OTTAWA. Henry Wiesner	9	5 00
	PEORIA—Dull. 9 hours.		
245.	John C. Brady, Box 94	63	7 70
313.	(Ger.) E. Flemming, 1410 1st.	18	...
189.	QUINCY—Fair. 59 hours. A. D. Young, 509 S. 12th St.	45	4 50
166	ROCK ISLAND—Quiet. 59 hrs. R. G. Hudson, 1423 7th Ave.	34	3 50
199.	SOUTH CHICAGO—Fair. 8 hrs. S. Eggleston, Box 541	59	6 80
15.	SPRINGFIELD—59 hours. John Sime, 18th & Jackson.	21	3 20
	TOWN OF LAKE—Dull. 8 hrs.		
23.	Thos. P. Doran, 618 46th St.	76	8 70
88.	Geo. Dahlmann, 325 B. 58th, Englewood, Ill.	52	9 90
242.	(Ger.) A. Mannig, 4722 Frazer St.	30	6 00
INDIANA.			
352.	ANDERSON—Fair. Plenty men W. W. Fifer	22	5 05
383.	AURORA— J. J. Henderson, Cochran, Ind	23	3 90
90.	EVANSVILLE—Flat. J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St.	53	5 30
	FORT WAYNE—Good.		
153.	J. O. Brown, 279 W. Main St.	57	6 90
374.*	(Gr.) D. Boedeker, 81 Wall St.	25	1 10
	INDIANAPOLIS—Mod. 58 hrs.		
60.	(Ger.) Herman Meyer, 427 E. Vermont St.	40	4 00
299.	A. J. Mankin, 14 Brookside Av.	173	12 70
332.*	JEFFERSONVILLE—Dull. P. G. Renn, Box 283.	22	8 30
265.	KOKOMO—Quiet Thos. J. Mason, Box 848.	26	2 90
429.	MUNCIE—Fair. S. C. Cochrane	12	...
19.	NEW ALBANY—Dull. 9 hours. J. W. Switzer, Lock Box 246.	40	8 60
105.	OAKLAND CITY—Dull. Wm. C. McCullough	22	2 00
48.	TERRE HAUTE—Crowded. John Ohmart, 909 S. 3d St.	16	1 60
IOWA.			
108.	CEDAR RAPIDS—Very dull. W. H. Baylis, 60 Fifth St.	14	1 30
260.*	CLARINDA—Dull. J. W. Wolfe, Box 115	13	...
70.	COUNCIL BLUFFS—Dull. Ed. F. Brooks, 129 Vine St.	...	...
156.*	CRESTON—Dull. Men leaving. I. B. Jordan, Box 359	14	1 40
68.	DES MOINES—Work scarce. J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St.	17	1 90

338.*Mescatine—Very poor.
C. O. McBride, 405 Mulberry 16 . . .
Sioux City—Dull. 59 hours.
147. L. J. Needham, 119 Main St. 10 . . .
151. (Scan) A. Bockman, Box 630 15 . . .

KANSAS.

159. Armourdale—Dull. Crowd'd
H. M. Connett, Box 167 . . 40 $4 00
264. Atchison—Middling. 9 hrs.
H. Stork, 438 S. Seventh St. 36 3 60
103. Chanute—Quiet.
L. A. Clevenger, Box 200 . . 16 . . .
354. Fort Scott—Fair.
W. L. Huff 38 6 80
4 8. Girard—Very dull.
J. H. Herseman . . . . . 13 . . .
376. Hutchinson—Dull.
P. C. Johnston 96 15 90
472. Kansas City—
Benj. Farrar, 918 N. Sixth St. 18 1 00
228.*Lyons—Quiet.
M. C. Kaler, Box 321 . . . . 31 . . .
412.*McPherson—Flat.
J. W. W. George, Box 903 . 22 . . .
3 6.*Pittsburg—Dull.
Adam Waistler . . . . . 49 . . .
360.*Salina—Overcrowded.
M. R. Pool, Box 515 . . . . 29 3 30
158. Topeka—Many idle.
Chas. Haus, 1015 Jackson St. 88 9 30
123.*Wichita—Overcrowded.
J. K. Adams, 835 Eagle St. . 17 . . .

KENTUCKY.

Louisville—Middling.
7.* W. F. Straw, 3d and D Sts. . 46 4 40
214. (Ger.) J. Bott, 710 Laurel St. 24 2 50
201. Paducah—Med. Stay away.
A. L. Woods, 532 N. 8th St. . 33 3 30
149. Princeton—Dull.
W. H. Henderson . . . . . 19 . . .

LOUISIANA.

76. New Orleans—Dull.
J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty 17 2 10
45. Shreveport—Quiet.
Peter Garson 32 2 00

MAINE.

345. Bath—Medium.
Alpheus Gove 36 8 55
407.*Lewiston—Fair.
R Flagg, 46 CourtSt., Auburn 10 . . .
344. Portland—Quiet.
W. H. Gilpatrick, 22 Casco St. 58 5 35

MARYLAND.

29. Baltimore—Dull. 9 hours.
H. W. Hale, 404 Courtland St. 207 21 10

MASSACHUSETTS.

221. Arlington—Good. 59 hours.
R. B. Harwood, Box 350 . . 24 2 70
333. Attleboro—Very dull.
Calvin B. Goff 12 1 20
33.*Boston—Very dull. 53 hrs.
C. E. Jordan, 35 Broadway
(City Extension) 864 119 00
130. Brockton—Dull. 9 hours.
Ed. Shattuck, 39 Snell St. . 45 4 50
321. Brookline—Quiet. 9 hours.
H. E. Sanderson, Reservoir
Place . . . . . 42 . . .
138. Cambridge—Dull. 9 hours.
D. Maloney, 32 Foster St. . 132 19 60
324. Charlestown—Dull. 59 hrs.
J. F. Kelly, 3 Bunker Hill Ct. 11 2 20
135. Chelsea—Medium. 59 hrs.
H. J. Miller, 311 Broadway 38 3 20
400.*Clinton—
J. G. Martin, Box 1262 . . . 14 1 40
373. Dedham—Fair. 9 hours.
D. P. Conroy 38 1 70
218. East Boston—Good. 9 hrs.
Hector McKay, 5 Union Pl. 102 9 80
403. Fall River—
Lawr. Hayden, 60 Maple St. 38 3 80
396. Fitchburg—Fair.
T. Richardson, 21 Hazel St. 36 3 30
380.*Gloucester—
G. B. Parsons, 366 Main St. 19 6 60
82. Haverhill—Dull. 59 hours.
M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson 40 4 30
424. Hingham—
Colin Campbell, North St. . 10 2 20
95.*Holyoke—Fair.
E. J. Mahoney, 19 O'Connor 17 2 00
196. Hyde Park—Slack. 9 hours.
B. Daly, Box 926 . . . . . 44 7 30
111. Lawrence—Dull.
Geo. Kingston, 5 Florence Pl. 86 4 10
445. Leominster.
W. E. Morehouse 10 5 00
269. Lowell—Medium.
W. S. McKenzie, Box 705 . 126 27 60
430.*Lynn—Good.
H. Saunders . . . . . 12 . . .
152. Malden—Good. Plenty men.
C. W. Conklin, Malden P.O. 29 3 50
154. Marlborough—Dull. Crowd.
G. W. White, 32 Devens St. . 54 21 10
423. Medford—
Chas. E. Wilson, Box 491 . . 19 1 30
314.*Milford—Quiet.
J. B. Lord . . . . . 7 . . .
192. Natick—Middling. 9 hours.
N. J. Swenson, Box 477 . . 67 7 45
409.*New Bedford—
S. H. Gretto . . . . . 11 . . .
381.*Newburyport—
George Shafner, 1 Hill St. . 7 . . .
275. Newton—Quiet.
James Randall, Lock Box F. 98 22 80
193. North Adams—Bright. 59 hrs
A. T. Quinton, 34 E. Union St. 34 4 55
435. Norwood—Fair.
Allen E. Webb, Box 26 . . . 21 3 00
444. Pittsfield 13 5 00
417. Quincy—Fair. 59 hours.
W. F. McCalder, S. Quincy . 47 9 50
67. Roxbury—Fair. 9 hours.
M. Fisher, 12 Winslow St. . 80 6 90
140.*Salem—Fair. 9 hours.
J. H. Murphy, 6 Meservey St. 35 . . .
24.*Somerville—Flat. 9 hours.
Ira Doughty, 130 Leverett St.,
Boston, Mass. 85 12 90
220. S. Framingham—Middling.
F. M. Woodbury, Box 595 . 59 5 80
96. Springfield—Dull. 9 hours.
Stephen L. Malone, Box 1298. 122 13 20
415. Taunton—
C. W. Mason, 15 Purchase St. 20 2 10
216. Waltham—Dull. 9 hours.
O. W. Horton, Box 1005 . . 43 5 20
331. Watertown—Fair. 59 hrs.
Jos. N. Alarie, Box 165 . . . 20 3 95
420.*Weymouth—
John J Downs, E. Braintree. 14 . . .
421.*Woburn—
J. W. Smith, Main St. . . . 27 . . .
93. Worcester—Very dull.
Thomas Brady, 173 Front St. 78 8 10

MICHIGAN.

85. Ann Arbor—Crowded. 59 hrs
A. L. Olde, 38 E. William St. 58 . . .
77. Battle Creek—Improving.
M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay St. . 17 . . .
418. Charlotte—Dull.
J. H. Bacon, Box 634 . . . . 16 3 30
66.*Chelsea—Not brisk.
Edwin S. Gorton . . . . . 11 . . .
357. Delray—Fair. 9 hours.
George S. Moran 87 7 20

Detroit—Fair. 9 hours.
10.* F. A. Mellick 175 Adelaide St. 381 $32 20
32. J. Siemon, 708 Howard St. . 165 35 70
59. G. A. Scheich, 12 Jay St. . . 156 17 30
219. (Ger.) G. Seelbinder, 327 Sherman St. 232 22 80
250. John Lavelle, 134 Ash St. . . 36 3 70
163. East Saginaw—Brisk. 9 hrs.
O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St. 116 28 10
65. Grand Rapids—Quiet. 10 hrs
W. S Jones, 625 S. Division St. 65 7 00
80. Hastings—Dull.
Miles Main 16 1 60
26. Jackson—Quiet.
C. M. Goodale, 317 Backus St. 66 7 50
210.*Kalamazoo—Quiet.
Chas. J. W. Newell . . . . 10 . . .
278. Manistee—Dull.
W. Blodgett, 911 Lexington. 18 . . .
372. Marine City.
Wm. Kliemann 21 2 10
392. Marquette—Dull. Stay away
J. Bertrand, 603 N. Third St. 62 11 60
215. Menomonee—Quiet.
R. S. Grocock, Box 565,
Marinette, Wis. 13 1 30
100. Muskegon—Dull. 9 hours.
G. H. Sprague, 38 Chestnut St. 64 6 40
110. Owosso—Crowded.
Lloyd Webb, Box 23 . . . . 31 8 80
347. Port Huron—Medium.
Geo B. Smith, 1021 Stone St. 20 4 20
334.*Saginaw City—On strike.
J. M. Decker, 1407 S. Hamilton 72 7 20
129. South Bay City—Very dull.
M. Mortison, Box 136, Bay
City 92 9 00
325. St. Joseph—Improving.
Warren McDaniel, Box 555. 17 1 70
322.*West Bay City—Crowded.
J. A. Brown, Box 139 . . . . 25 4 80

MINNESOTA.

364.*Albert Lea—Dull.
W. P. Faruham, Box 1010. . 17 . . .
361. Duluth—Overcrowded.
Jas L. Young, 515 Lake Ave.,
South 85 11 40
Minneapolis—Quiet. Crowd.
34.* Thos McCourt, 12 No. 8th St. 35 4 20
411. (Scand.) John Reed, 525 13th
Ave., South 35 2 50
St. Paul—Dull. 9 hours.
87. A. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St. 62 7 60
157. (Ger) F. Aufenast, 515 Thomas 53 6 80
212. (Scan.) P. L. Lindskog, 69 E.
Eleventh St. . . . . 24 .
267.* (Fr.) 13 1 80
Winona—Quiet.
362. R. E. Huffman, 555 Olmsted St. 89 10 70
427.* (Mill) John Case, 362 Vine St. 7 70

MISSISSIPPI.

317. Biloxi—Dull. 9 hours.
W. T. Harkness, Box 8 . . . 13 2 40

MISSOURI.

255. Hannibal—Very dull.
Morris Dilts, 207 S. Eighth St. 17 1 70
Kansas City—Dull.
113.* R. C. Robinson, 2201 E. 18th 55 . . .
160. S. W. Sawin, 1314 Wyandotte 204 25 40
349.* J. R. Lee, 1525 Grand Ave. . 41 . . .
441. Nevada
T. J. Jones, Box 10 . . . . . 27 9 25
98. Sedalia—Business dead.
J. W. Travis, 315 Harvey St. 9 1 10
377. Springfield—Dull.
L. C. Cox, 516 Monroe St. . . 21 2 10
St. Joseph—Very dull. 9 hrs.
91. T. J. St. John, 18th & Jule Sts. 47 4 70
295. J. W. Williams, 919 Grand Av. 34 2 30
St. Louis—Dull. 9 hours.
4.* W. N. Whipple 58 12 80
5. (Ger.) J. Egle, 2210 Menard St. 45 4 50
12. (Ger.) J. G. Gorg, 2236½ Dodier 42 4 30
257. H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon 35 3 20

NEBRASKA.

353. Beatrice—Poor. 59 hours.
S. H. Manon, 1308 Elk St. . 17 4 40
148.*Lincoln—Dull. 9 hours.
J. W. Emberson, Box 716 . . 61 7 50
330. Nebraska City—Very poor.
Chas. A Crees . . . . . 17 . . .
Omaha—Flooded. 53 hours.
58. H. W Rust, 18th & Vinton Sts. 175 17 50
271. (Ger.) R. Butke, 846 S. 21st St. 31 2 80
112. South Omaha
Wm. McCollister 30 5 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

391.*Concord—Fair. 59 hours.
Herbert Flanders 12 1 20
386. Dover—Quiet.
John E. Leizer 28 8 60
118. Manchester—Quiet.
Chas. W. Powell, 540 Maple St. 70 14 40
393. Nashua
Jas. Hopwood, 3 McDonald's Ave. 38 6 00

NEW JERSEY.

428. Atlantic City—Dull.
A. Moore, 23 Mississippi Ave. 58 11 30
20. Camden—Fair. 9 hours.
T. J. Flemming, 340 Walnut 250 25 20
167.*Elizabeth—Dull 9 hours.
E. M. Sendal, 213 Union St. 132 9 40
232.*Milburn.
J. H. White, Short Hills, N.J. 22 2 20
Newark—Quiet 9 hours.
119. G. Winnett, 108 Hunterdon St. 357 38 20
172.* (Ger.) R. Mueller, 244 Charlton 150 15 00
308. I. T. Syphers, 84 Garside St. 23 3 00
310. (Sash, etc) N. Schubert, 16
Prince St. 45 4 50
253. Orange—Fair. 9 hours.
Val. Strobert, 52 Snyder St. 30 6 00
399.*Phillipsburg—Good.
G. L. Creveling, Shimers, N.J. 13 . . .
155. Plainfield—Quiet. 9 hours.
Levi C. Kline, Box 249 . . . 78 7 70
31. Trenton—Middling. 9 hrs.
O. B. Gaston, 221 Mercer St. 49 4 70
358. Vineland—Quiet. $2 to $2.25.
Geo. P. Capen 13 1 20

NEW YORK.

274. Albany—Fair. 53 hours.
G. H. Anderson, 20 N. Lark St. 27 1 95
6.*Amsterdam—Fair. 59 hours.
O. H. Delamater, 26 Garden 66 8 25
262. Ballston—Very dull.
Martin Larrabee 20 2 80
131. Binghamton—Fair.
F. E. Moore, 107 Susqueh'a St. 51 5 00
Brooklyn—Very dull. 9 hrs.
247.* G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave. 99 10 40
258. W. T. Hall, 210 Hopkinson Ave. 35 3 50
296. (E.D.) C. E. Byrns, 141 Skillman Ave. 22 2 20
Buffalo—Fair.
9.* G. Bickelman, 152 Goodrich 204 24 50
355. (Ger) A. F. Goehle, 203 Stanton 89 . . .
63. Canajoharie—Dull. 59 hrs.
Wm. D. Hess, Box 708 . . . 19 2 00
99. Cohoes—Middling. 9 hours.
S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson 74 7 20
315. Elmira—Dull.
E. M. McAllister, 609 E. Church 110 17 60
323. Fishkill-on-Hudson—Fair.
59 hours.
Edward Briggs, Box 85 . . . 22 4 40
200. Fort Plain—Middling.
Charles W. Sauer 12 1 20
229. Glens Falls—Quiet. 59 hrs.
L. Thompson, 285 Glen St. 49 $5 00
139 Gloversville—Dull.
J. G. Smith, 144 W. Fulton St. 66 6 60
272. Herkimer—Dull. 10 hours.
C. H. Mack 25 2 30
173. Hoosick Falls—Good. 59 hrs.
Edwin Chapman 14 1 80
405. Harlem—9 hours 10 2 00
404. Long Island City—
Geo. F. Arthur, Box 17 . . 13 . . .
283.*Little Falls—Very dull.
A. A. Miller, 46 Arthur St. . 24 2 30
301.*Newburgh—Dull. 9 hours.
Jas. H Garnett, 174 W. Parmenter St. 78 8 75
350.*Niagara Falls—Quiet.
R. G. Paige 28 5 80
302.*Ogdensburgh—Quiet.
Frank Beach, 36 Kiah St. . 34 3 20
101. Oneonta—Very quiet.
C. L. Ward, Box 1151 . . . 29 2 70
443. Oswego.
Jas. R. Bonner, 143 W. Oneida 11 6 50
203. Poughkeepsie—Medium.
W. A. Hawley, 90 Catharine 92 9 10
Rochester—Quiet. 9 hours.
72. Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman St. . 130 14 05
179. (Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North St. 48 4 60
251. Rondout—Medium.
Harry Dunn, Kingston, N.Y. 35 . . .
249. Saratoga—Dull. Stay away.
C. L. Champine, Jr., 26 Rock St. 31 7 00
146. Schenectady—Fair. 9 hrs.
W. H. Crosby, 606 Terrace Pl 83 11 45
Syracuse—Very dull. 59 hrs.
15. (Ger.) Fred. Hafermalz,
199 Butternut St . . . 104 10 50
124. J. C. French, 16 Delhi St. . . 162 . . .
353. (Fr.) N. Lavaute, 30 Pattison 22 . . .
78. Troy—Middling. 9 hours.
Thos. Soutar, Box 145 . . . 101 17 80
125. Utica—Dull.
John B. Andes, 14 Philip St. 62 6 20
307.*Waterford—Middling.
J. C. McGill, Box 589 . . . . 16 3 40
233. Waverly—Middling.
M. Hotalin 21 2 00
252. West Troy—Moderate. 9 hrs.
Geo. W. Sherwood 35 7 30
273. Yonkers—Crowded. 58 hrs.
A. Philp, 16 Locust Hill Ave. 109 . . .

NORTH CAROLINA.

384.*Asheville—Dull.
A. Schell, Box 81 . . . . . 14 8 10

OHIO.

84. Akron—Dull. Many leaving.
Jac. Glass, 111 Thornton St. 35 3 90
17. Bellaire—Dull. 9 hours.
G. W. Curtis 82 3 10
44. Bowling Green—
H. B. Brooks 10 80
143.*Canton—Improving. 59 hrs.
C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry St. 82 8 20
Cincinnati—Dull. Crowded.
2. C. A. Rockwood, Box 185 . . 382 34 80
209. (German) J. A. Leininger,
90 Findlay St. 136 14 80
326. (Mill hands) J. F. Ralston,
Carthage, Ohio 9 1 80
61. Columbus—Middling.
C. M. Smithers, 261½ N. High 16 1 60
Cleveland—Dull—9 hours.
11.* J. W. Chrisford, P. O. . . 167 34 60
39.* (Bohem.) S. Jindrich, 28 Mead 22 . . .
234.* (Ger.) Wm Deuring,
190 Merchant's Ave., S. Side 98 5 00
419. (Ger.) . . . . . 8 . . .
104. Dayton—Dull.
J. H. Garner, 211 S. Henry St. 56 6 20
328. East Liverpool—Dull. 9 hrs.
Harvey McHenry 63 6 10
188. Findlay—Very dull.
R. H. Walle 73 3 40
202.*Fostoria—Fair. Crowded.
F. M. Smith, Box 180 . . . . 59 5 90
120. Jackson—
J. H. Beasly, Box 580 . . . . 44 7 90
14. Martin's Ferry—Slack. 9hrs.
J. H. Madden 31 3 50
270.*Middletown—Dull. 59 hrs.
W. H. Countryman, 21 Moore 28 1 70
294. Piqua—Flat. Stay away.
Ed Speelman, 529 Park Ave. 11 1 80
168.*Salem—Crowded. Stay away.
John R. Test . . . . . 17 . . .
107. Sandusky—Very dull.
Wm. F. Warren. Lake View
House 16 1 60
186. Steubenville—Medium.
Chas Caldwell, Box 346 . . 51 5 10
25. Toledo—Fair. 9 hours.
C. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St. . 283 58 80
183. Wellston—Dull.
E. C. Wallace 46 4 40
171. Youngstown—Middl'g. 9 hrs.
N. E. Holland, 120 Baldwin St. 77 7 70

OREGON.

348. La Grande—Dull. 9 hours.
C. R. Thornton . . . . . 7 . . .
50. Portland—Very dull. 9 hrs.
G. W. Starkey, 225 N. 13th St 228 22 80

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny City—Medium.
211.* C. L. Mohney, McNaugher Av. 387 40 70
237. (Ger.) E. Mueller, 43 Herrmann St., Troy Hill . . . 75 7 60
246.*Beaver Falls—Middling.
9 hours.
W. H. McClarren, Jr.,
1822 Sixth Ave. 64 6 40
254. Bellefonte—Very dull.
Richard W. Miller 29 3 20
180. Braddock—Good. 9 hours.
J. V. Branthoover 72 7 60
222.*Butler—Very dull.
C. C. Shira . . . . . 24 . . .
116. Erie—Dull.
H. A. Lillibridge, 1601 German 30 2 70
422. Frankford—Fair. 9 hours
W. H. Cheeseman, 4602 Leiper 53 . . .
401. Franklin.
S. Wise, Box 935 . . . . . 13 2 80
122. Germantown—Quiet. 9 hrs.
W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson 92 9 20
398. Greenville.
T. M. Campbell 27 2 40
287. Harrisburg—Quiet.
J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth St. 47 4 50
288. Homestead—Medium. 9 hrs.
Edwin Rowe, Lock Box 18 . 75 7 30
205.*Johnstown—Fair.
Alex. Mock 38 3 80
208. Lancaster—Quiet.
G. Miller, 234 W. James St. 102 10 50
436. Lock Haven—Crowded.
J. B. Spering 11 1 65
177. McKeesport—Fair. 9 hours.
O. D. Rhodes, Box 567 . . . 61 6 70
438. Manayunk—Fair.
J. S. Harley, 507 E. Jefferson 34 4 50
431. Mansfield—Dull.
T. A. Curry, Sheridanville P.O. 21 1 60
184. Middletown—Medium.
Ammon W. Beard . . . . . 12 . . .
187. Monongahela City—Dull.
9 hours.
Geo. V. L. Wickerham . . . 15 1 50
440. Nicetown.
Colbert Walker, 3878 Nice St. 21 . . .
206. New Castle—Dull. 59 hours.
E. Morrow, 201 Chestnut St. 49 10 20
388. Norristown—Quiet.
Elmer Slough, 622 Astor St. 27 6 90
414.*Oil City—Quiet.
J. Young, Box 720 . . . . . 11 $4 50
Philadelphia—Dull. 9 hrs.
8. Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon St. 570 57 00
227. (Kensington) 111 24 90
238. (German) E. Adler,
Hollin's Place, Parrish St. . 113 13 20
239. (W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks,
4022 Poplar St. 161 17 50
306. (Southwark) L. D. Gorman,
1211 Monterey St 107 10 50
359. (Mill hands) Samuel L. Stem,
2105 Stewart St. 75 9 15
81. Philipsburg—Quiet.
H. H. Hewit 25 2 50
Pittsburgh—Middl'g. 9 hrs.
142. A. S. Bright, 147½ East St.,
Allegheny City 317 32 80
164. (Ger.) J. P. Dreikosen,
153 16th St., S S. 138 15 00
165. (East End) Robert Toppin,
206 Hiland Ave. . . . . 119 . . .
230. (South Side) B. B. Baumgardner, 386 Webster Ave. . 177 15 10
385. (West End) G. H. Burton, 387
Rebecca St., Allegheny City 37 4 60
236. Pottstown—Fair.
A. M. Yerger, 528 Chestnut 11 1 10
336. Reading—Fair. Overcrowd'd
T. Kissinger, 965 Buttonwood 74 7 40
368. Rochester—Dull.
A. N. Gutermuth . . . . . 21 . . .
37. Shamokin—Medium.
Isaac A. Kerlin, Box 327 . . 40 4 60
268.*Sharon—Poor. 9 hours.
G. W. McClary, Box 511 . . 61 . . .
185. Sharpsburgh—Med. 9 hrs.
William C. Pfusch 38 3 50
276. Tarentum—Very dull. 9 hrs.
James Goldinger, Box 29 . . 11 1 70
370. Verona—Good. 9 hours.
J. A. Householder 27 2 95
102.*Wilkes-Barre—Quiet.
J. R. Miall, S. Main St. . . 36 3 60
266. Williamsport—Crowded.
Levi F. Irwin, 646 Centre St. 67 6 90
191. York—Quiet. Plenty men.
Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn St. 94 9 30

RHODE ISLAND.

176. Newport—Medium.
A. Duffany, cor. Perry and
Spring 56 5 60
Pawtucket—Fair.
145.* Edward Prarie, 17 Garfield
St., Central Falls, R. I. . . 12 . . .
382.* (French) D. Guilemette
23 Bullock St . . . . . 14 . . .
94. Providence—Quiet. 9 hrs.
Frank Shanley, 51 Evergreen 75 7 70
413.*Woonsocket—
W. Simmons, 18 Daniel St. . 17 . . .

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—Overstocked.
51.* T. J. Morris, 17 Archibald St. 20 2 00
52. (Col.) J. F. Drayton, 5 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave. 156 15 85
69.* (Col.) Columbia—Dull.
A. W. Curtis 19 4 40

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga—Crowded.
213. D. E. Andrews, Box 401 . . 16 1 00
309. (Colored) B. J. Higginbotham,
764 W. 6th St 12 1 20
447. . . . . 7 5 00
174.*Jackson—Moderate.
J. T. Holmes 21 2 10
225. Knoxville—Crowded.
J. R. Scott, 169 Hardee St. . 100 10 00
394. Memphis—Dull.
L. F. Hoffstat, 234 Ross Ave. 30 6 70

TEXAS.

198. Dallas—Quiet. 9 hours.
George Sonnefield, Box 299. 101 11 30
371. Denison—Dull.
E. A. Lediker, Box 28 . . . 24 2 40
277. Fort Worth—Crowded.
W. F. Remington, 323 St.
Louis Ave. 15 1 40
109.*Galveston—Dull. 53 hours.
Geo. P. Marchand, 27th St.,
bet. L and M. . . . . 36 . . .
426. Gelesville—Dull.
S. D. Hill, Box 212 . . . . . 26 2 30
367. San Antonio—Quiet.
P. C. Rothenflue, 67 Utica St. 27 . . .
406.*Tyler—Flat.
M. J. Kilpatrick . . . . . 11 . . .
117.*Waco—Moderate.
J. E. Ulander, Box 725 . . . 35 6 80

VERMONT.

329.*Burlington—Dull.
A. L. Austin, 95 S. Union St. 37 15 75
53. Rutland—Fair. 59 hours.
A. P. Wait, 20 North St. . . 64 6 42

VIRGINIA.

390.*Danville—Fair.
W. G. Carlisle, N. Danville. 10 1 00
285. Norfolk—Quiet. 58 hours.
C. H. Powers, cor. Chapel and
Charlotte Sts. 110 10 20
320. Petersburgh—Dull.
W. A. McCulloch, 411 West St. 26 2 30
132. Richmond—Dull. 9 hours.
J. H. Biesen, 413 W. Broad St. 69 7 30

WASHING. TERRITORY.

351. Seattle. Dull. Overcrowd'd.
L. Gordon, 501 Pike St . . . 42 4 20
41.*Spokane Falls—Crowded.
James Bradbury, Box 198 . 27 3 10
197. Tacoma.
W. T. Findlay, 1516 D St. . . 100 6 50

WEST VIRGINIA.

261. Buckhannon—Slack.
A. W. Lewis 21 2 10
243. Charleston—Quiet. 59 hrs.
Wm. H. Stover . . . .
425.*Wellsburg—Dull.
Samuel Patterson 9 75
3. Wheeling—Fair. 9 hours.
E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey 179 17 80

WISCONSIN.

379.*Ashland—Overstocked.
L. Weller, 513 E. Second St. 21 8 10
378.*La Crosse—Very dull.
C. H. Chamberlin, 420 S. 6th 54 30
Milwaukee—Very dull. 9 hrs.
30. (Ger.) B. Blatz, 633 18th St. . 199 19 90
228. (Ger.) A. Seifer, 538 Maple St. 53 5 30
290. (Ger.) J. Dulde, 137 Hadley St. 90 9 00
305. John E Voss, 657 Jackson St. 17 3 00
318.* (Ger.) R. Schwarze, 608 18th 20 2 00
Oshkosh—Dull. Stay away.
204.* R. J. Derby, 29 Sterling St. . 20 . . .
340.* (Ger.) J. A. Steier, 111 Ford St. 10 . . .

WYOMING TERRITORY.

64.*Cheyenne—Moderate.
W. H. Mayhall, 212 W. 15th 12 31 15

Total, 28,027 $3111 33

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—July, 1888.

Balance, July 1, 1888	$7980 51
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	3111 33
" Subscribers	1 00
" Members of lapsed and suspended unions	3 25
Total	$11,096 09

EXPENSES—July, 1888.

For Printing	$ 324 42
" Office, etc.	388 80
" Traveling and Organizing	69 40
" June tax, American Federation of Labor	69 79
" 500 Badges, L. W. Pierce & Co.	100 40
" Benefits Nos. 417 to 429, and 431 to 440, inclusive	2900 00
Balance August 1, 1888	7243 28
Total	$11,096 09

DETAILED EXPENSES—July, 1888.

Printing 500 Postals	$6 25
" 2000 Blanks for F. S. Reports	10 25
" 1000 Organizing Circulars	3 50
" 200 Addressed and Stamped Envelopes	6 25
" 29,000 Copies Journal July issue	190 00
Extra Composition on do.	10 00
" 13 Ledgers, 100 pages	10 14
" 25 " 200 "	28 00
" 3 " 300 "	4 65
" 103 Treas. Cash-books	37 08
" 500 Withdrawal Cards	1 75
" 500 Transfer Cards	1 75
" 3000 Applications	4 50
" 1000 Appeals	1 50
" 10 Gen. Sec. Order-books	4 00
" 1000 Cards for Organizers	3 90
Correcting plate of "Appeal"	90
Wrapping and Mailing July Journal	11 90
Wagon-Hire July Journal	80
Postage on July Journal	15 98
Expressage on Supplies, etc	5 50
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	31 10
1560 Stamped Envelopes	32 40
Office Rent for July	15 00
2 Telegrams in July	1 67
Salary for July	125 00
Assistance in General Office	86 00
Capita tax Amer. Fed. of Labor, for June,	69 79
Services of E. B. for July	32 00
Quarterly Rent of P. O. Box	3 00
Premium on Bond of G. S.	10 84
L. W. Pierce & Co., 500 Badges	100 00
Expressage on same	40
S. S. Wingate, organizing Kansas City, Kan.	7 00
C. A. Rockwood, balance due on Louisville Investigation	7 20
James Cannon, organizing Memphis, Tenn.	5 00
J. G. Clinkard, organizing Leominster, Mass.	4 00
W. McGregor, organizing So. Omaha, Neb.	11 20
Robert T. Swallow, for organizing purposes	35 00
1 Ledger for General Office	12 75
Stationery and Office Supplies	4 76
Benefit No. 417, Wm. Stanfield	200 00
" 418, J. S. McCormick	200 00
" 419, L. W. Lighton	200 00
" 420, Mrs. Catherine N. Rowland	25 00
" 421, Mrs. A. Cepelak	50 00
" 422, T. J. Kenning	200 00
" 423, Onesime Talbot	200 00
" 424, Rudolph Stanz	200 00
" 425, Mrs. M. A. McGurrin	50 00
" 426, William Wesley	200 00
" 427, Chas. R. Rapp	200 00
" 428, Mrs. M. L. Reimann	50 00
" 429, Mrs. Mary Ewing	50 00
" 431, Mrs. Jane Donner	50 00
" 432, Mrs. Nannie Toombs	25 00
" 433, Mrs. Maria Washington,	50 00
" 434, Mrs. Clara England	50 00
" 435, Mrs. Anna G. Stewart	50 00
" 436, Mrs. Eleanor McLeod	50 00
" 437, George Dehn	200 00
" 438, William Wilkinson	200 00
" 439, William Mitts	200 00
" 440, James Clokey	200 00
Total	$3852 81

EXPULSIONS.

Wm. McMurry, James Whalen, John Brown, H. G. Diffenderpfer, and J. A. Mickey, Union 142 Pittsburgh, Pa.; the three first for working for less than union wages, and the latter two for working ten-hour mill-stuff in violation of union rule.

Carl Frehne, John H. Flattery, John H. Sinclair, Jos. Potts, Geo. Kesselring, and G. W. Lidgate, Union 55, of Denver, Col., for working contrary to working-rules, and slandering the Brotherhood.

Ernest Semelon, and Fred. Bittlingmyer, Union 245, Peoria, Ill., for violation of obligation.

Wm. Stevenson, Union 211, Allegheny City, Pa., for working on a job declared on strike.

Chas. A. Williams, Wm. H. Bolding, and M. F. Batton, rejected by Union 285, Norfolk, Va., on the ground of incompetency.

W. T. Gray, Union 132, Richmond, Va., for working ten hours in violation of union rule.

Rufus and William Lapierre, Union 83, Halifax, N. S., for going to work on a job declared on strike.

John H. Burtch, Union 335, Toronto, Ont., for working piecework, and for contempt of union.

Spencer Edwards, Union 272, Herkimer, N.Y., for contempt of the union.

Alex. Douthie, N. A. Stanley, D. B. Turner, Henry Morbus, Peter Morrison, and James Trippear, from Union 55, of Denver, Col., for violating eight-hour rule.

A. R. Bridges, from Union 282, Little Rock, Ark., for working under the union rate.

Jos. McCullough, Wm. Siegelhorst, Wm. Moshoff, Louis Yost, and Theobald Bauer, from Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., for violating working rules.

R. A. Chadwick, from Union 362, Winona, Minn., for hiring non-union men.

J. W. Kaster, from Union 222, Butler, Pa., for contempt of union.

Carl Westling, from Union 88, Town of Lake, Ill., for violating working-rules of the union.

Frank S. Lester, late President of Union 372, Marine City, Mich., for defrauding the union.

William Cornan, from Union 252, West Troy, N. Y., for violation of eight-hour rule.

Jesse Beven, from Union 422, Frankford, Pa., for working ten hours in violation of union rule.

W. W. Wilhelm, U. S. Horton, and J. B. McBroom, from Union 148, Lincoln, Neb., for violation of obligation.

H. G. Chase, H. C. Pheil, Fred. Kearl, F. W. Yount, J. W. Kirkpatrick, and David Abbott, rejected by Union 351, Seattle, Wash. Ter., for incompetency.

Wm. H. Shea, from Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., on May 10, for employing non-union men and paying less than the scale, and for defrauding a member.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, August 1888.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Vereinigung der Zimmerleute.

New York. Der von Thomas J. White, Präsident der Loge No. 1 des United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners, in der Supreme Court gestellte Antrag um einen Einhaltsbefehl, damit die Amalgamation des Ordens mit der Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America verhindert werde, ist von Richter O'Brien abgewiesen worden.

Acht Stunden für Zimmerleute.

St. Louis. Die hiesigen 4 Unions der „Brüderschaft der Carpenters and Joiners" werden am 1. November an die Bosse die Forderung stellen, daß der 8-stündige Arbeitstag vom 1. April 1889 eingeführt und die Stunde mit 40 Cents bezahlt werde. Zu diesem Behufe haben die Carpenter Unions soeben eine umfassende Agitation behufs Stärkung ihrer Reihen unternommen.

Die Zimmerleute-Convention.

Detroit, 9. August. Seit Montag findet hier die Convention der Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute statt, der eine große Anzahl Delegaten beiwohnen. Gestern hielten die hiesigen vier Lokal-Unions einen Umzug durch die Straßen ab. Ungefähr 600 Mann nahmen an demselben Theil. Viele Fahnen gaben der langen Reihe stramm einherschreitender Arbeiter ein ungemein anziehendes Aussehen. Besonders eine Fahne zog die allgemeine Aufmerksamkeit auf sich. Es ist dies eine alte kostbare Fahne aus dem Jahre 1835. Am Abend fand im Detroit Rink ein großes Festbankett statt, dem ein Ball folgte. Der Andrang dazu war ein sehr bedeutender.

Einige Beschlüsse der Convention der Carpenter.

Auf der in Detroit stattgehabten Convention der Carpenter wurde beschlossen, daß der Name derselben in Zukunft „United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" sein soll. Das Wort „United" wurde hinzugefügt, um den Wünschen der früheren Mitglieder des „United Order of Carpenters" Genüge zu leisten.

P. J. McGuire war wieder erwählt als Sekretär. Das Invaliditäts-Benefit wurde auf $400 festgesetzt; eine Mitgliedschaft von 1 bis 5 Jahren berechtigt ein Mitglied im Fall der Arbeitsunfähigkeit, die Summa von $100 bis $400 zu beziehen. Das Eintrittsgeld darf nicht unter $2 betragen, und der geringste Beitrag soll 35 Cents sein. Dem früheren Executive-Board von Philadelphia wurde ein Dankesvotum zu Theil. Es wurde beschlossen, Carpentern, die gelegentlich einen Contrakt übernehmen, zu gestatten, unter gewissen Bedingungen Mitglied zu bleiben. Alle Anstrengungen sollen gemacht werden, um den 8stündigen Arbeitstag bis zum Juni 1890 zur Durchführung zu bringen.

Das Uebereinkommen zwischen der Brotherhood und der englischen Amalgamated Association of Carpenters, und andere fremden Organisationen wurde aufgehoben. Der Beschluß wurde im Hinblick auf den Widerwillen der Mitglieder gegen die Einwanderung begründet. Nächsten Monat geben wir einen vollständigen Bericht.

Der größte Widerstand.

Der größte Widerstand gegen den steten Wachsthum und Fortschritt unserer Arbeiterorganisationen ist unter den Arbeitern selbst zu finden; etliche, gänzlicher Unwissenheit halber, widerstehen der Union; manche Andere, weil sie sich des Resultates der Bemühungen der Union zu erfreuen gedenken, ohne im Geringsten dabei mitzuhelfen sie aufrecht zu erhalten und zu fördern. Wieder Andere widerstehen der Union, wahrlich, weil sie etliche Mitglieder nicht lieben, und noch Andere, weil ihrer eigenenen, sonderbaren Eigenheiten nicht eine hervorragende Stellung in den Sachen der Union gebeben wird. Eine wie die andere dieser vielen Entschuldigungen für den Widerstand sind gewöhnlich einzig und allein durch Engherzigkeit in Gang gesetzt und angetrieben, und es macht nichts zur Sache zu welcher Schule politischer Oekonomie ein Individuum sich zu halten ausgibt. Ist er ein Gegner des Forschritts der Arbeiterorganisationen, so ist er ein Feind des Fortschritts und ein Feind seiner Nebenmenichen; denn durch diese Verbindungen der arbeitenden Klasse und diese allein, können wir eine Lösung der Arbeiterfrage erwarten und für das allgemeine Gute müssen unsere individuellen Ideen in der großen Masse der Union untergehen und wir müssen vereint für das allgemeine Wohl einstehen.

— Wie aus zuverlässiger Quelle berichtet wird, haben 31 Baugewerke von New York, welche im Distrikt 49 der K. of L. vertreten sind, bei der National Exekutive des Ordens ein Gesuch um Genehmigung eines Charters für eine hiesige Distrik-Assembly für Baugewerke eingereicht. Man erwartet, daß dasselbe in kurzer Zeit genehmigt wird.

Gewerkschafts-Kassen.

Was billig ist, taugt in der Regel nicht viel. Dieses alte Sprichwort findet auch seine Anwendung auf Gewerksorganisationen, die darauf bedacht sind, die Beiträge und Aufnahmsgebühren ihrer Mitglieder recht niedrig zu fixiren, damit sich Niemand über eine zu schwere Last zu beklagen habe. Für uns gilt der Grundsatz, daß Gewerksorganisationen mit geringen Beiträgen keine gute Kasse haben können, und daß ohne gute Kasse eine Organisation nicht leistungsfähig ist. Eine gutgefüllte Gewerkschaftskasse garantirt nicht nur die Lebensfähigkeit einer Union, sondern bewirkt auch, daß die Mitglieder Vertrauen in die Leistungsfähigkeit ihrer Union setzen. Es giebt Gewerkschaften, die bis zu einem Dollar pro Monat Beiträge zahlen; diese sind aber auch im Stande, die Löhne ihrer Mitglieder hoch und die Arbeitsstunden reducirt zu halten. Bilde man sich ja nicht ein, daß eine gutgefüllte Unionkasse eine Ermuthigung zu Strikes verursache. Strikes haben nicht nur ganz andere Ursachen, sondern wir finden im Gegentheil, daß die meisten Strikes von Organisationen mit schwachen Kassen unternommen worden sind. Eher noch ist es wahrscheinlich, daß gutgefüllte Cassen Strikes verhüten. Wenn die Arbeitgeber wissen, daß eine Organisation in Folge günstiger Finanzverhältnisse im Stande ist, einen Kampf auszuhalten, besinnen sie sich zweimal, ehe sie es auf einen Kampf ankommen lassen.

Man sieht also, daß die bekannte Redensart, was billig ist, ist theuer, nicht so ganz unbegründet ist. Jeder begreift, daß wenn er ein gutes Kleidungstück kauft oder eine komfortable Wohnung miethet, er einen höheren Preis dafür bezahlen muß, als wenn er geringe Kleider kaufen oder eine einfachere Wohnung beziehen will; hingegen ist es denselben Leuten oft ganz unbegreiflich, daß eine gute und wirksame Organisation höhere Beiträge fordern muß, als eine solche, die mehr dem Namen als dem Wesen und dem Zwecke entspricht. Dieselben Leute, die in einer Organisation gegen hohe Beiträge eifern und oft mit glühenden und beredten Worten darauf hinweisen, daß man von einem Mann, der Familie habe, unmöglich mehr als 25 Cents pro Monat Beiträge erheben dürfe, lassen oft in der nächsten halben Stunde an der "Bar" einen halben Dollar springen, indem sie die ganze Umgebung zu einem landesüblichen "Treat" (ein wahres Landesübel, in der That!) einladen, ohne sich im Geringsten Etwas dabei zu denken. Mehr noch; dieselben Herren, die oft haarscharf ausrechnen, daß ein Monatsbeitrag—sagen wir von 40 Cents—dem Preis von 64 Glas Bier im Halbjahr gleichkommt, denken sich oft sehr wenig dabei, wenn ihnen ihr Herr Boß, wenn's zum Winter kommt, gleich zwei Dollars pro Woche vom Lohn abzieht, oder von ihnen verlangt, daß einer die Arbeit von zwei Arbeitern verrichten soll. — Einer Loge oder einem Krankenvereine anzugehören und zu demselben beizusteuern, was erforderlich, um einen solchen leistungsfähig zu machen, das erachtet wohl Jeder als unbedingt nothwendig, aber genügend zu einer Gewerksorganisation beizusteuern und diese in den Stand zu setzen, seine Lage zu verbessern und solche Löhne zu erzielen, die ihm ermöglichen, seine Beiträge im Kranken-Unterstützungsverein auch entrichten zu können, daran denken nur Wenige.

Es ist keineswegs gleichgültig, wie Viele sich einbilden, ob die Beiträge hoch oder gering sind, wenn nur die Mitglieder zusammenhalten, sondern das Zusammenhalten hängt zum großen Theil von der Leistungsfähigkeit der Union ab; folglich sind schwache Kassen, welche die Leistungsfähigkeit einer Union erheblich beeinträchtigen, das denkbar verkehrteste Mittel, um ein dauerndes Zusammenhalten der Mitglieder zu erzielen. Wir haben ganz im Gegentheil gefunden, daß bei Gewerksorganisationen, in denen hohe Beiträge zu leisten sind, das Zusammenhalten ein viel besseres ist. Die Beiträge werden prompter bezahlt, weil etwaige Rückstände bald zu hohen Beträgen anwachsen und weil in Bälde eine gute Kasse geschaffen wird, an der jedes Mitglied einen Anspruch hat, den er sich durch promptes Bezahlen seiner monatlichen Verbindlichkeiten sichert.

Die Befürworter niedriger Beiträge begründen ihre Argumente in der Regel mit der Reservemaßregel, daß in besonderen Notfällen Extrasteuern erhoben werden können. Diese Maxime ist erfahrungsgemäß falsch. Nie wird in einer Union so sehr „gekickt," als wenn es gilt Extrasteuern zu entrichten. Wir sehen es jetzt wieder im Falle der Brauer, daß Mitglieder der Brauer-Union, die während des ganzen Lockouts in Union-Brauereien arbeiteten, ohne auch nur einen Tag Arbeit zu verlieren, sich nun sträuben, die Extrasteuern zur Unterstützung ihrer ausstehenden Kameraden zu entrichten; dasselbe war auch während des letzten Strikes bei vielen Mitgliedern unserer Union No. 24 von San Francisco der Fall. Extrasteuern sind oft nicht zu vermeiden, aber je häufiger sie erhoben werden, umso anstößiger werden sie; von der Schwierigkeit und der Zeitversäumniß im Eintreiben derselben, wollen wir hier noch gar nicht einmal reden.

Wir empfehlen unseren Unions deshalb ernstlich die Frage der Erhöhung der Beiträge, insoweit schwache Kassen es erfordern mögen, zu besprechen; es ist ein Thema das unbedingt ernstliche Berücksichtigung verdient.

— Der Gewerkverein ist das Kapital des Arbeiters. Harrison.

Strikes und Lockouts.

Der dritte Jahresbericht des nationalen statistischen Bureaus ist dem Sekretär des Innern überreicht worden. Der Report bezieht sich ausschließlich auf Strikes und Lockouts, die sich in den am 31. Dezember abgelaufenen sechs Jahren in den Ver. Staaten ereigneten. Herr Wright meint, die Geschäftsstockungen, welche seit 1877 so häufig im Lande waren, hätten aus diesem Zeitraum eine Periode der Strikes und Lockouts gemacht. In seinen Schilderungen verbreitet sich Herr Wright mehr über die betroffenen Industriezweige, als die Strikes selbst, auch bemüht sich der Beamte anscheinend, die Namen der betreffenden Bosse so viel wie möglich zu verschweigen.

In den genannten sechs Jahren, sagte er, ereigneten sich Strikes in 22,330 und Lockouts in 2182 Etablissements. Von den Strikes fielen 2928 auf das Jahr 1881, 2105 auf 1882, 2759 auf 1883, 2367 auf 1884, 2284 auf 1885 und 9893 auf 1886.

Im Jahre 1887, heißt es in dem Bericht, sind nach den verläßlichsten Informationen, die zu erlangen sind, 853 Strikes vorgenommen, worüber Details noch nicht berichtet werden können. Die Baugewerbe stellten die größte Anzahl der von den Strikes betroffenen Etablissements, nämlich 6060. Die Gesammt-Zahl der an allen während der 6 Jahre veranstalteten Strikes betheiligten Arbeiter betrug 1,318,624. In 2182 Etablissements wurden während der angegebenen Periode Lockouts angeordnet. Die Zahl der wirklich ausgeschlossenen Arbeiter betrug 159,548.

In 18,342 (oder 82.12 Prozent) der 32,336 Etablissements, in denen Strikes vorkamen, wurden dieselben von Arbeiter-Organisationen angeordnet, während die Lockouts in 1753 (oder 30.34 Prozent)) von den 2182 Etablissements von Combinationen der Betriebsleiter u. s. w. in Scene gesetzt wurden. Von der Gesammtzahl der von Strikes betroffenen Etablissements wurden 13,443 (oder 60.19 Prozent) temporär geschlossen, in Folge von Lockouts 62.60 Prozent.

Die Resultate der Strikes, soweit die Zwecke und Absichten in Betracht kommen, waren folgende: Erfolgreich waren 10,407 oder 46.59 Prozent; theilweise erfolgreich 3004 oder 13.35 Prozent; fehlgeschlagen sind 8910 oder 38.89 Prozent. Die Resultate der Lockouts waren; Erfolgreich 564 oder 25.85 Prozent; theilweise erfolgreich 190 oder 8 71 Prozent; fehlgeschlagen sind 1305 oder 59 80 Prozent.

In Betreff der Ursachen ist zu berichten: In nahezu der Hälfte der Strikes (42.44 Prozent) waren Lohnerhöhungen der Zweck. Die anderen Ursachen waren: für Reduktion der Arbeitszeit 19.45, gegen Lohnreduktionen 7.75 Prozent, für Lohnerhöhung und Reduktion der Arbeitszeit 7.75 Prozent, gegen Verlängerung der Arbeitszeit 0.62 Prozent.

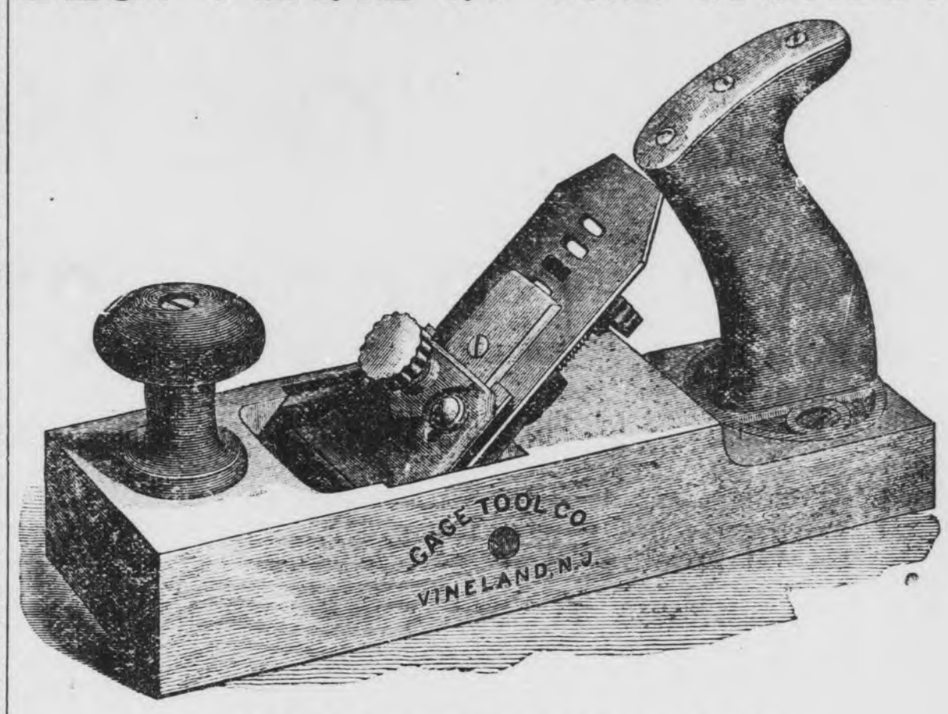
Die den Arbeitern aus Strikes und Lockouts erwachsenen Verluste beliefen sich auf $51,815,165 resp. $8,132,717, zusammen $59,948,882 an Löhnen, etwa $40 auf jeden Striker. Für Unterstützung der Striker wurden $3,425,057, für Unterstützung der durch Lockouts betroffenen Arbeiter $1,105,538, zusammen also $4,430,595, ausgegeben. Diese Zahlen machen jedoch nicht auf Genauigkeit Anspruch und sind eher zu niedrig gegriffen. Die Verluste der Arbeitgeber durch Strikes und Lockouts beliefen sich auf $30,723,653 resp. $3,432,261, zusammen $34,163,914.

— Die weitweite Entfernung, welche die theuersten und die billigsten Arbeiter trennt, schrumpft zusammen in demselben Maße, in welchem der Unterschied ihrer Löhne zunimmt. Es ist also eine Grenze vorhanden, über welche die Löhne eines Landes niemals steigen können, bis etwas geschehen ist, um das Niveau der Preise, welches in den schlechtest bezahlten Ländern der Erde herrscht, zu heben. Jra Steward.

— Die politische Freiheit kann keine gleiche sein, wenn ökonomische Ungleichheit existirt. Der ökonomisch besser Gestellte wird stets einen moralischen Druck auf den schlechter Situirten ausüben. . . . Was nützt dem Arbeiter die bloße politische Freiheit, wenn er dabei hungert, wenn seine Lage sich nicht verbessert, er nach wie vor der vom Kapitalisten ausgebeutete Mensch ist, der sein ganzes Leben lang sich plagen und abarbeiten muß, um schließlich elend zu Grund zu gehen. Bebel.

Es ist unnöthig, daß die organisirte Arbeit sich ferner nach Zeit und Umständen richtet. Wenn sie mehr zu thun gedenkt, als nur eine Gesellschaft für Debatten zu unterhalten, dann muß sie in der lebenden Gegenwart wirken. Erstens müssen alle die ärmlichen Streitigkeiten begraben und eine vereinigte Front gezeigt werden; dann muß sie eine mächtige Presse besitzen, die den Weg zum Handeln aufklärt. Eine verhungernde Presse ist von kleinem Werth und eine bezahlte noch viel weniger. Eine Presse, mit der Keule des Herkules über ihr gehalten, ist eine geringe Hülfe in diesem Werk—ungefähr so werthvoll wie Einer, der um Gunst schmeichelt. Wir haben eine freie und unumschränkte Arbeiterpresse nöthig, die, ungeachtet der Folgen, in der Vertheidigung des Rechtes eiserne Hammerschläge austheilt. Bis die Heerschaaren der Arbeit mit einem solchen Helfer versehen sind, muß jede große nationale Bewegung sich nothwendigerweise erfolglos erweisen.—(„Labor Tribune.")

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

In this issue we insert testimonials in place of the description of the plane, which can be seen by referring to a back number of this paper.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

J. F. Billingsley, ex-President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 2018 Ninth street, Washington, D. C.—"Received a set of three planes through Mr. James Lambie, my hardware man, whom I have assured of their superior quality after *severe tests*. It is really a pleasure to obtain such an excellent tool, and one so fully up in every respect to what it is represented to be by the makers."

A. C. Wood, 18 Foundry street, Detroit, Mich., April 15, 1888.—"It gives the best satisfaction of any tool I ever had, saves time, and is easy to keep in order. I have not the patience to use the old kind; in fact, your plane has spoiled me. I could not do without it."

George W. Lower, 217 Quarry street, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 27, 1887.—"After selecting one of the hardest hemlock knots that ever grew, I worked it fully half an hour in presence of the men, and after taking the bit from the plane, used it as a razor, the edge being almost as keen as when first put in, and after giving it the hard usuage I have, you are to be congratulated on being able to produce a bit that will stand better than any I ever saw, and I have used a great many."

Harry Hutton, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1888.—"I spoke to Mr. Wood (principal instructor in woodworking), who, by the way, is engaged making a set of patterns for an engine-lathe, and using your planes solely. He says he thinks them the best *planes* made *anywhere*, and he would rather have one than a half a dozen iron or other make of planes."

J. M. Lee, Contractor and Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Spartanburg, S. C., May 3, 1888.—Your plane is *the best* I ever used. Cannot see how you can improve it. Have used your plane in hard yellow pine, and it stands the test. Would not take $5.00 for it, and do without it."

From Prof. John E. Sweet, Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1887.—"It certainly is the best plane I ever tried, according to my liking, and the man in whose hands I have placed it says, 'It's the best plane ever made for a mechanic.' . . ." Mr. Sweet, who is well known to the readers of mechanical journals, was formerly professor at Cornell University, now building the Straight Line Engine.

From Prof. James DeKay, manager of the New York Trade Schools, N. Y. City, March 8, 1887.—"I have used the planes made by your company, and like them better than any plane I have ever used.'

From Prof. J. L. Morris, Sibley College of Mechanic Arts, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 16, 1887.—"I am finishing a fine house for one of our College or University Societies, floors, ceilings, stairs, etc., of quartered oak. I carried the plane you sent me over there and had *all* the men employed try it. They pronounced it the best plane they had ever used. . . . The plane was also tried by all our regularly hired carpenters; all like it. Would like to try a 'Jack' and Jointer.'"

Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, Office, Middlebush, N. J., April 5, 1887.

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, VINELAND, N. J.—Dear Sirs: I have your New Self-Setting Plane. It is all you claim for it. The bit will plane the end of a hard hemlock knot, and then, without sharpening, cut a hair as with a razor. I never saw such a cutting edge. The cutter can be removed, replaced, and set to the 100th part of an inch in five seconds, as timed by me. Although higher in price than others, I consider it very cheap, for the same reason that we consider a mowing-machine cheaper than a scythe. I heartily recommend it to all who wish to save time and do superior work. Yours truly, MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

The Widdicomb Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., whose capital is $350,000, under date of Feb. 11, 1888, send us their fifth order, as follows: "Please ship us six more of your No. 2 Self-Setting Smoothing Planes. As soon as we commenced buying these planes from you, about a year since, we found them almost indispensable, and our men like them very much."

The following will show what is thought of the plane in Vineland:

We, the undersigned, fully endorse the oregoing statements in relation to the **Self-Setting Bench-Plane** made by **Gage Tool Co.**

D. S. Robinson,	Vineland, N. J.,	Builder.	J. F. Carey,	Vineland, N. J.,	Carpenter.
B. Van Horn,	do.	Carpenter.	W. L. Fish,	do.	do.
Joseph Vine,	do.	do.	W. H. Loppy,	do.	Postmaster.
M. M. Boyce,	do.	Finisher in Kimball, Prince & Co.'s Sash Factory.	D. W. Irish,	do.	Wheelwright.
			S. E. Cranmer,	do.	Carriage-maker
			F. C. Cranmer,	do.	Wagon-maker.
J. A. Temple,	do.	with Kimball, Prince & Co.	Frank P. Robinson,	do.	Builder.
			J. L. Decker,	do.	Hardware.
H. R. Wing,	do.	Sash, Doors, and Blinds.	A. B. Pixley,	do.	Dealer in Lumber.
			George Suydam,	do.	Carpenter.
Kimball, Prince & Co.,	do.	Lumber Merchants and Mfrs., Doors, Sash, Blinds, etc.	Gould & Thorndike,	do.	Hardware.
			J. P. Hoopes,	do.	Carriage-maker.
			Edward Hoffman,	do.	do.
H. B. Beardsley,	do.	Carp'r and Builder.	H. C. Harvey,	do.	Furniture.
L. S Farwell,	do.	do. do.	A. Waldman,	do.	Cabinet-maker.
J. Turner,	do.	do. do.	Wm. A. Thorn,	do.	Undertaker.
Will Starr,	do.	Carpenter.	Joseph Neal,	do.	Wagon-maker.
M. Roberts,	do.	do.	George P. Capen,	do.	Cont'r and Builder.
J. R. Chandler	do.	do.	William G. Bobb,	do.	do. do.

VINELAND, N. J., April 2, 1886.

Being by trade a cabinet-maker, I cheerfully unite with my fellow-townsmen and brother-mechanics in recommending your New Self-Setting Plane as a first-class tool in every respect, possessing all the advantages you claim for it. The self-setting principle alone will save the price of the plane in a short time, and the ease and perfection with which it is operated, even by the inexperienced, make the tool a necessity to every woodworker.

OLIVER D. GRAVES, Mayor of Vineland.

For Circulars, Prices or Information, send stamp to

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland, N. J.

When writing, be sure and mention THE CARPENTER.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

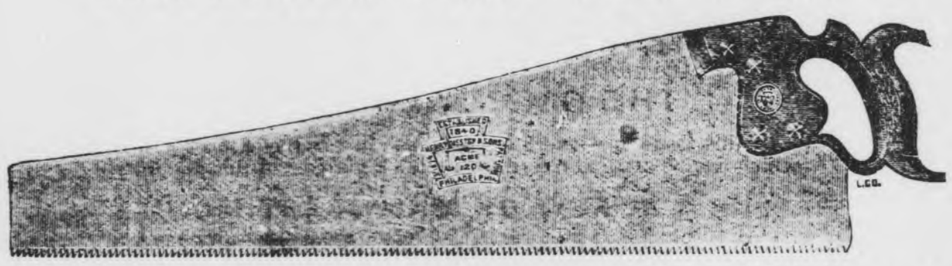
MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

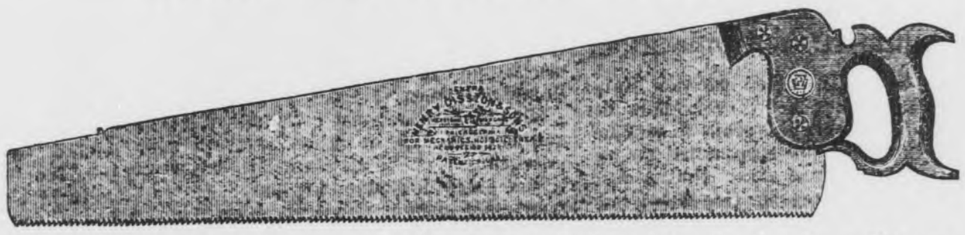
HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

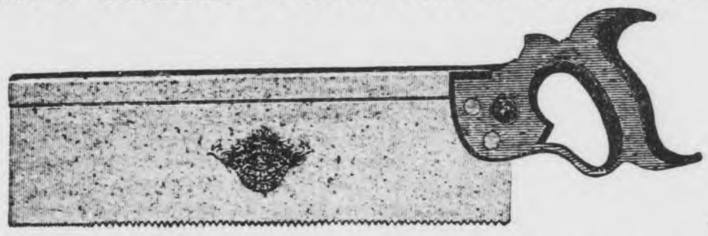
A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.



Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 BACK SAWS.



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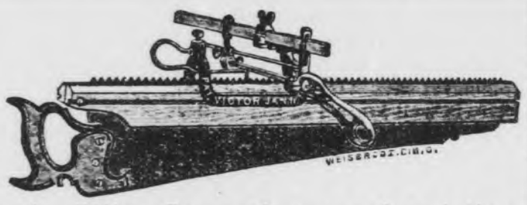

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Absolute in action, elegant in finish, reasonable in price.
Descriptive Circular sent on Application.

PRICE FOR COMPLETE MACHINE, $2.50. Address,

ROBT. J. SCHAEFFER & CO.,
55 MOUNT ST., DAYTON, OHIO.

FOX'S CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL.

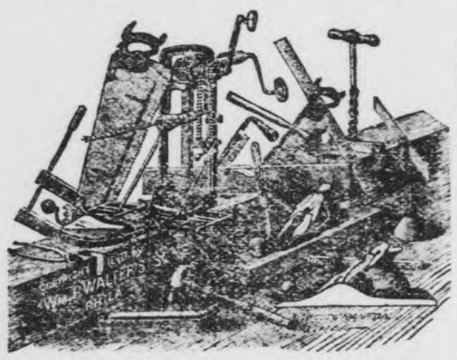
This Tool is Light, Simple, Accurate and Indispensable. Is made from best Spring Steel.

This cut shows it attached to a straight edge, by which a level of any length may be made for long and high work. For sale by Hardware Dealers. Sent pre-paid for $2.50.

Manufactured by the CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

— ESTABLISHED 1831. —

Our New Illustrated Catalogue of WOOD WORKERS' TOOLS,



Containing over 200 pages and over 800 illustrations. We believe it to be the largest and most complete Catalogue devoted exclusively to Wood Worker's Tools issued by the trade. Sent by mail on receipt of 10 cents in postage (which is the cost of mailing), or free on application in person at our store, by mentioning this paper (THE CARPENTER).

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CARPENTERS SAVE TIME and MAKE MONEY by using Builder's Easy Estimate Blanks and Guide to Estimating. Circular and Hand-Book of useful information sent free. Address at once I. P. HICKS, ATLANTIC, IOWA.

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This is a Fac-simile of the Label of the

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Buy no Bread unless this Label is affixed thereon.

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One 200-paged Ledger, cloth bound,	1 25
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Blanks for Officers' Reports, and for Benefit Claims, free.	
Constitutions and Rituals in German, French or Scandinavian, same price as in English.	

NOTE.—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the postage prepaid, or express charges paid in advance. Address,

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PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
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HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, for the use of Architects, Carpenters, Builders, and Students, with 300 Illustrations	1 00
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to inferior rat-shop, COOLY, PRISON, or FILTHY TENEMENT-HOUSE WORKMANSHIP. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.

All Infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

A. Strasser, President,
C. M. I. U. of America.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

☞ SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX. ☜

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME VIII.—No. 9. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1888. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

STAY AWAY FROM THESE PLACES.

Stay away from all California towns and from the Pacific Coast, as they are over-crowded, and also from

St. Joseph, Mo.	Owosso, Mich.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Chicago, Ill.
La Crosse, Wis.	Marine City, Mich.
Sheffield, Ala.	Marlboro, Mass.
Wichita, Kansas.	Huntsville, Ala.
Savannah, Ga.	Fostoria, Ohio.
Homestead, Pa.	Seattle Wash. Ter.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Alton, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.	Jeffersonville, Ind.
Beatrice, Neb.	Kansas City, Mo.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

THE CARPENTERS' UNION of Breslau, Germany, is on strike for thirty-five pennies per hour.

BOSTON, Mass.—Union 33 gave an enthusiastic reception to its delegates on their return home from the Detroit Convention.

AUGUSTA, GA. — Crowded with woodbutchers and saw and-hatchet-men from all over. Wages low and falling. Stay away.

MARTIN'S FERRY, O.—Kerr, the only non-union contractor in this place, can't get any of the building trades to complete his house.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Unions 15 and 363 are moving for nine hours a day and $2 per day as the minimum, to go into effect April 1, 1889.

DENISON, TEX.—This is a railroad jumping off place, and it is overrun with idle workmen of all trades. So carpenters better not come here.

PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Trade here and in Norfolk is very dull; fully half our carpenters are walking around idle. Many are leaving town to work elsewhere.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Wages, $1.25 to $2.25 Bosses are fighting our Union, and some scabs are helping them. These men have not got the manhood to join a union for fear of discharge.

BOWLING GREEN, O.—Business slack, and prospects poor for the coming season. Half our members went to Toledo, on Labor Day, and paraded with Union 25, making a grand turnout.

NASHUA, N. H.—This is one of the towns which has been over boomed by estate sharks. We are overrun with hammer and saw men, hence we warn men to give Nashua a wide berth.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Union 3 is going to make a good showing in the labor parade Sept. 29. The Steubenville and Wellsburg Unions have been invited to join with us, as will the Bellaire and Martin's Ferry unions.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—Members of the Brotherhood coming here from other places and working in this city must deposit their cards with Union 50, as we wish to distinguish union men from non-union men.

COLUMBUS, O.—Sept. 24 will be known as "Labor Day" at the Ohio State Centennial in this city. Union 61 can't get a hold among the chips here, still we have recently organized the Painters' and Bricklayers' Unions.

MR. CHAS. H. LITCHMAN, General Secretary of the Knights of Labor, has resigned his position to enter into the political activity of the Presidential campaign, and in doing so has brought upon himself the severest criticism

THE LASTER, the monthly organ of the Boot and Shoe Lasters' Union of New England, is the latest addition to the list of trade union papers It is ably edited, and has a clean and creditable appearance, and has come to stay.

UNION 288, Homestead, Pa., held a picnic Sept 1st., leaving a handsome surplus, and then on the evening of Labor Day had a turnout and mass meeting with a host of able speakers. Delegations were present from Unions 142, 177 and adjoining towns.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

RAILROAD SWITCHMEN'S National Union meets in convention at St. Louis Mo., Sept. 17.

THE BOYCOTT on the stoves and castings of the Fuller & Warren Co., Troy, N. Y., has not been lifted, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary. The boycott still remains in full force until said firm agrees to hire union labor.

ON SEPT. 24 there will be a gala time in Columbus, O. It will be the occasion of the Ohio Centennial, and that day is set apart as "Labor Day," with a host of prominent labor men billed to be present in the Grand Auditorium.

IN THE parade in Boston on Labor Day Union 93, Worcester, Mass., participated in a body, and all our local unions in the territory adjacent to the Hub turned out in large numbers in concert with Union 33. Ex-President SHIELDS was grand marshal of the carpenters.

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—We are cursed by jobbing contractors, employing one or two men, not carpenters, but shoemakers and fishermen, to whom they pay from $1.25 to $2.00 per day, and who manage to get partial employment as carpenters during the summer months.

LABOR DAY celebrations took place Sept. 3, in Montreal, Cincinnati, Syracuse, Utica, Denver, Erie, Norfolk, Va., and Toledo. In each case there was immense street-parades, followed by picnics. In every instance our unions took a leading part in the demonstrations.

FT. SCOTT, KAN.—Trade flat; this has been an exceptionally bad season; many have been enticed here by newspaper tales with not a spark of truth in them. These people are destitute and work for small wages, crowding out resident carpenters. Hardly one half of the carpenters have had steady work this season.

THE THOUSAND years of war will never cease and the thousand years of peace will never come till men stop putting their trust in the methods of competition and begin to build the whole fabric of their industrial and social life on the principles of co-operation—they walk no longer after the flesh but after the spirit.—*Rev. Washington Gladden.*

ENGLAND.—Wages of union carpenters in the shipyards in Hartlepool, Middlesbro', South Stockton, Stockton, West Hartlepool and Sunderland have been advanced one shilling and six pence per week. The carpenters of Halifax and Dewsbury have been advanced to seven pence per hour. Bradford and Leeds are still on strike.

STAY AWAY from Omaha, and do not be deceived by unscrupulous contractors and real estate sharks advertising a boom and enticing men here. The unfortunate strike of the bricklayers early in the spring gave a blow to the building business from which it has not recovered. We have hardly been able to hold our own. The city is full of idle carpenters and the prospect for winter is quite slim.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND FESTIVALS.

Union 57, Savannah, Ga., had a barbecue and excursion on Labor Day.—Union 171, Youngstown, O., held their annual picnic at Geauga Lake, Aug. 18, and had five carloads of people.—Union 92, Mobile, Ala., gave its first annual picnic July 31.—Carpenters' unions in Newark, N. J., held a large public meeting in Academy of Music, Aug. 28.—Union 31, Trenton, N. J., had a picnic Aug. 20.—Union 257, St. Louis, Mo., had their annual picnic and reunion at Lindell Park, Aug. 12.—Union 60, Indianapolis, Ind., recently had a picnic and netted a handsome surplus. On Aug. 26 it also held a successful public meeting.—Unions 2 and 209, Cincinnati, O., had a grand turnout and picnic on Labor Day.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PHOTOGRAPHS of Detroit Convention, 18x22, in excellent style, for sale at office of G. S. Price, $1.25, expressage paid.

PRINTED PROCEEDINGS of Detroit Convention, cost only five cents per copy. Has your Union ordered any? If not, make a motion to that effect.

THE UNITED Order of Carpenters of New York, and vicinity have purchased and paid for 1500 copies of the printed report of the proceedings of the Detroit Convention.

THE PRINTED PROCEEDINGS of the Detroit Convention are now ready for the Local Unions. Price, $5.00 per one hundred or five cents per copy. Let the Local Unions send in their orders and the members can purchase copies from their Local Union.

THE BIENNIAL REPORT of the General Secretary, as submitted to the Detroit Convention, is ready in pamphlet form and will be furnished Local Unions at the rate of one dollar per 100, postage free. The circulation of this document among non-union men will be found very serviceable to the Local Unions.

WHEREVER our Local Unions find a sufficient number of unorganized cabinet-makers or furniture workers, let the work be undertaken of organizing them into a union attached to the International Furniture Workers' Union. Mr. H. Emrich is General Secretary, and will furnish all necessary documents. Address him, 339 East Twenty-first St., New York City.

THE AMENDMENTS to the Constitution as adopted at the Detroit Convention have been sent out for vote to all the Local Unions, also the printed proceedings of said Convention. Some delay was occasioned by the necessity of consulting with Bro. B. C. Smith, of Boston, so to have him verify the correctness of the printed amendments. Bro. Smith acted as Secretary of the Committee on Constitution.

PERSONAL.

BRO. JOS. G. CLINKARD, Union 33, Boston, Mass., has been elected president of the Central Labor Union of that city.

OUR SYMPATHIES go out to brave JOHN SWINTON, who has recently undergone an operation to remove a cataract from his eyes and save them from blindness.

AMONG the delegates attending the Detroit Convention fifteen were delegates at previous Conventions. BRO. D. MCINTOSH, of Union 11, Cleveland, O., and BRO. J. M. KERR, of Union 10, of Detroit, were present in 1881 at the Convention in Chicago where the Brotherhood was formed. BRO. HENRY HALL, of Baltimore, was in attendance at the Convention in Cincinnati in 1884. BRO. J. H. GARNER, H. INGRAM, F. FILDEW, A. H. DOOLITTLE, C. H. CLOYD, J. H. GLEASON, JAS. NEIL, A. NOTHNAGLE, C. A. ROCKWOOD, S. TOWNSEND, A. C. HARROLD and E. J. LAKE were present at the Buffalo Convention in 1886.

AGAIN, to the statement that no discrimination is made between the superior and the mediocre workman, I reply that trade unions establish a *minimum* instead of a *maximum* rate of wages. In other words, they say a member shall not work for less than a certain amount, but they do not prevent or attempt to prevent an employer paying an exceptionally good workman as much above the minimum as he may deem his services worth. And it is a fact worth noting, that those who complain the loudest about the admission of inferior workmen forget the fact that they are admitted in self-defense, that an apprenticeship system has never received the support of the employers, and that they have no compunction to use the very element, the *non-proficient*, while combating the claims of the *proficient* workman.—*A. C. Cameron.*

BRITISH CARPENTERS.

THE HOURS WORKED AND THE PAY RECEIVED BY CARPENTERS IN 15 BRITISH TOWNS.

According to the recent reports of the British trade journals there is no trade in England which has had so long a period of depression as carpentry.

Since 1875 the business has been bad, falling to the lowest point in 1864, with a slight rally in 1886, and another depression, which has brought it back almost to its old position, in this year. All the building trades have suffered, and the temporary improvement which is said to be now becoming manifest is ascribed to the fact that a great deal of the skilled labor has emigrated out of Britain to this country and Australia.

Armagh, Ireland.—The depression has been constant since 1878, with a slight recovery since 1884. The average hours worked per week are 60, and the average pay £1 8s, equal to $6.80 per week.

Bedford, England.—Trade is described as good, with few idle men. The average hours per week are 56½, and the average pay 6d, equal to 12 cents per hour or $6.78 per week.

Belfast, Ireland.—Trade is better than for the last four years, but with many idle men. The hours per week are 57, and the pay 6½d, equal to 13 cents per hour or $7.41 per week.

Blyth, England.—Trade is very much depressed, almost as bad as in 1884; 55 hours per week and 7½d per hour, or $8 25 per week.

Boston, England.—Trade is bad and many of the skilled workmen are unable to find steady employment. Hours, 54 a week, and pay 6d, or $6.48 a week.

Canterbury, England.—Trade is in a bad way and is depressed and irregular. The nominal wages are 5s 2d or $1.24 per day, or $7.44 per week. It is stated that no Canterbury carpenter makes this amount.

Cardiff, Wales.—Trade is not good, but it is better than in 1887. There are fewer idle men and wages slightly higher. Fifty-four hours is the average, and £1 15s, to equal $8 44 per week, the wages.

Chester, England.—Trade is very bad Fifty hours and 8d per hour (equal to $8 per week) are the averages. These wages are nominal, however, and many men are out of work.

Dundee, Scotland.—Trade is somewhat better than in 1876 or 1887, but is still very bad. The relief is said to be due to emigration wholly. The hours average 57 a week, and wages from 6d to 8d (12 to 16 cents) per hour, equal to $6 84 to $8 12 per week. Foundry carpenters average $8 06 per week.

Dublin, Ireland.—Trade is very bad, with many idle men, and few busy ones working full time—60 hours per week. Average wages, £1 6s, equal to $6.28.

Edinburgh, Scotland.—Trade is bad and irregular. Few men are working full time; 56 hours is the average, and 7d (equal to 14 cents) per hour or $6.84 per week the wages.

Hammersmith, England.—Trade is bad, being affected by London conditions. Fifty-two hours is the rule; 7½d, equal to 19 cents, per hour, or $9.88 per week, the day. Owing to the sweating system few men secure these wages. The average is said to be beneath $8 per week for full time.

Liverpool, England —Trade is not good, but is better than in 1887. The average hours are 55, at 8d, equal to 16 cents, per hour, $8.80 per week. There are quite a number of idle men.

London, England.—Carpentry and all building trades are greatly depressed. The sweating system prevails throughout the metropolis. The average hours worked are 55 and the average pay 10d, equal to 20 cents, per hour, or $11 per week. An account of the actual earnings of 82 skilled metropolitan carpenters for the six weeks ending Saturday, June 2, makes the average weekly wages £1 18s 4d, equal to $9.34, with the common report that work was exceedingly difficult to get.

Plymouth, England.—Trade is better than for some years There are very few idle men. Fifty four hours per week and wages £1 12s, equal to $7.72, are the averages.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.

The American Federation of Labor has in press and will shortly publish a forty-eight page octavo pamphlet on "Trades Unions: Their Origin and Objects, Influence and Efficacy," by Wm. Traut; with a history of the A. F. of L. and a sketch of the National Trade Unions of America, by P. J. McGuire. This valuable work will be mailed on receipt of ten cents, and will be supplied to societies at the rate of $5.00 per 100 copies. The remarkably low price is rendered possible by the assured demand of the 550,000 members organized in the 3,000 local societies of the A. F. of L.

Address, SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.,
171 E. 91st St., New York City.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SAW.

Every instrument which the mechanic uses has its history. Some of them were brought into being by inventive genius, and required days and nights of weary thought to complete the conception and to overcome imperfections. The simpler tools have been in use for centuries under one form or another—at first only rude suggestions of what they afterwards came to be. Perhaps no tool has a more interesting history than the saw. According to a recent writer, saws have been discovered in Germany and Denmark which belong to the bronze age. The metal of which they were composed was cast into a thin shaft and serrated by breaking the edge. Equally interesting discoveries have been made in this country. It has been found that saws made of obsidian, which is a kind of glass produced by volcanoes, were used during the stone age in Mexico, and saws and knives of the same material have been found in the alluvial deposits of New Jersey, thought to have been sent thither from Mexico by the action of the water. The Phœnicians are among the earliest nations who are thought to have used the saw. The scholar is not suprised to find a very pretty story accounting for the discovery of the saw in Grecian mythology. Here the inventor is said to have found the jaw bone of a snake which he imitated by jagging an iron plate. One day the uncle of the inventor murdered him in a fit of jealously, so the story goes, and if the liberty may be taken of filling out this little romance, by plunging one of the poor young man's own saws through his heart. The lacustrine and other early inhabitants of Europe are credited with having saws made of flint, and the natives of the West India islands had saws made of notched shells. The Japanese saw is a curiosity. It is shaped something like a butcher's cleaver. The shank is drawn into the handle, which is flat, where it is secured by being wrapped with split cane. The teeth are described as being narrow and pointed toward the handle. Some of the saws used by the ancient Egyptians are exceedingly rude and imperfect, consisting of long, thin blades, ragged at the edges and driven into rough pieces of wood. It is from such crude and inefficient implements as these that the modern saw has been developed.

The law of evolution has been operative here, as the philosopher might say, as it has been elsewhere —*Dominion Mechanical and Milling News.*

A NINE HOUR VICTORY IN FRESNO, CAL.

August 15th was the date set by Union 365, of Fresno, Cal., for the carrying out of the nine hour system. Most of the contractors were favorable to the petition of the men for nine hours, and when the time came conceded it with full wages, except J. L. Smith, who wanted to pay the men only for nine hours. Two planing mills are also holding out, but all union men have quit them.

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEFBER, 1888.

FREEDOM'S WARFARE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

We want no flag, no flaunting rag,
For liberty to fight;
We want no blaze of murderous guns
To struggle for the right.
Our spears and swords are printed words,
The mind our battle plain;
We've won such victories before,
And so we shall again.

We love no triumphs sprung of Force—
They stain her brightest cause;
'Tis not in blood that liberty
Inscribes her civic laws.
She writes them on the people's heart
In language clear and plain:
True thoughts have moved the world before,
And so they shall again.

We yield to none in earnest love
Of freedom's cause sublime;
We join the cry, "Fraternity!"
We keep the march of Time.
And yet we grasp no pike nor spear,
Our victories to obtain;
We've won without their aid before,
And so we shall again.

We want no aid of barricade,
To show a front to wrong:
We have a citadel in truth
More durable and strong.
Calm words, great thoughts, unflinching faith,
Have never striven in vain;
They've won our battles many a time,
And so they will again.

Peace, Progress, Knowledge, Brotherhood—
The ignorant may sneer,
The bad deny; but we rely
To see their triumphs near.
No widow's groans shall load our cause,
Nor blood of brethren stain;
We've won without such aid before,
And so we shall again.

AN ADMIRABLE DOCUMENT WELL WORTH READING.

One of the most cogent, logical and convincing appeals ever penned is now in circulation in St. Louis among non-union carpenters. It is issued by Union 257, and we present it to speak for itself. It is doing a wondrous amount of good and could be used with profit in other cities.

Dear Sir and Fellow-Craftsman:

We, the undersigned, as a body of workingmen, organized under the head of "BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA" (Local Union No. 257), do most earnestly ask that you join some one of our local Unions here in St. Louis, either No. 4, No. 5, No. 12, or our own, No. 257.

You ask us why, and what good will it do?

As an answer, we herewith present for your most earnest consideration the following few brief reasons and resolutions unanimously adopted by our Local Union, No. 257:

That self-protection for ourselves and families require that all of us should come together and unite in a demand for a shorter day's work and more money.

That the amount of money we receive for our present long day's work does not permit us to feed, clothe and educate our families as they ought to be.

That we are idle over one-third of our time as an average in a year's work.

That we do not receive a just proportion of the amount of profits that arise from our day's work.

That as individual mechanics, we are completely powerless to raise the price of our day's work, or to shorten the number of hours in said working day.

There are many wrongs that we do to each other in order to barely exist under this competitive, idle, low-wage and long-day system.

We should be able to say to the builder who wants the use of our muscle, brains and tools, what they are worth; so much by the day, and that so many hours shall constitute the day's work that we offer for sale. This we can never accomplish unless we unite in a compact organization.

There are always two classes of workmen required in erecting the woodwork on any and all buildings. One class is just as essential as the other. These two classes of mechanics are commonly known as skilled and unskilled, and are priced according to the amount of skill that each man possesses. As the unskilled carpenter represents over two thirds of the total number of men employed in our trade, therefore the unskilled mechanic being vastly in the majority and receiving the lowest price for his day's work should, we think, be entitled to come into our organization, receive protection at our hands, and we at his; that a standard of wages should be agreed upon in favor of the carpenter who has the lowest degree of skill for sale, and that the carpenters and joiners should be graded from this standard upwards.

If we were thoroughly organized, we could thereby reason together, become better mechanics, command more respect of our bosses, be a benefit and protection to each other and our homes, besides which the good of society would be vastly increased. More than this, we could give a permanent and prosperous guarantee to the building industry of our city, for we know and fear that the lack of a satisfactory controlling standard of hours and wages is as disastrous to the capital invested as it is to us who have muscle and brains to sell. It is a fact that the carpenter and joiner is the most essential mechanic connected with the building industry; that the amount of money invested in tools, and the wear and tear, breakage, loss and transportation from job to job costs him more money than any other mechanic working in the same industry; that here in St. Louis the carpenter and joiner is the poorest paid mechanic in the building industry. The brickmasons are well organized, and as a result they have a standard price for their poorest skilled men at fifty-five cents per hour, besides only work eight hours for a day's work, and their better men grade from fifty-five cents per hour up to as high as eighty cents per hour. Over two-thirds of the brickmasons are of the lower grade of skill, but the different grades all being in one profession, stand shoulder to shoulder as a cemented wall in protection of each other During the winter they gave the contractors notice that when the trade opened in the spring they wanted so much money for a day's work for their poorest mechanics, and that eight hours was to constitute a day's work for all grades, and that this price, wages and hours should stand good for one year. The builders were satisfied, for they knew that all contractors would have to pay the same price, and the contract being for a year gave a guarantee to said contractors and builders that there would be no fluctuations in the market, with danger of a strike, or interruption of any kind.

The plasterers are organized on the same basis as the brickmasons, and are getting four dollars for eight hours' work for their poorest men, and grade from that up, the majority of their trade being of inferior class workmen.

The painters are organized on the same basis, their poorest men getting thirty cents per hour, and grading up for the better skill of the craft.

The stonemasons are getting forty-five cents per hour for eight hours.

The hodcarriers, the last but hardest working men of all, are getting thirty-seven and one-half cents per hour for eight hours, because they are well organized, and are certainly a better protection to themselves, wives and children than the carpenters and joiners of St. Louis are to theirs.

Our local unions here in St. Louis are in a good, healthy and harmonious condition, with plenty of money in our treasuries; but, in regard to membership, the majority is outside of our organizations. Can this majority raise the wages or shorten the day's work? They do not and can not. You certainly all complain about the low wages and long hours; you refer to our failure two years ago, and say, Oh! it is no use! We admit it was a great failure, but that failure and many others have been the means of causing us to reflect, observe and investigate, until now we have our plans perfected. These plans have been tested by other building trades and have proved successful. A grand and speedy victory awaits us if you all will come into our organizations.

We now have a head or advisory body, known as the Carpenters' Council. This body consists of eighteen members or delegates, three from each Carpenters' and Joiners' Local Union in St. Louis and East St. Louis. All matters of importance must come before this body, and through this Council each local union is always kept posted of the action and wishes of the other unions in our trade. Now we want you to know and understand that our organization is no longer an experiment, but that it is a solid beneficial institution.

It was organized a little over six and a half years ago here in St. Louis. We then had twelve unions, 2000 members and $84 in the treasuries of these unions. Now we have 476 local unions with over 53,000 members and nearly $600,000 in our treasuries. We also pay more money for accident or death of a member than any institution for the same amount of dues. Our national organization of Carpenters and Joiners of America has recently formed an alliance with the American Federation of Labor, which is a national organization that represents different trade unions. This combination has been formed with the guarantee that they will extend to us and we to them moral, social and financial aid. Our entire combination of mechanics represents over three-fourths of a million men.

We have open meetings every 1st and 3d Fridays in every month. These meetings are for the good of our Local Union No. 257, and all carpenters and joiners of good moral standing are invited to attend these meetings.

We herewith present you with the following resolution, as offered and adopted by our Local Union No. 257.

Resolved, That on the 1st day of November next we will, as an organization, formulate a demand upon capital, through its representatives in the building industries of St. Louis, to the following effect:

That on and after the first day of April, 1889, eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and that forty cents per hour shall be the lowest wages paid for said day's work. That said length of day and price paid shall stand good for one year from that date.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 441.—SAMUEL A. ROBLIN, age 50, admitted June 24, 1885, Union 91, St Joseph, Mo., died of Blood Poisoning, March 29.

No. 442.—MRS. MAMIE MALM, age 30, wife of Edward Malm. Admitted Jan. 23, 1884, Union 28, Chicago, Ill., died of Septicaemia, Feb. 24.

No. 443.—ANDREW J. SMITH, age 41, admitted Sept. 7, 1885, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., died June 7, of Typhoid Pneumonia.

No. 444.—JOSEPH JORDAN, age 43, admitted March 14, 1883, Union 36, Oakland, Cal., totally disabled by loss of sight, incurred by accident while at work June 6.

No. 445.—MRS. NANCY HOUSTON, age 50, wife of Prince Houston, admitted April 15, 1884, Union 57, Savannah, Ga., died of Consumption, June 4.

No. 446.—WILLIAM COOK, age 53, admitted Feb. 3, 1885, Halifax, N. S., died of Consumption, July 7.

No. 447.—MRS. EMMA E. DEWEY, age 19, wife of H E Dewey, admitted June 4, 1887, Union 22 San Francisco, Cal., died of Consumption, May 28.

No. 448.—MRS. JULIA WINKER, age 28, wife of William Winker, admitted Nov. 17, 1885, Union 25, Toledo, Ohio, died of Dysentery, June 26.

No. 449.—WILLIAM B. NEFF, age 33, admitted April 12, 1887, Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., died of injuries accidentally received while at work, July 6.

No. 450.—ADOLPH LUNNING, age 37, admitted April 16, 1887, Union 86, San Bernardino, Cal., died of Inflammation of the Brain, July 9.

No. 451.—WILLIAM PLOETZ, age 46, admitted April 18, 1887, Union 240, Lake View, Ill., died July 2, of injuries received accidentally.

No. 452.—MRS. JOSEPHINE MARXER, age 37, wife of Benjamin Marxer, admitted May 4, 1887, Union 163, East Saginaw, Mich., died of a shot wound self-inflicted, July 11.

No. 453.—MRS. MARY L. MCCANDLISH, age 48, wife of Robert McCandlish, admitted Oct. 12, 1884, Union 76, New Orleans, La., died of an Abdominal Tumor, June 22.

21 CLAIMS APPROVED BY CONVENTION.

No. 454.—FRANCIS WOODHULL, age 64, admitted Union 131, Binghamton, N. Y., March 12, 1886, died of Paralysis of Bowels, Dec. 19, 1836.

No. 455.—ROBERT HOPKINS, age 45, admitted Union 24, Somerville, Mass., Oct. 27, 1885, totally disabled by an accident while at work, Nov. 17, 1886.

No. 456.—MRS. AGNES DORAN, age 52, wife of William Doran, admitted May 3, 1886, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., died of Neuralgia of Heart, Nov. 15, 1886.

No. 457.—JACOB SCHNEIDER, age 41, admitted April 21, 1886, Union 237, Allegheny City, Pa., totally disabled by a Planer while at work, April 16, 1887.

No. 458.—ROBERT NEFF, age 20, admitted April 19, 1886, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., died of Typhoid Fever, May 5, 1887.

No. 459.—MRS. MARGARET KITTLEMAN, age 38, wife of Charles Kittleman, admitted Nov. 3, 1885, Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio, died of Consumption, July 8, 1887.

No. 460.—CHARLES KUNZMANN, age 28, admitted April 30, 1886, Union 119, Newark, N. J., died of Bright's Disease, Jan. 13, 1888.

No. 461.—FREDERICK GEIGER, age 41, admitted March 26, 1886, Union 119, Newark, N. J., died of Cancer of the Liver, Jan. 17, 1888.

No. 462.—A. B. BRADFORD, age 49, admitted April 1, 1885, Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., injured and totally disabled May 19, 1887, by a fall from a scaffold while at work, May 10, 1887.

No. 463.—EUGENE CARPENTER, age 21, admitted April 20, 1887, Union 25, Toledo, Ohio, died of Double Pneumonia, February 15, 1888.

No. 464.—MRS. LELA RIDDLE, age 30, wife of M. S. Riddle, admitted Nov. 29, 1882, Union 25, Toledo, Ohio, died of Pneumonia, Feb. 29, 1888.

No. 465.—JOHN ROSE, age 41, admitted Nov. 7, 1884, Union 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, died of injuries recived by a fall through a building while at work, March 23, 1884.

No. 466.—MRS PHEBE VOGT, age 25, wife of Matthias Vogt, admitted April 6, 1887, Union 26, Jackson, Mich., died after Confinement, April 17, 1888.

No. 467.—HENRY MCCANDLISH, age 50, admitted Aug 12, 1881, Union 2, Cincinnati, O., died of Coupous Pneumonia, April 23, 1888.

No. 468.—MRS. EMELINE SCOTT, age 32, wife of James S. Scott, admitted Sept. 20, 1887, Union 109, Muskegon, Mich, died of Blood-Poisoning consequent upon childbirth, May 21, 1888.

No. 469.—MRS. MAGDALENA WESSLING, age 27, wife of Lew. Wessling, admitted Sept. 29, 1881, Union No. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, died of Phthisis Pulmonalis, May 29, 1888.

No. 470.—CHARLES BAMBAUER, age 38, admitted July 6, 1885, Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., died of Hemorrhage of lungs, Nov. 2, 1887.

No. 471.—MRS. JERUSHA GRAHAM, age 35, wife of Jos. R Graham, admitted April 16, 1886, Union 119, Newark, N. J., died of Typhoid Fever, Nov. 25, 1887.

No. 472.—GEORGE P. BOND, age 27, admitted April 16, 1886, Union 119, Newark, N. J., died of Laryngeal Consumption, Nov. 22, 1887.

No 473.—FRANK J. KLUMP, age 49, admitted April 13, 1886, Union 172, Newark, N. J., died of Phthisis Pulmonalis, June 26, 1888.

No 474.—FREDERICK HEISS, age 40, admitted April 13, 1886, Union 172, Newark, N. J., Accidentally Drowned, April 15, 1888.

CLAIMS APPROVED BY E. B.

No. 475.—MRS. MARY E. BEYERS, age 48, wife of Chas. E. Beyers, admitted May 19, 1887, Union 67, Elizabeth, N. J., died of Apoplexy, June 30, 1888.

No 476.—JOHN COATES, age 59, admitted Union 22 San Francisco, Cal., Aug 3, 1883, and transferred to Union 182, San Diego, Cal, Feb. 1887, died of Typhoid Fever, April 23, 1888.

No 477.—ANDREW FLEIG, age 27, admitted Aug. 18 1886, Union 182, San Diego, Cal., died of Pulmonary Consumption, April 13, 1888.

No. 478.—ALFRED W. COOK, age 43, admitted March 15, 1886, Union 49, Meriden, Conn., totally disabled by a fall off a roof while at work, March 19, 1888.

No. 479.—MRS. LOUISA BERNDT, age 31, wife of Robert Berndt, Union 290, Milwaukee, Wis., admitted May 28, 1886, died of Puerperal Fever, May 28, 1888.

No. 480.—JACOB BERNLOEHR, age 39, admitted January 6, 1888, Union 60, Indianapolis, Ind., accidentally drowned, July 12, 1888.

No. 481.—MRS MARY S WRIGHT, age 60, wife of Henry B Wright, admitted May 7, 1886, Union 20, Camden, N. J., died of Pleurisy, July 1, 1888.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary, 476 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia. Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st. Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Con. Thorn. C. G. Steckhausen, Charles H. Wells (all of Philadelphia, Pa.), Thos. J. Fleming, Camden, N. J. W. J. Phillips, Germantown, Pa.

MONTHLY REPORT.

(The monthly report, as below, includes on first line, the charter number of the local union, name of city, and state of trade. The second line gives the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, the number of members in benefit in said union, and the amount of moneys received by the G. S. from said union for tax and supplies for the month ending **Aug. 31, 1888,** inclusive. All moneys received in August will appear in next month's CARPENTER. The [*] denotes the unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.)

		Aug. Memb.	Aug. Tax, etc.
ALABAMA.			
175.	DECATUR—Dull. C. Ames, Box 522, New Deatr.	25	. . .
170.	HUNTSVILLE—Crowded. D. C. Clark . . . . . *	9	90
	MOBILE—Dull. 9 hours.		
89.	Ed. Marschal, S. S. Elmira, 3d W. Bayou	96	9 30
92.	(Colored) J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress.*	48	4 80
389.	SHEFFIELD—Dull. Crowded. Ward Parker	40	3 90
ARKANSAS.			
	LITTLE ROCK—Dull.		
292.	D. W. Gaskill, Box 371 . . .	52	7 05
106.	(Col.) E. Burks, 1800 Chester St.*	12	1 30
CALIFORNIA.			
47.	ALAMEDA—Quiet. 9 hours. John Larkin, Box 16	49	4 90
263.	ANAHEIM— R. M. Gamble . . . . . *	19	. . .
62.	BERKELEY—Quiet. 9 hours. F. A. Wass . . . . . *	37	. . .
365.	FRESNO—Crowded. 9 hours. C. F. Chipman . . . . . *	67	9 05
56.	LOS ANGELES—Crowded. 9 hrs A. Vinette, Box 482	530	124 30
433.	(East) R. E. Shaw, 103 S. Walnut	44	4 40
439.	(West) Geo. C. Parish, 42 Morris St.	67	6 70
289.	MONROVIA—Dull. 9 hours. J. F. Twitchell, Box 170 . .	8	6 70
36.	OAKLAND—Dull. 9 hours. J. F. Gallin, 1419 Ninth St. .	330	33 00
312.	OCEANSIDE—Flat. 9 hours. G. W. Wilber . . . . . *	16	. . .
303.	ONTARIO—Crowded. 9 hrs. W. S. Wolfe . . . . . *	48	. . .
195.	PASADENA—Prostrate. 9 hrs. J. D. Benham, Box 1044 . .	173	18 00
298.	POMONA—Dull. Crwded. 9 hrs George Schaefer . . . . . *	24	. . .
114.	REDLANDS—Quiet. 9 hours. J. Hendrickson, Box 93, Lugonia, Cal.	32	2 90
235.	RIVERSIDE—Medium. 9 hrs. S. R. Jumper . . . . . *	74	7 40
341.	SACRAMENTO—Medium. 9 hrs. J. G. Monkhaus, State House Hotel	69	6 40
86.	SAN BERNARDINO—Flat. 9 hrs. H. Wegnori, Box 797 . . .	95	10 20
182.	SAN DIEGO—Very dull; 9 hrs. F. Hurlburt, Box 1127 . . .	330	33 00
	SAN FRANCISCO—Dull. 9 hrs.		
22.	N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St.	592	57 10
304.	(Ger.) H. Bruecker, New Atlantic Hotel . . . *	39	8 20
316.	SAN JOSE—Fair. 9 hours. T. W. McClellan . . . . . *	175	17 50
35.	SAN RAFAEL—Dull. 9 hours. Chas. I. Jacobs, Box 673 . .	41	4 00
282.	SANTA ANNA—Quiet. 9 hrs. N. L. Galbraith, Box 33 . . . *	83	9 70
226.	SANTA BARBARA—Dull. 9 hrs. W. N. Day, Box 510 . . .	80	8 00
133.	SANTA CRUZ—Slack. 9 hours. G. W. Reid, Box 353 . . .	56	6 60
293.	SANTA MONICA—Dull. 9 hrs. W. W. Dexter	23	5 60
75.	SANTA ROSA—Prostrate. Wm. Griffin . . . . . *	20	. . .
337.	STOCKTON—Dull. Geo. H. Field, 152 Tailor St.	41	4 60
CANADA.			
161.	BELLEVILLE—Dull. 59 hours. Richard McPherson	30	3 10
280.	BRANTFORD—Dull. 59 hrs. John L. Kew . . . . . *	24	2 40
83.	HALIFAX, N. S. Brisk. 9 hrs. A. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.	192	19 95
18.	HAMILTON—Dull. 55 hours. D. W. Parker, 106 George St.	57	6 23
194.	LONDON—Very dull. 9 hours. Edward Aust, 670 King St. .	34	. . .
	MONTREAL, CANADA. Dull.		
134.	(French) O. Lavigneur, 181 Beaudry St.	79	6 72
311.	(French) Ovide Proulx, 3101 Notre Dame St., St. Cunegonde, Canada . *	78	11 80
376.	Sam'l Slater, 187 Chatham St.	29	2 60
297.	NIAGARA FALLS—Dull. W. E. McCredie, Box 112, Niag. Falls, South . . . . *	19	1 90
375.	PETERBOROUGH—Dull. James Froude	45	14 20
38.	ST. CATHARINES—Dull. 9 hrs. Henry Bald, Water St. . . .	65	6 40
397.	ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—Fair. 59 hr W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St.	63	6 30
128.	ST. THOMAS—Flat. Crowded. H. A. Osgood, Box 222 . . .	21	6 50
	TORONTO—Dull. 50 hours.		
27.	And. Graham, 95 Peter St. .	90	10 70
279.	And. Monteith, 218 McCaul .	24	5 00
335.	(West.) Daniel Byrne, 16 Waterloo St.	25	3 00
342.	(East.) John Ross, 349 Girard	16	3 90
343.	WINNIPEG, MANITOBA—Dull. R. Bell, Box 56.	48	5 20
COLORADO.			
55.	DENVER—Medium. 8 hours. L. J. Hersey, 411 Kent St., N. Denver	187	18 70
410.	PUEBLO. E. H. Snyder, 324 W. Abrendo	30	2 30
64.	TRINIDAD—Geo. W. Pople, .	18	8 00
CONNECTICUT.			
115.	BRIDGEPORT—Medium. 9 hrs. Geo B. Doring, 200 Warren St.	37	3 90
121.	DANBURY—Dull. Stay away. Geo. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St.	87	8 40
43.	HARTFORD—Fair. 59 hours. Frank Murray, 37 Church St.*	64	6 40
49.	MERIDEN—Improved. 9 hrs. Geo. J. Stanley, 213 Colony	54	$5 40
97.	NEW BRITAIN—Fair. 59 hrs. Sam'l L. Whaples, 369 Park *	45	4 50
126.	NEW HAVEN—Dull. 9 hours. Thos. Kennedy, 56 Ames St.*	26	. . .
178.	NEW LONDON—Very dull. Wm. H. Leavitt . . . . . *	11	. . .
137.	NORWICH—Quiet. 9 hours. Fred Wilson, 266 W. Main St.	70	7 80
DELAWARE.			
40.	WILMINGTON—Crowded. John J. Shannon, 205 Monroe*	104	11 40
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.			
190.	WASHINGTON—Dull. 53—9 hrs. Wm. Clark, 707 7th St., N.W.*	10	1 00
FLORIDA.			
46.	BARTOW—Dull. J. H. Watson, Box 5	10	2 00
224.	(Col.) JACKSONVILLE—Flat. S. B. Taylor, 8 & 10 E. Bay St.	23	2 30
74.	PENSACOLA—Slack. 9 hours. R. H. Massey, Box 4.	13	1 50
127.	(Colored) A. B. Pettiway . .	36	3 50
	ST. AUGUSTINE—Crowded.		
259.	J. H. Poore, Box 863	85	. . .
GEORGIA.			
	AUGUSTA—Flat.		
150.	J. D. Young, 1641 Woodlawn	29	6 20
136.	(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad	51	5 10
	BRUNSWICK—Quiet.		
387.	Chas. L. Steiner . . . . . *	10	. . .
42.	(Colored) J. McRae . . . . . *	37	3 75
	MACON—Dull.		
144.	G. H. Trolinger, care C.R.R. Car Shops	43	3 80
448.	(Col.) Titus Deloach, 22 Holt	28	1 60
	SAVANNAH—Brisk		
286.	A. W. Owens, Box 190 . . .	25	6 00
57.	(Colored) P. A. Proctor, 291 Gwinnette St. . . . . *	50	10 00
437.	TALLAPOOSA—Slack. W. F. Grooms	17	3 10
ILLINOIS.			
79.	ALTON—Dull. Plenty of men. T. J. Chapman, Box 265 . . *	16	1 60
207.	AURORA—Very dull. D. E. J. Lintner, 268 Pennsylvania Ave.	7	1 75
70.	BRIGHTON PARK—Charles Fournier	26	5 00
	CHICAGO—Quiet. 8 hours.		
1.	James Pake, 4320 Cottage Grove Ave.	175	18 00
13.	S. Stennett, 1040 Lincoln Ave., Lake View, Ill. . . . . *	163	16 80
21.	(French) S. Sauvageau, 223 Aberdeen St.	106	14 90
28.	W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St. . .	375	40 20
54.	(Bohem.) A. Cada, 107 Fisk St.	192	19 30
73.	(Ger.) Anton Schackmuth, 175 Napoleon Pl.	61	6 50
181.	(Scand.) C. T. Olsen 36 Rice St.	105	10 50
241.	(Ger.) F. Ewert, 419 Dudley St.	435	44 10
244.	(Ger.) A. Ruhland, 428 Dudley	143	. . .
256.	(Boh.) V. Kral, 727 Loomis St.*	82	8 20
284.	(Pol.) P. Masiak, 641 Dickson*	18	. . .
291.	(Ger.) J. Stuhlfaut, 61 Rees St.	123	12 70
395.	Wm. T. Edmondson, Box 279, Humboldt Park, Ill. . . . *	17	5 10
416.	A. Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell	44	4 40
419.	P. A. Pauls. 18 Mark St. . . *	32	9 50
369.	DANVILLE—Middling. W. G. Gunnison, 507 Chandler*	13	1 10
169.	EAST ST. LOUIS—Fair. 9 hrs. J. J. Powell, Box 92 . . . . *	60	6 30
71.	ENGLEWOOD—Slow. 8 hours. S. H. Jones, 6402 Winter St.	42	4 40
141.	GRAND CROSSING—Middling. John S Lightbown, Box 187.	25	5 20
243.	(Ger.) HUMBOLDT—8 hours. R. Schmidt, Box 19, Simmons P. O., Ill. . . .	26	2 50
162.	HYDE PARK—Fair. 8 hours. A. Horlock, 4608 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago . . .	104	10 90
319.	JACKSONVILLE—Dull. E. T. Mason, 926 S. Clay Ave.*	37	3 70
442.	JOLIET—Dull . . . . . *	15	. . .
	J. Jackson, 627 Cass St.		
434.	KENSINGTON—Fair. Edward Lapolice, Box 18 Gano P. O.	21	60
240.	(Ger.) LAKEVIEW—8 hours. H. Kaden, 921 Belmont Ave. (Gross Park P. O.)	110	11 60
446.	OTTAWA. Henry Wiesner . . . . . *	9	. . .
	PEORIA—Dull. 9 hours.		
245.	John C. Brady, Box 94 . . .	38	3 20
313.	(Ger.) E. Flemmig, 1410 1st.	18	1 80
189.	QUINCY—Fair. 59 hours. A. D. Young, 609 S. 12th St.	45	4 50
166.	ROCK ISLAND—Quiet. 59 hrs. R. G. Hudson, 1423 7th Ave.	35	6 90
199.	SOUTH CHICAGO—Fair. 8 hrs. S. Eggleston, Box 541 . . .	51	5 90
15.	SPRINGFIELD—59 hours John Sime, 18th & Jackson.	24	2 10
	TOWN OF LAKE—Dull. 8 hrs.		
23.	Thos. P. Doran, Lake Hall, 315 Root St.	69	8 00
88.	Geo. Dahlmann, 325 B. 58th, Englewood, Ill.	51	5 10
242.	(Ger.) A. Mannig, 4722 Frazer St. . . . . *	60	. . .
INDIANA.			
352.	ANDERSON—Fair. Plenty men W. W. Fifer	22	. . .
383.	AURORA— J. J. Henderson, Cochran, Ind	25	4 70
90.	EVANSVILLE—Flat. J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St.	56	5 30
	FORT WAYNE—Good.		
153	J. O Brown, 279 W. Main St.	62	6 20
374.	(Gr.) D. Boedeker, 81 Wall St.*	14	. . .
	INDIANAPOLIS—Mod. 58 hrs.		
60.	(Ger.) Herman Meyer, 427 E. Vermont St.	41	6 10
299.	A. J. Mankin, 14 Brookside Av.	165	20 80
332.	JEFFERSONVILLE—Dull. P. G. Renn, Box 283.	43	50
265.	KOKOMO—Quiet Thos. J. Mason, Box 848. . .	29	3 60
429.	MUNCIE—Fair. S. C. Cochrane . . . . . *	12	3 60
19.	NEW ALBANY—Dull. 9 hours. J. W. Switzer, Lock Box 246.	41	. . .
105.	OAKLAND CITY—Dull. Wm. C. McCullough . . . . *	20	. . .
48.	TERRE HAUTE—Crowded. John Ohmart, 909 S. 3d St. .	15	1 50
IOWA.			
108.	CEDAR RAPIDS—Very dull. W. H. Baylis, 60 Fifth St. . . *	13	. . .
156.	CRESTON—Dull. Men leaving. I. B. Jordan, Box 359 . . .	14	1 40
68.	DES MOINES—Work scarce. J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St.	17	1 90
338.	MUSCATINE—Very poor. C. O. McBride, 405 Mulberry*	14	2 80
	SIOUX CITY—Dull. 59 hours.		
147.	L J. Needham, 119 Main St. *	25	5 00
151.	(Scan.) A. Bockman, Box 630*	25	2 50
KANSAS.			
159.	ARMOURDALE—Dull. Crowd'd H. M. Connett, Box 167 . .	40	8 00
264.	ATCHISON—Middling. 9 hrs. H. Stork, 438 S. Seventh St.*	30	3 25
103.	CHANUTE—Quiet. L. A. Clevenger, Box 200 . .	16	3 30
65.	CONCORDIA—J. J. Oswald, .	17	5 00
354.	FORT SCOTT—Very dull. W. S. Huff, 701 S. Clark St.,	27	5 80

		Aug. Memb.	Aug. Tax, etc.
408.	GIRARD—Very dull. J. H. Herseman	* 14	...
366.	HUTCHINSON—Dull. J. N. Royce	94	$10 20
432.	KANSAS CITY— Benj. Farrar, 918 N. Sixth St.	* 20	3 50
223.	LYONS—Quiet. M. C. Kaler, Box 321	* 31	...
412.	MCPHERSON—Flat. J. W. W. George, Box 903	* 22	...
356.	PITTSBURG—Dull. Adam Whistler	38	8 90
360.	SALINA—Overcrowded. M. R. Pool, 309 S. Seventh St.	23	3 20
158.	TOPEKA—Many idle. Chas. Haus, 1015 Jackson St.	84	8 80
123.	WICHITA—Overcrowded. J. K. Adams, 835 Eagle St.	10	2 60

KENTUCKY.

	LOUISVILLE—Middling.		
7.	W. F. Straw, 3d and D Sts.	38	4 30
214.	(Ger.) J. Bott, 710 Laurel St.	* 24	2 40
201.	PADUCAH—Med. Stay away. A. L. Woods, 532 N. 8th St.	32	3 30
149.	PRINCETON—Dull. W. H. Henderson	* 19	...

LOUISIANA.

76.	NEW ORLEANS—Dull. J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty	21	1 70
	SHREVEPORT—Quiet.		
45.	Peter Garson	38	9 00
217.	(Colored) W. J. Travis	14	5 00

MAINE.

345.	BATH—Medium. Alpheus Gove	39	3 95
407.	LEWISTON—Fair. R. Flagg, 46 ourt St., Auburn	17	1 90
344.	PORTLAND—Quiet. W. H. Gilpatrick, 22 Casco St.	59	11 05

MARYLAND.

29.	BALTIMORE—Dull. 9 hours. H. W. Hale, 404 Courtland St.	228	48 50

MASSACHUSETTS.

221.	ARLINGTON—Good. 59 hours. R. B. Harwood, Box 350	26	2 40
333.	ATTLEBORO—Very dull. Calvin B. Goff	12	...
33.	BOSTON—Very dull. 53 hrs. C. E. Jordan, 35 Broadway (City Extension)	625	2 00
130.	BROCKTON—Dull 9 hours. Ed. Shattuck, 30 Snell St.	43	4 30
321.	BROOKLINE—Quiet. 9 hours. J. D. McIntosh, Pearl St.	* 43	4 20
138.	CAMBRIDGE—Dull. 9 hours. D. Maloney, 32 Foster St.	*193	23 10
324.	CHARLESTOWN—Dull. 59 hrs. J. F. Kelly, 3 Bunker Hill Ct.	11	1 10
135.	CHELSEA—Medium. 59 hrs. H. J. Miller, 311 Broadway	41	3 80
400.	CLINTON— J. G. Martin, Box 1262	* 9	90
373.	DEDHAM—Fair. 9 hours. D. P. Conroy	36	5 30
218.	EAST BOSTON—Good. 9 hrs. Hector McKay, 5 Union Pl.	103	10 30
403.	FALL RIVER— Lawr. Hayden, 60 Maple St.	38	3 70
396.	FITCHBURG—Fair. T. Richardson, 21 Hazel St.	38	3 60
380.	GLOUCESTER— G. B. Parsons, 366 Main St.	* 43	4 30
82.	HAVERHILL—Dull. 59 hours. M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson	41	4 50
424.	HINGHAM— Colin Campbell, North St.	10	2 50
95.	HOLYOKE—Fair. E. J. Mahoney, 19 O'Connor	* 20	1 00
196.	HYDE PARK—Slack. 9 hours. B. Daly, Box 926	49	4 10
111.	LAWRENCE—Dull. Geo. Kingston, 5 Florence Pl.	34	3 60
445.	LEOMINSTER. W. B. Morehouse, Box 843	10	...
269.	LOWELL—Medium. W. S. McKenzie, Box 705	* 126	12 60
430.	LYNN—Good. H. Saunders	* 12	...
152.	MALDEN—Good. Plenty men. C. W. Conklin, 185 Lebanon	24	2 90
154.	MARLBOROUGH—Dull. Crowd. G. W. White, 32 Devens St.	66	9 30
423.	MEDFORD— Chas. E. Wilson, Box 491	22	1 90
314.	MILFORD—Quiet. J. B. Lord	* 7	...
192.	NATICK—Middling. 9 hours. N. J. Swenson, Box 477	68	7 05
409.	NEW BEDFORD— W. T. Wood, 147 Purchase	* 15	5 00
275.	NEWTON—Quiet. James Randall, Lock Box F.	104	9 20
193.	NORTH ADAMS—Bright. 59 hrs A. T. Quinton, 34 E. Union St.	36	6 80
435.	NORWOOD—Fair. Allen E. Webb, Box 26	21	2 10
444.	PITTSFIELD— Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St	* 20	3 05
417.	QUINCY—Fair. 59 hours. W. F. McCalder, S. Quincy	54	6 00
67.	ROXBURY—Fair. 9 hours. M. Fisher, 12 Winslow St.	98	8 00
140.	SALEM—Fair. 9 hours. D. J. McGee, 6 Hazel St.	* 29	10 15
24.	SOMERVILLE—Flat. 9 hours. T. Donohue, 8 Parnell St., East,	80	8 00
220.	S. FRAMINGHAM—Middling. F. M. Woodbury, Box 595	41	8 75
96.	SPRINGFIELD—Dull. 9 hours. Stephen L. Malone, Box 1298.	122	12 20
415.	TAUNTON—Quiet. C. W. Moore, 15 Purchase St.	* 23	3 05
216.	WALTHAM—Dull. 9 hours. O. W. Horton, Box 1005	* 43	4 75
331.	WATERTOWN—Fair. 59 hrs. Jos. N. Alarie, Box 165	20	...
420.	WEYMOUTH—Dull. John J Downs, E. Braintree.	16	2 60
421.	WOBURN— J. W. Smith, Box 462	37	10 90
93.	WORCESTER—Very dull. Thomas Brady, 173 Front St.	* 78	13 80

MICHIGAN.

85.	ANN ARBOR—Crowded. 59 hrs A. L. Olde, 38 E. William St.	* 58	2 50
77.	BATTLE CREEK—Improving. M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay St.	19	4 00
418.	CHARLOTTE—Dull. J. H. Bacon, Box 634	16	7 20
357.	DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. George S. Moran	37	3 70
	DETROIT—Fair. 9 hours.		
10.	F. A. Mellick, 775 Rivard St.	*373	38 30
32.	J. Siemon, 708 Howard St.	168	75
59.	G. A. Scheich, 12 Jay St	140	15 60
219.	(Ger.) G. Seelbinder, 327 Sherman St.	225	35 73
250.	John Lavelle, 134 Ash St.	* 37	3 70
452.	(Machine Hands), J. B. Fournier, 718 Champlain St.	19	5 00
163.	EAST SAGINAW—Brisk. 9 hrs. O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St.	100	6 70
65.	GRAND RAPIDS—Quiet. 10 hrs W. S. Jones, 625 S. Division St.	66	6 40
80.	HASTINGS—Dull. Miles Main	14	1 60
26.	JACKSON—Quiet. C. M Goodale, 317 Backus St.	66	6 20
278.	MANISTEE—Dull. W. Blodgett, 911 Lexington.	*18	3 60
372.	MARINE CITY. Wm. Kliemann	26	6 60
392.	MARQUETTE—Dull. Stay away J. Bertrand, 603 N. Third St.	72	7 50
215.	MENOMONEE—Quiet. R. S. Grocock, Box 565, Marinette, Wis.	*13	$1 30
100.	MUSKEGON—Dull. 9 hours. G. H. Sprague, 38 Chestnut St.	65	7 55
110.	OWOSSO—Crowded. Lloyd Webb, Box 23	*31	3 10
347.	PORT HURON—Medium. Geo. B. Smith, 1021 Stone St.	*24	2 65
334.	SAGINAW CITY—On strike. J. M. Decker, 1407 S. Hamilton	*64	6 40
129.	SOUTH BAY CITY—Very dull. M. Mortison, Box 136, Bay City	97	9 20
325.	ST. JOSEPH—Improving. Warren McDaniel, Box 555.	18	1 70
322.	WEST BAY CITY—Crowded. J. A. Brown Box 139	*22	5 80

MINNESOTA.

364.	ALBERT LEA—Dull. W. P. Farnham, Box 336	20	8 25
361.	DULUTH—Overcrowded. Jas L. Young, 515 Lake Ave., South	88	15 75
	MINNEAPOLIS—Quiet. Crowd.		
34.	Thos McCourt, 12 No. 8th St.	*37	3 75
411.	(Scand.) Albert Thompson, 613 40th Ave., South	37	4 50
	ST. PAUL—Dull. 9 hours.		
87.	A. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St.	59	6 20
157.	(Ger) F. Aufenast, 515 Thomas	53	5 70
212.	(Scan.) P. L. Lindskog, 69 E. Eleventh St.	*17	5 20
267.	(Fr.)	7	70
	WINONA—Quiet.		
362.	R. E. Huffman, 555 Olmsted St.	88	11 50
427.	(Mill) John Case, 362 Vine St.	7	...

MISSISSIPPI.

317.	BILOXI—Dull. 9 hours. W. T. Harkness, Box 8	10	1 70

MISSOURI.

255.	HANNIBAL—Very dull. Morris Dilts, 207 S. Eighth St.	16	1 70
	KANSAS CITY—Dull.		
113.	R. C. Robinson, 2201 E. 18th	47	5 50
160.	S. W. Sawin, 1314 Wyandotte	201	20 10
441.	NEVADA. J. O. Berry,	*27	...
98.	SEDALIA—Business dead. J. W. Travis 315 Harvey St.	11	1 10
377.	SPRINGFIELD—Dull. L. C. Cox, 516 Monroe St.	*21	2 10
	ST. JOSEPH—Very dull.		
91.	T. J. St. John, 18th & Jule Sts.	45	4 70
295.	J. W. Williams, 1905 Angelique St.	37	9 45
	ST. LOUIS—Dull. 9 hrs.		
4.	W. N. Whipple	70	...
5.	(Ger.) J. Egle, 2210 Menard St.	*41	4 70
12.	(Ger.) J. G. Gorg, 2236½ Dodier	40	4 20
257.	H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon	39	4 50

NEBRASKA.

353.	BEATRICE—Poor. 59 hours. S. H. Manon, 1308 Elk St.	*17	2 00
148.	LINCOLN—Dull. 9 hours. J. W. Emberson, Box 716	*79	9 15
330.	NEBRASKA CITY—Very poor. Chas. A. Crees	16	3 45
	OMAHA—Flooded. 53 hours.		
58.	H. W. Rust, 19th & Vinton Sts.	159	15 20
271.	(Ger.) R. Butke, 846 S. 21st St.	*31	3 10
112.	SOUTH OMAHA. Wm. McCollister	38	3 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

391.	CONCORD—Fair. 59 hours. Herbert Flanders	*12	...
386.	DOVER—Quiet. John E. Leizer, 30 Cushing St	38	3 10
118.	MANCHESTER—Quiet. Chas. W. Powell, 540 Maple St.	*72	...
393.	NASHUA. Jas. Hopwood, 3 McDonald's Ave.	33	3 30

NEW JERSEY.

428.	ATLANTIC CITY—Dull. A. Moore, 23 Mississippi Ave.	60	...
20.	CAMDEN—Fair. 9 hours. T. J. Flemming, 310 Walnut	257	25 75
167.	ELIZABETH—Dull. 9 hours. E. M. Sendal, 213 Union St.	*35	10 00
232.	MILBURN. J. H. White, Short Hills, N.J.	17	2 70
	NEWARK—Flat. 9 hours.		
119.	G. Winnett, 108 Hunterdon St.	313	35 70
172.	(Ger.) R. Mueller, 244 Charlton	150	18 50
308.	I. T. Syphers, 84 Garside St.	21	2 30
310.	(Sash, etc) N. Schubert, 16 Prince St.	45	5 00
253.	ORANGE—Fair. 9 hours. Val. Strobert, 52 Snyder St.	30	...
399.	PHILLIPSBURG—Good. G L. Creveling Shimers, N.J.	15	1 00
155.	PLAINFIELD—Quiet. 9 hours. Levi C. Kline, Box 249	78	7 80
31.	TRENTON—Middling. 9 hrs. O. B. Gaston, 221 Mercer St.	44	4 90
358.	VINELAND—Bad. $2 to $2.25. Geo. P Capen	12	1 80

NEW YORK.

274.	ALBANY—Fair. 53 hours. G. H. Anderson, 20 N. Lark St.	29	2 70
6.	AMSTERDAM—Fair. 59 hours. O. H. Delamater, 26 Garden	*51	5 10
262.	BALLSTON—Very dull. Martin Larrabee	20	2 00
402.	BATH BEACH—Quiet. 53 hrs M. F. Smith	14	5 00
131.	BINGHAMTON—Fair. F. E. Moore, 107 Susqueh'a St.	45	7 40
	BROOKLYN—Very dull. 9 hrs.		
247.	G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave.	120	10 60
258.	W. T. Hall, 210 Hopkinson Ave.	*35	3 50
296.	(E.D.) C. E. Byrns, 141 Skillman Ave.	22	2 20
349.	(Sash, etc.) James Costello, 1297 Myrtle Avenue	15	5 00
451.	George W. Oelker, Sackman St. East New York	25	5 00
	BUFFALO—Fair.		
9.	G. Bickelman, 152 Goodrich	*195	20 00
355.	(Ger) A. F. Goehle, 203 Stanton	117	12 40
63.	CANAJOHARIE—Dull. 59 hrs. Wm. D. Hess. Box 708	16	1 90
39.	COHOES—Middling. 9 hours. S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson	*74	7 40
315.	ELMIRA—Dull. E. M. McAllister, 609 E. Church	113	10 80
323.	FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Fair. 59 hours. Edward Briggs, Box 85	23	...
200.	FORT PLAIN—Middling. Charles W. Sauer	12	1 20
229.	GLENS FALLS—Quiet. 59 hrs. L. Thompson. 285 Glen St.	51	5 10
139.	GLOVERSVILLE—Dull. J. G. Smith, 144 W. Fulton St.	66	6 60
272.	HERKIMER—Dull. 10 hours. C. H. Mack	*25	2 50
173.	HOOSICK FALLS—Good. 59 hrs. Edwin Chapman	16	4 65
405.	HARLEM—9 hours	*10	...
404.	LONG ISLAND CITY— Geo. F. Arthur, Box 17	*13	2 60
283.	LITTLE FALLS—Very dull. A. A. Miller, 46 Arthur St.	*24	2 90
301.	NEWBURGH—Dull. 9 hours. H. Batchelor, 78 Benkard	73	13 50
350.	NIAGARA FALLS—Quiet. R. G. Paige	26	2 85
302.	OGDENSBURGH—Quiet. Frank Beach, 36 Kiah St.	*34	6 18
101.	ONEONTA—Very quiet. C. L. Ward, Box 1151	30	6 25
443.	OSWEGO. Jas. R. Bonner, 143 W. Oneida	13	$1 80
203.	POUGHKEEPSIE—Medium. W. A. Hawley, 90 Catharine	90	10 20
	ROCHESTER—Quiet. 9 hours.		
72.	Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman St.	137	14 75
179.	(Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North St.	58	6 80
251.	RONDOUT—Medium. Harry Dunn, Kingston, N.Y.	34	3 50
249.	SARATOGA—Dull. Stay away. B. S. Losee, 109 South St.	30	3 30
146.	SCHENECTADY—Fair. 9 hrs. W. H. Crosby, 606 Terrace Pl	83	9 10
	SYRACUSE—Very dull. 59 hrs.		
15.	(Ger.) Fred. Hafermalz, 199 Butternut St	107	13 90
124.	J. C. French, 16 Delhi St.	167	16 20
363.	(Fr.) N. Lavaute, 30 Pattison	24	6 60
78.	TROY—Middling 9 hours. Thos. Soutar, Box 145	117	10 10
125.	UTICA—Dull. John B. Andes, 14 Philip St.	56	8 15
307.	WATERFORD—Middling. J. C. McGill, Box 589	19	1 60
233.	WAVERLY—Middling. M. Hotalin	22	2 10
252.	WEST TROY—Moderate. 9 hrs. Geo. W. Sherwood	*35	3 50
273.	YONKERS—Crowded. 58 hrs. A. Philp, 16 Locust Hill Ave.	*105	10 90

NORTH CAROLINA.

384.	ASHEVILLE—Dull. A. Shell, Box 81	45	6 50

OHIO.

84.	AKRON—Dull. Many leaving. Jac. Glass, 111 Thornton St.	34	7 10
17.	BELLAIRE—Dull. 9 hours. G. W. Curtis	39	3 10
44.	BOWLING GREEN—Dull. H. B. Brooks, Box 52	11	2 00
143.	CANTON—Improving. 59 hrs. C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry St.	82	8 20
	CINCINNATI—Dull. Crowded.		
2.	C. A. Rockwood, Box 185	365	30 40
209.	(German) J. A. Leininger, 90 Findlay St.	118	13 60
326.	(Mill wrights) J. F. Ralston, Elmwood Place, Ohio	9	90
61.	COLUMBUS—Middling. C. M. Smithers, 261½ N. High	15	1 60
	CLEVELAND—Dull—9 hours.		
11.	J. W. Chrisford, P. O.	176	17 80
39.	(Bohem.) S. Jindrich, 28 Mead	26	2 20
234.	(Ger.) Wm Deuring, 190 Merchant's Ave., S. Side	107	10 70
449.	(Ger.) F. Behrens, 27 Sears St.		5 00
104.	DAYTON—Dull. J. H. Garner, 211 S. Henry St.	59	5 60
328.	EAST LIVERPOOL—Dull. 9 hrs. Harvey McHenry	62	6 30
188.	FINDLAY—Very dull. R. H. Walle	95	11 55
202.	FOSTORIA—Fair. Crowded. F. M. Smith, Box 180	51	5 50
120.	JACKSON— J. H. Bearly, Box 580	*35	...
14.	MARTIN'S FERRY—Slack. 9hrs. J. H. Madden	32	3 10
270.	MIDDLETOWN—Dull. 59 hrs. W. H Countryman, 21 Moore	*17	...
294.	PIQUA—Flat. Stay away. Ed Speelman, 529 Park Ave.	11	1 00
168.	SALEM—Crowded. Stay away. John R. Test	*34	3 40
107.	SANDUSKY—Very dull. James Crow, 528 Railroad St.	16	1 60
186.	STEUBENVILLE—Medium. Chas. Caldwell, Box 346	43	5 10
25.	TOLEDO—Fair. 9 hours. C. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St.	262	30 30
183.	WELLSTON—Dull. E. C. Wallace	45	4 60
171.	YOUNGSTOWN—Middl'g. 9 hrs. N. E. Holland, 120 Baldwin St.	70	7 00

OREGON.

348.	LA GRANDE—Dull. 9 hours. C. R. Thornton	* 9	1 60
50.	PORTLAND—Very dull. 9 hrs. G. W. Starkey, 225 N. 13th St	*231	23 60

PENNSYLVANIA.

	ALLEGHENY CITY—Medium.		
211.	C. L. Mohney, McNaugher Av.	384	38 40
237.	(Ger.) E. Mueller, 43 Herrmann St., Troy Hill	74	9 85
246.	BEAVER FALLS—Middling. 9 hours. W. H. McClarren, Jr., 1822 Sixth Ave	50	5 40
254.	BELLEFONTE—Very dull. Richard W. Miller	29	6 45
180.	BRADDOCK—Good. 9 hours. J. V. Branthoover	71	7 20
450.	BRYN MAWR. Walter Warnick, Box 113. Rosemont P. O.	13	9 50
222.	BUTLER—Very dull. C. C. Shira	* 53	13 30
116.	ERIE—Dull. H. A. Lillibridge, 1601 German	36	3 00
422.	FRANKFORD—Fair. 9 hours W. H. Cheeseman, 4602 Leiper	55	11 05
401.	FRANKLIN. S. Wise, Box 935	* 14	2 80
122.	GERMANTOWN—Quiet. 9 hrs. W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson	102	11 75
398.	GREENVILLE—Dull. T. M. Campbell	25	2 40
287.	HARRISBURG—Quiet. J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth St.	44	4 70
288.	HOMESTEAD—Slack. 9 hrs. Edwin Rowe, Lock Box 18	67	7 00
205.	JOHNSTOWN—Fair. John Way, 394 Bedford St.	* 24	...
208.	LANCASTER—Quiet. G. Miller, 234 W. James St.	104	10 75
436.	LOCK HAVEN—Crowded. J. B. Spering	12	55
177.	MCKEESPORT—Fair. 9 hours. O. D. Rhodes, Box 567	61	6 10
438.	MANAYUNK—Fair. J. S. Harley, 507 E. Jefferson	35	3 40
431.	MANSFIELD—Dull. T. A. Curry, Sheridanville P.O.	25	4 60
184.	MIDDLETOWN—Medium. Ammon W. Beard	* 24	2 40
187.	MONONGAHELA CITY—Dull. 9 hours. Geo. V. L. Wickerham	13	1 50
440.	NICETOWN. Colbert Walker, 3378 Nice St.	31	6 40
206.	NEW CASTLE—Dull. 59 hours. E. Morrow, 201 Chestnut St.	* 49	...
388.	NORRISTOWN—Quiet. Elmer Slough. 622 Astor St.	29	2 60
414.	OIL CITY—Quiet. J. Young, Box 720	17	...
	PHILADELPHIA—Dull. 9 hrs.		
8.	Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.	560	55 55
227.	(Kensington) Chas. J. McCabe 2603 Potter St.	89	...
238.	(German) E. Adler, Hollin's Place, Parrish St.	117	11 30
239.	(W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks, 4022 Poplar St.	170	50
306.	(Southwark) L. D. Gorman, 1211 Monterey St	*107	10 70
359.	(Mill hands) Samuel L. Stem, 2405 Stewart St.	73	7 10
81.	PHILIPSBURG—Quiet. H. H. Hewit	25	...
	PITTSBURGH—Dull. 9 hrs.		
142.	A. G. Rankin, 56 Sandusky St., Allegheny City	*317	31 70
164.	(Ger.) J. P. Dreikosen, 153 16th St., S. S.	141	13 80
165.	(East End) Robert Toppin, 206 Highland Ave.	122	24 15
230.	(South Side) B. B. Baumgardner, 386 Webster Ave.	181	$17 70
385.	(West End) G. H. Burton, 387 Rebecca St., Allegheny City	36	3 40
236.	POTTSTOWN—Fair. A. M. Yerger, 528 Chestnut	8	1 10
336.	READING—Fair. Overcrowd'd T. Kissinger. 905 Buttonwood	85	8 30
368.	ROCHESTER—Dull. A. N. Gutermuth	* 21	4 20
37.	SHAMOKIN—Medium. Isaac A. Kerlin, Box 327	39	3 90
268.	SHARON—Poor. 9 hours. G. W. McClary, Box 511	* 51	5 10
185.	SHARPSBURGH—Med. 9 hrs. William C. Pfusch	35	3 50
276.	TARENTUM—Very dull. 9 hrs. James Goldinger, Box 29	19	...
370.	VERONA—Dull. 9 hours. J. A. Householder	26	2 50
102.	WILKES-BARRE—Quiet. J. R Miall, S. Main St.	* 36	3 60
266.	WILLIAMSPORT—Crowded. Levi F. Irwin, 646 Centre St.	72	10 00
191.	YORK—Quiet. Plenty men. Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn St.	* 94	9 65

RHODE ISLAND.

176.	NEWPORT—Medium. A. Duffany, cor. Perry and Spring	56	5 60
	PAWTUCKET—Fair.		
145.	Edward Prarie, 17 Garfield St., Central Falls, R. I.	* 12	...
382.	(French) D. Guilliemette, 23 Bullock St.	* 14	...
94.	PROVIDENCE—Quiet. 9 hrs. Frank Shanley, 51 Evergreen	65	7 50
413.	WOONSOCKET— W. Simmons, 18 Daniel St.	* 17	...

SOUTH CAROLINA.

	CHARLESTON—Overstocked.		
51.	T. J. Morris, 17 Archibald St.	* 10	...
52.	(Col.) J. F. Drayton, 5 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave.	159	15 90
69.	(Col.) COLUMBIA—Dull. A. W. Curtis	18	1 30

TENNESSEE.

	CHATTANOOGA—Crowded.		
213.	D. E. Andrews, Box 401	* 16	...
309.	(Colored) B. J. Higginbotham, 764 W. 6th St	* 12	25
447.	A. N. Brooks, 302 Prospect	8	...
174.	JACKSON—Moderate. J. T. Holmes	20	2 00
225.	KNOXVILLE—Crowded. J. R. Scott, 169 Hardee St.	101	10 00
394.	MEMPHIS—Dull. L. F. Hoffstat, 234 Ross Ave.	* 30	6 50

TEXAS.

300.	AUSTIN— H. Zuicke, 1606 San Antonio	8	6 00
198.	DALLAS—Quiet. 9 hours. George Sonnefield, Box 299.	* 101	10 60
371.	DENISON—Dull. E. A. Leediker, Box 28	23	2 30
277.	FORT WORTH—Crowded. W. F. Remington, 323 St. Louis Ave.	21	1 40
109.	GALVESTON—Dull. 53 hours. Geo. P. Marchand, 27th St., bet. L and M.	*108	...
426.	GREENVILLE—Dull. S. D. Hill, Box 212	29	2 70
210.	PARIS	10	5 00
367.	SAN ANTONIO—Quiet. P. U. Rothenflue, 67 Utica St.	40	2 50
406.	TYLER—Flat. M. J Kilpatrick	* 11	...
117.	WACO—Moderate. J. E. Ulander, Box 725	* 68	...

VERMONT.

329.	BURLINGTON—Dull. A. L. Austin, 95 S. Union St.	57	11 80
53.	RUTLAND—Fair. 59 hours. A. P. Wait, 20 North St.	64	6 30

VIRGINIA.

390.	DANVILLE—Fair. W. G. Carlisle, N. Danville.	10	1 00
285.	NORFOLK—Quiet. 58 hours. C. H. Powers, cor. Chapel and Charlotte Sts.	* 92	9 50
320.	PETERSBURGH—Dull. W A. McCulloch, 411 West St.	23	3 05
132.	RICHMOND—Dull. 9 hours J. H. Biesen, 413 W. Broad St.	67	6 90

WASHING. TERRITORY.

351.	SEATTLE. Dull. Overcrowd'd. L. Gordon, 501 Pike St	47	5 50
41.	SPOKANE FALLS—Crowded. James Bradbury, Box 198	50	...
197.	TACOMA. W. T. Findlay, 1516 D St.	*100	13 50

WEST VIRGINIA.

261.	BUCKHANNON—Slack. W H. Farris	21	2 10
425.	WELLSBURG—Dull. Samuel Patterson. Box 243	8	1 60
3.	WHEELING—Fair. 9 hours. E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey	177	17 90

WISCONSIN.

379.	ASHLAND—Overstocked. J. Campeau. 411 St Claire St.	* 29	...
378.	LA CROSSE—Very dull. F. H. Oles, 1233 Green Bay	58	10 40
	MILWAUKEE—Very dull. 9 hrs.		
30.	(Ger.) B. Blatz, 1807 Fond-du-Lac Avenue.	179	17 90
228.	(Ger.) A. Seifer, 538 Maple St.	49	4 90
290.	(Ger.) Wm. Hiltz, 843 3d St.	88	9 40
305.	John E. Voss, 657 Jackson St.	16	...
318.	(Ger.) R. Schwarze, 608 18th	20	2 00
	OSHKOSH—Dull. Stay away.		
204.	R. J. Derby, 29 Sterling St.	* 10	...
340.	(Ger.) J. A. Steier, 111 Ford St.	* 10	...
	Total,	27,769	$2984 19

OBITUARY.

Obituary Resolutions inserted at ten cents per line.

PENSACOLA, FLA., July 23, 1888.

At a meeting of this Union, held on Monday, July 2, 1888, the undersigned Committee were appointed to draft suitable resolutions to the memory of brother Wm. Mitz.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His ruling and allwise power, has removed from our midst our honored and worthy brother, WM. MITTZ.

WHEREAS, A feeling of profound sorrow is impressed on this Union by the loss of our brother, who, while he lived, enjoyed the respect of this community, and who, by his honest and upright course through life, has left behind a heritage more valuable than wealth, more desirable than fame, an unsullied character; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow with becoming submission to the decree of Almighty God, we cannot forbear the expression of our sorrow at the loss of our loved brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of the Union, a copy of same be sent to his sorrowing family, and a copy be sent to the official journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

W. B. HILLIARD,
G. A. MAHER,
C. P. LEVY,
} *Committee.*

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—August, 1888.

Balance, Aug., 1, 1888	$7243 28
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	2984 19
" Advertisers	5 50
" Subscribers	1 00
" J. H. Perry for Photos,	21 00
" Members of lapsed and suspended unions	2 10
Total	$10,257 07

EXPENSES—August, 1888.

For Printing	$ 277 00
" Office, etc.	401 78
" Traveling and Organizing	39 05
" July tax, A. F. of L.	70 07
" 500 Badges and 24 Charms	120 29
" Benefits Nos. 441 to 481 inclusive	5500 00
" Expenses of Convention	838 30
Balance, Sept. 1. 1888	3010 58
Total	$10,257 07

DETAILED EXPENSES—August, 1888.

Printing 1500 stamped envelopes	$2 00
" 100 Sec. Order-books	25 00
" 2000 Notices of arrears	4 00
" 3000 Noteheads for G. S.	8 00
" 2000 Applica. for membership	3 00
" 600 Ode-Cards	1 50
" 1000 German notices of arrears	2 00
" 5000 Noteheads for L. U.	12 50
" 500 Traveling Cards	1 75
" 2000 Appeals	3 00
" 500 Circulars for vote of L. U.	3 00
" 29,500 Copies August Journal	192 50
" Extra Composition	9 75
" ½ Ream Manila wrappingpaper	3 25
" 1000 Letterheads for Gen. Officers	4 50
" 500 Postal-Cards	1 25
Wrapping and Mailing August Journal	12 30
Postage on August Journal	16 07
Expressage on Supplies, etc	11 25
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	32 60
1500 Stamped Envelopes	32 40
500 Postal-Cards	5 00
Office Rent for August	15 00
9 Telegrams in August	4 41
Salary of G. S. for August	152 75
Assistance in General Office	94 50
Services of E. B. for August	22 00
July percapita tax Amer. Fed. of Labor	70 07
500 Badges and 24 Charms	120 29
Robert T. Swallow, for organizing purposes	19 14
J. G. Clinkard, for organizing	15 97
John J. Maguire, for organizing Bryn Mawr	3 94
1 Ledger for G. S.	3 50
Benefit No. 441, Samuel A. Roblin	200 00

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,

AT

476 North Sixth St., Phila., Pa.,

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

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Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1888.

Don't go to Tacoma, Washington Territory! Carpenters are out on strike since Aug. 15th for nine hours. Both Tacoma and Seattle are overcrowded with carpenters.

FIVE NEW UNIONS.

During the past month charters have been granted to the following five new Unions: 64, Trinidad, Colo.; 66, Concordia, Kan.; 210, Paris, Tex.; 402, Bath Beach (Long Island), N. Y.; 409, New Bedford, Mass. (re-organized).

YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS.

At a meeting of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood, Sept. 1, 1888, the sum of two hundred dollars was appropriated from the general fund for the immediate relief of the members of Union 224, of Jacksonville, Fla. Letters from that city show a distressing state of affairs on account of the yellow fever. All work in the building line of any consequence is suspended, most of the employers and contractors having fled to other cities for refuge; the journeymen carpenters remaining are out of work and are quarantined, so they can not leave the city to go elsewhere for work. Many families are destitute of food, and the distress and suffering is great. The action of the Executive Board in this instance, we have no doubt, will meet with the approval of all our members.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR.

Tariff or no tariff, the workers demand protection! What protection do they demand?

The workers demand protection from ring rule and boss power in politics.

The workers demand protection from the hordes of imported paupers brought to this country by corporations.

The workers demand protection from European land-grabbers and syndicates.

The workers demand protection from organized trusts and moneyed monopolies.

The workers demand protection for their children wherever enslaved in mills, working long and weary hours.

The workers demand protection from legalized bank robbers and Wall street sharks.

The workers demand protection from speculators and stock gamblers.

The workers demand protection from rack-rent landlords and iron-clad agreements.

The workers demand protection from high interests and ruinous taxes.

The workers demand protection from long hours of work and starvation wages.

The workers demand protection from loafers, millionaires and political heelers and bummers.

The workers demand protection for the interests of the masses as against the special privileges of the moneyed classes.

This protection must come! And come it will, no matter who may be elected President this Fall. If workingmen wish to have genuine protection they must organize together to secure protection. That branch of labor which is best organized is the best protected.

THIS PAPER can not be issued regularly on the 15th of each month unless the Financial Secretaries get in their reports to the G. S. by the 10th of the month at the latest. A large number are behindhand this month.

THAT CIRCULAR FROM UNION 238.

Just as this paper was going to press we got news of a circular going the rounds of all our Local Unions and signed in the name of Union 238 of Philadelphia.

The parties issuing the circular never sent a copy to the G. S. or to any of the General Officers, nor did they care to ask the G. S. or any one to give them any information on the subjects they deal with in their circular. Had they even waited for the official proceedings of the Detroit Convention they would see in its pages, as they could also see in the Buffalo Proceedings, that the G. S. contended against the very thing they denounce.

And further, had they consulted the laws and constitution, as well as the welfare of the organization, they would hesitate before issuing a circular in the hot haste and sneaky style in which this circular was issued. It was scattered broadcast among unions newly organized, as well as old ones, and literature of such a character particularly, scattered among newly organized bodies of men, too often ends in their disruption.

Were there no other remedy or alternative than to issue this circular, then Union 238 might be justified in its course. Even if there was any ground for their complaint, or if they had any grievance, why did they not make it known to the E. B. or to the General Officers, and seek a remedy in a proper and legal manner?

This practice of sending out secret circulars from Local Unions deserves the severest censure, as it betrays a contempt for discipline, exposes our organization to the ridicule of our enemies, and makes it a prey to sensational gossip and slander.

When the real animus of the circular is known, Union 238 will not be held so much to blame as the individual member who penned it and urged the Union to send it out.

LABOR DAY.

The observance of the first Monday in September as Labor Day was very general this year. Street parades, ending with picnics or festivals, were the order of the day, and in nearly every instance our local unions took a leading part in the festivities. The parades in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati and St. Louis were particularly noticeable. In many cities business was almost entirely suspended, while in several States the day has been made a legal holiday by act of the Legislature. This holiday, coming, as it does, in the formerly long stretch between Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day, is becoming very acceptable to all classes.

THE BIENNIAL REPORT of General Secretary McGuire from July 1, 1886, to July 1, 1888, presents some very interesting conclusions. It shows the Brotherhood to be most economically managed as well as the foremost trades organization numerically to-day. We have 476 local unions and nearly 53,000 enrolled members, with 32,000 in benefit—a gain of 296 new local unions the past two years. We have paid so far to date over $60,000 in claims, while the local unions have expended $200,000 more in sick benefits. Wages have been raised in 268 cities, and thus four millien and a half dollars more wages annually have been placed in the pockets of the carpenters through the efforts of the Brotherhood. The hours of labor have been reduced to eight hours per day in 25 cities and nine hours a day in 107 cities, with 152 cities having the eight or nine hours system on Saturdays, thus employing 4,000 more men. The actual cost of management for salaries, organizing and office expenses is equal to less than sixteen cents per year for each member, or barely one and a quarter cents per month.

DON'T delay vote on Amendments to Constitution. Prompt returns are required from each local union, as the general vote will close October 1st.

TO THE California unions our General Secretary wishes to say that the work consequent upon the Convention, and the taking and tabulating of the general vote now on the amendments, will detain him in the General Office until the end of October.

DEATH OF A. S. BRIGHT.

MR. A. S. BRIGHT, Special Agent or "Walking Delegate" of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, Pittsburgh and vicinity, died suddenly last Sunday morning, August 26, 1888, of a hemorrhage of the lungs, superinduced by exposure in pursuit of his duties as walking delegate. Mr. Bright was on the street Saturday afternoon, and while he had been ailing for some time, yet his death gave a shock to all who knew him. He was well known among union men and held in high esteem for his valuable services. He had been "special agent" for some six months. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. The funeral took place from his residence, 147½ East street, Allegheny. Over two hundred members of our Brotherhood turned out with a band of music to do the last honors. Union 142, of which he was Financial Secretary, met Monday night and spread appropriate resolutions upon the minutes and attended the funeral in a body on Tuesday.

DEATH OF THOMAS P. GLODY.

"Fidelis ad Urnam."

A good man has gone to his eternal rest! THOMAS P. GLODY, of New York, of Lodge 14 of the United Order of Carpenters, after a brief illness, died of pleuro pneumonia on August 29, 1888, and his funeral took place August 31st. He was one of the delegates of the United Order to the Detroit Convention and was in attendance from August 6th to the close of the Convention. In the past two years he was untiring in his labors to secure one united organization of carpenters in America. To this end he devoted money out of his pocket and all his efforts—night after night he visited the various Lodges of the United Order, and by persistent agitation and untiring work he rolled up an overwhelming sentiment in favor of consolidation with the Brotherhood. He lived to see his desires fairly consummated. Well can we remember the lusty enthusiasm he evidenced in all the work of the Detroit Convention, and when it closed he took our General Secretary by the hand and said, "At last the work is done!" THOS. P. GLODY was a worker we will miss; his iron will, his steadfast purpose, his love of right and justice, his quaint, droll humor, made him a man admired among his fellows. As a testimonial to his worth the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood has presented the bereaved widow with a set of resolutions of condolence, handsomely engrossed and framed.

THE PAINTER'S CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators at Baltimore adjourned with a banquet on Aug. 9. Thirty local unions, four from Canada, were represented. Jos. Harrold, President, was in the chair and J. T. Elliott officiated in his capacity of Secretary. A letter of congratulation was received from P. J. McGuire, of the B. of C. & J., and a telegram in answer sent to the Carpenters' Convention at Detroit. President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, to which the B. of P. & D. is attached, also sent a letter. The Committee on Finance reported the monetary condition of the Order good. Seventeen deaths were approved and paid and two remained unpaid. An assessment of ten cents was levied and paid by all except one Union. The total receipts of local unions for the term of sixteen months was $26,928.78; disbursements, $20,427.90; balance, $6,600 88; balance in protective fund, $919 70. These figures do not include twenty-eight unions which furnished no report. Local sick benefits paid during term, $1,152 80. The total receipts of the general body from all sources were $4,214.67; expenditures, $3,304.85; balance, $909.82. Supplies in general office, $148. The Secretary reported that investigation proved that not over 25 per cent. of the craft were members of organized labor. Death benefits were increased to $150 and it was decided to organize coach and carriage painters, appoint organizers in each State under a provisional salary, allow apprentices to become members of the Union during their last year of service and to publish the laws and by-laws of the Union in German. The following officers were elected: President, Geo. A. Thompson, of Syracuse, N. Y.; First Vice-President, Geo. Harris, of Toronto; Second Vice-President George Maxwell, of Pensacola, Florida. The office of Treasurer was abolished and J. T. Elliott, of Baltimore, was elected Secretary-Treasurer. The Convention will hold its next session in Pittsburgh.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

LABOR AGITATION IN MASSACHUSETTS TWO GENERATIONS AGO.

We find the following valuable contribution to the early history of labor movements in the United States by A. H. Wood, of Lunenberg, Mass:

The first Convention of productive laborers within the present century in this country was held in Boston by the housewrights, in 1825; I have a vague recollection of a meeting or meetings the previous year; but the first movement that took form and purpose had for its end the reduction of the hours of labor per day to ten. The battle at this time was confined to narrow bounds, fought by the bravest of the Boston house-wrights, and was of a few months' duration, but long enough to alarm the bosses, who sprang to the protection of their *vested rights*, viz.: to take the last pound, yea, the last ounce, and not draw blood. The bosses had the sympathy and aid of the merchants and builders, the black-coats and functionaries of the city government, who fraternized in defense. I recall this incident: Said boss Lincoln to boss Naptin, "Mr. Naptin, Mr. Hanson has *been doing nasty;* he has hired his men until something is done to stop this strike." The ten-hour question was brought to the Mayor and Aldermen by petition. Alderman Dunham argued "that *these 'ere carpenters* didn't work more than ten hours a day on an average the year round." Here followed a peace as far as the public eye and ear went; but I can't recall a season when a determined agitation was not seething below the surface, which brought to Boston from Providence, R. I., *The Artisan*, edited by Dr. Charles Douglass, a strong advocate of the rights of labor, and an uncompromising opponent of all corporations for the accumulation of wealth. About this time I. G. Harris established the *Workingmen's Advocate* in New Bedford, and did good work for the cause until 1836, when he was commissioned by Bancroft an officer in the Boston Custom-House. In the autumn of 1833 the workingmen of Boston, without regard of trades, started the *Daily Reformer*, under the charge of Dr. Douglass and Theophilus Fisk, the latter then a young clergyman. The Unions in England among various trades acted upon the American producer like medicine to the sick or strength to the weak. The New England Workingmen's Party was organized in 1833; in 1834 the tradesmen in five of the largest cities in the Union had each a union of the trades, numbering some 15,000 members in all. These were working days for workingmen; the enthusiasm was intense; editors crossed blades, clergymen read homilies, doctors diagnosed, merchants took account of stock, threatened manufacturers turned out and locked out, judges sentenced to fines and imprisonment tailors, weavers, bricklayers and wood-sawyers for "treason against trade and commerce;" all manner of evils were prognosticated by the select brood who lived easy on other men's earnings, and rode gayly upon labor's bent shoulders.

HORACE GREELEY'S VIEWS.

In an address before the New York Typographical Society on Jan. 17, 1850, Horace Greeley, who was then ardently interested and actively in sympathy with trade unions gave vent to these thoughts:

"While labor has doubled and quadrupled its own efficacy in the production of whatever is needful for the physical sustenance, intellectual improvement and social enjoyment of man, I do not find that there has been a corresponding melioration in the condition of the laborer. That there has been some improvement I do not deny; but has it been commensurate with the general progress of our race in whatever pertains to physical convenience and comfort? I think not; and I could not help pondering this matter even while our orator's silvery tones were delighting our ears with poetical descriptions of the wonders which Science and Invention have achieved and are achieving. I could not help considering that, while labor builds far more sumptuous mansions in our day than of old, furnishing them far more gorgeously and luxuriously, the laborer who builds those mansions lives oftenest in a squalid lodging, than which the builders of palaces in the fifteenth century can hardly have dwelt in more wretched; and that while the demands for labor, the uses of labor, the efficiency of labor, are multiplied and extended on every side by the rush of invention and the growth of luxury around us, yet in this middle of the Nineteenth Century (call it the last year of the first half or the first year of the last half as you please) labor is a drug in the market—that the temperate, efficient, upright worker often finds the comfortable maintenance and proper education of his children beyond his ability; and that, in this thriving commercial emporium of the New World, this trophy and pride of Christian civilization, there are at this day not less than 40,000 human beings anxious to earn the bread of honest industry, but vainly seeking, and painfully, despairingly awaiting, opportunity for so doing. This last is the feature of our condition which seems to me most important and commanding."

STANDING DECISIONS.

Jan. 28.—No member can resign without a majority vote of the L. U. grants the resignation, and no resignation should be accepted without good reasons, and none where there are indications, if offered, to allow a violation of our rules, or to cover contemplated wrong doing. A member who resigns stands the same as if on withdrawal card.

Jan. 28.—No member can vote or indorse an application for a candidate for membership, only in the union to which he pays his dues.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month, forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy can not be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 22.—A member receiving a traveling card without squaring his account, and paying three months in advance is not in benefit.

Feb. 26.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

March 12.—It is prudent for local unions in one vicinity not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 2.—It is the decided opinion of the E. B. that the law governing admission of members as to age, health, etc., applys in the same respect to the wife of a member as to the member himself.

April 2.—After a member to be reinstated has answered all necessary questions in the anteroom, and is reported on favorably, he can be reinstated on a two-third vote of the members present, and without being re-obligated, upon payment of four months' arrears and ten cents for arrears notice. He shall then receive the current quarterly password, and be entitled to a seat and vote in the meetings. No new initiation fee shall be required from a reinstated member, nor need he be re-obligated.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to E. B.

April 27.—G. S. instructed to hereafter require an abstract from the ledger of the L. U. of the account of all claimants for benefit.

April 27.—A member should have his traveling card and deposit it in the union in the city where he is at work, and be governed by the working rules of the union where he is at work. He can be permitted to retain his membership and pay his dues to the local union in the city from which he came.

May 7.—No two unions doing business in the same language shall be allowed to meet within an area of one mile of each other.

May 14.—Young men under 21 can join only as honorary members and be initiated; but they are not in benefit until they are 21 years of age.

June 16.—The occupation of a fireman is hazardous and not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

June 28.—Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

June 28.—During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 2.—A member in good standing must be recognized everywhere, if he complies with the trade rules of the city he works in.

July 9.—Two sets of dues, one for winter and one for summer, not allowed.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

June 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material and the latter hires union men and pays union wages by the day is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Widowers with children entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no local union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended, a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place, an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the union.

Jan. 25, 1888.—All protests or appeals against decisions of E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after decisions are rendered.

Jan. 28.—Summons of Committee of Investigation on charges is legal without seal of union or signature of Rec. Sec.

March 10.—Debate allowable on fixing penalty in case a member is found guilty under charges.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded candidate.

THE MANAGERS of the "Scab" Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati, O., have fixed on Sept. 17, as a special Labor Day and invited all branches of organized Labor in Ohio and Indiana to attend. T. V. Powderly and other prominent labor men were advertised to be present. Our General Secretary wrote Mr. Powderly and advised him not to bolster up the schemes of the scabby Exposition managers, who when they had money to spend in the erection of their buildings, preferred to hire non-union labor, despite the strenuous protests of all branches of organized labor.

RULES OF OUR BROTHERHOOD REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Buffalo convention, last August, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instructed the incoming General Executive Board to prepare rules in relation to apprentices, and in obedience to this order the General Executive Board, at Philadelphia, February 26, 1887, adopted the following:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen, therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6–11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and uplifting the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

Resolved, That, while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian government in appropriating moneys to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment, not only of the citizens of the Provinces, but to the workingmen of America at large.

Resolved, That we approve of the rules governing apprentices adopted by our General E. B., February 26, 1887, according to instructions of our last General Convention, and urge all local unions to endeavor to secure their enforcement.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

WHEREAS, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage; *Resolved*, That this Convention state a time, not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the same to be submitted to the Local Unions for their approval, a two-thirds vote being necessary to adopt.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

AUG. 1, 1888.—Com. Union 10, Detroit, Mich., to reconsider Smith claim. Bro. Flemming ordered to investigate.

Com. Bro. C Mohney, Allegheny City, reporting amount of Protective Fund used. G. S. instructed to notify Union 211 not to use any Protective Fund, only that already allowed. The same rule to apply to all Pittsburgh unions.

Com. Union 55, Denver, Col., reporting success of eight hour movement.

Com. Union 115, Bridgeport, Conn., in regard to a disabled member drawing benefits. E. B decide from evidence presented he is not in benefit.

Appeal of E. B. Meinders, Union 313, Peoria, Ill. Action of Union sustained.

Appeal of J. A. Ehlers, Union 237, Allegheny, Pa. Action of Union sustained.

Order drawn for $75 for Bro. Flemming, expenses to Detroit.

Appeal of N. Anhalt, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo. Decision reserved.

Com. from Unions 2 and 209, Cincinnati, O., in regard to moneys paid by members for dues to employment bureau, can the same be credited for monthly dues, now that the law levying the tax for the bureau is repealed. E B. decide in the negative, as money paid for the support of the bureau, can not be refunded or credited for any other purpose.

Appeal Union 119, in the Heiss and Klumpp claims. Referred to Convention.

Appeal Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., in the A. B. Bradford claim. Referred to Convention.

Auditing Committee reported having examined books of G. S. for July, and found them correct.

AUG. 16.—Various claims approved.

Claims disapproved: J. R. C. McKinnon, Union 33, Boston, Mass. (dues remitted); A. Matte, Montreal, Canada (member sick before being in benefit).

AUG. 18.—Charter of Wood Working Machine Hands, Detroit, Mich. Referred to Union 10.

Appeal Bro. J. McCadden, Union 258, Brooklyn, N. Y. Action of Union sustained.

G. S. instructed to have General President Rowland hold himself in readiness to visit Louisville, Ky., when necessary, and to have full power to settle affairs of Union 7.

Wm. Scherboth, Union 30, Milwaukee, Wis., disabled. Granted permission to tend bar until Jan. 1, 1889.

Claims disapproved: R. Manigault, Union 52, Charleston, S. C. (no evidence as to date of payment of dues); Mrs. M. Oebe, Union 214, Louisville, Ky. (sick when admitted).

Order drawn on G. T. for $3,000 in favor of G. S., on Fidelity Bank, to pay benefits approved of at Detroit Convention.

AUG. 22.—Claims disapproved: Jos. E. Edwards, Union 275, Newton, Mass. (Union 2 mos. and 15 days in arrears); Mrs. Sarah Ashton, Union 10, Detroit, Mich. (member nearly 4 months in arrears.

G. S. instructed to send letter of censure to Union 182, San Diego, Cal., in regard to improper manner in which books of that Union are kept.

Appeal R. A Chadwick, Winona, Minn. Action of Union 362 sustained.

Com. M. J. McDonald, Seattle, Wash. Ter., in regard to organizing British Columbia. Laid over for the present.

Order drawn for $1,800 on Fidelity Bank in favor of G. S. to pay benefits.

EXPULSIONS.

JOSEPH W. SUTCLIFF, from Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., for misappropriation of funds.

THOMAS H. CLARK, from Union 130, Brockton, Mass., for violation of 9 hour rule.

WM. TOPPIN, from Union 371, Denison, Tex., for misappropriation of funds.

D. LAVOIE, from Union 316, San Jose, Cal., for working 10 hours in violation of Unio rule.

J. F. GENEREAX, from Union 95, Springfield, Mass., for violation of obligation in revealing the business of the Union, and trying to get union-men discharged.

ELIAS WASSON, a suspended member of Union 158, Topeka, Kansas, now in Anderson, Ind., is engaging in violent abuse of the B. All unions are warned against him.

J. D. SCOTT, from Union 133, Santa Cruz, Cal., for letting piece work.

A. C. SMITH, from Union 227 (Kensington), Philadelphia, Pa., for embezzlement of moneys, due the General Office. Mr. Smith was Financial Secretary of Union 227.

R. J. MILLER, from Union 5, Amsterdam, N. Y., for misapropriation of funds.

JOS. MCCULLOUGH, WM. SIEGELHORST, WM. MOSHOFF, LOUIS YOST, and THEOBALD BAUER, from Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., for violation of working rules.

BELARMIN LAPRISE, from Union 21, Chicago, Ill., for "scabbing."

MORGAN KELLY, CHAS. MOORE, C. D. ANGUS, ISAAC LANE, PATRICK GARRIGAN. The four former for working ten hours, the latter for habitual drunkenness.

GEO. WATT, from Union 256, Brooklyn, N. Y., for violation of rules.

"IF the bulk of the human race are always to remain as at present, slaves to toil in which they have no interest, and therefore feel no interest—drudging from early morning till late at night for bare necessities and with all the intellectual and moral deficiencies which that implies—without resources either in mind or feeling—untaught, for they cannot be better taught than fed; selfish, for all their thoughts are required for themselves; without interests or sentiments as citizens and members of society, and with a sense of injustice rankling in their minds, equally for what they have not and what others have; I know not what there is which should make a person of any capacity of reason concern himself about the destinies of the human race."—*John Stuart Mill.*

THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS OF AMERICA.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THEIR GROWTH, BENEFITS, AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

BY P. J. MCGUIRE.

To write a full and complete history of each National and International Union, would fill many volumes. To narrate in detail the varied struggles, the sublime and heroic sacrifices, the thrilling episodes, the many strikes, is a task that can not be undertaken in the confines of a small pamphlet. All that we will attempt is to give a brief, concise sketch, a mere outline of the history of each National and International Union. The data is arranged and presented in the successive chronological order of the formation of each society, and has been furnished officially by the officers of the organizations mentioned, to whom we are indebted for the favor. These reports extend, in most cases, up to July 1, 1888.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION was instituted December 5, 1850, with 14 locals and 6000 members, now numbers over 275 local unions and 24,000 beneficial members, its roll even extending beyond a membership of 35,000. In case of strikes, from $7 to $10 per week is paid, at the option of the local unions. Each local fixes its own sick and funeral benefits. The work is chiefly piece-work. The wages range from 30 cents to 60 cents per thousand ems, and nine to ten hours a day is the prevailing practice. On government work in the Government Printing Office, at Washington, D. C., the union rule is eight hours a day. Wages have been advanced fully 40 per cent. through the International Union.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ASSOCIATION OF HAT FINISHERS OF AMERICA was organized in Philadelphia June 5, 1854, with 12 local unions, and now numbers 15 locals, with 4000 members, and has almost complete control of every hatting centre. The initiation fee is $15, and the monthly dues are 15 cents. Piecework is universal, and nine hours a day is the limit. The work is done in seasons, known as the "spring trade" and "fall trade." Wages average about $12 per week for the year round; a few make a higher sum. Funeral benefits of from $100 to $130 have been the law, but hereafter the sum of $300 funeral benefit will be paid on the death of a member. The silk and felt hatters were in one organization until 1868, when, in a convention at Newark, N. J., differences arose which led to the separation of the two bodies. Formerly the practice was to strike on the least provocation; now the union committee sits in conference with the Manufacturers' Association, and both work in harmony together.

THE NATIONAL SILK AND FUR HAT FINISHERS ASSOCIATION dates back to the first local organization of the craft formed in Philadelphia in 1836, the National body being formed in July, 1854, and now embraces seventeen cities. No strikes have taken place since the strike of 1859 in New York, which lasted six weeks, costing the society $6000, and resulted favorably. Piece-work is the rule, and the hours of labor are not fixed. One hundred dollars is paid on death of a member, and $50 on decease of a member's wife. Relief for sick members is on the voluntary basis.

COTTON MULE SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION, located in Fall River, Mass., was instituted October, 1858. The monthly dues are 60 cents, and since the society has started, the hours of labor have been reduced from eleven and twelve hours down to ten, and the wages increased from $8 per week to $10 per week. The sick benefits are $4 per week, and $50 in case of funeral; $4 per week is paid to members victimized or on strike; $80,000 strike benefits have been paid out since formation of the society, and $40,000 in funeral and sick benefits. The society now has $7000 of a reserve fund.

THE IRON MOLDERS' UNION OF AMERICA was organized by a few unions on July 5, 1859, and now covers over 250 local unions and 28,000 members, of whom fully 20,000 are in benefits. The reserve fund at headquarters is never allowed to fall below $30,000, and the local treasuries have hundreds of thousands at their command. The dues to the general office are 25 cents per month. The burial and strike benefits are paid from this fund. This society pays $100 funeral benefit. When the society first organized, $12 per week was considered good wages; at present the invariable rule is $2.75 per day. They also formerly worked twelve to thirteen hours per day; now the custom is ten hours, and in April, 1889, a general movement for the nine-hour work-day is projected. Piece-work is general, and to restrict the greedy piece-workers, they are limited to do an amount of work not to exceed $3.50 per day. The great strike of March, 1887, against the combined Manufacturers' Defense Association, resulted in a sweeping victory for the union.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS was instituted August 17, 1863, and at this writing, has 392 sub divisions and over 25,000 members. Since 1868 this union has paid out to the widows and orphans of its members $2,438,000. The insurance feature is $3000 in case of death, and $1500 in case of permanent disability by accident. Wages have been advanced fully 50 per cent., and the hours of labor have been curtailed considerably.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA was founded June 21, 1864, with 21 unions and 984 members. At present it numbers 260 local unions and over 28,000 members, of whom 21,000 are in benefits. The initiation fee ranges from $3 to $10, according to locality, and the dues are 20 cents per week, and an annual assessment of one dollar. At first the hours of labor were ten hours and longer, now the rule is eight hours a day, while since September, 1879, wages have advanced from twenty to one hundred per cent.; the system of piece-work prevails. A sick benefit of $5 per week is paid, and the union has a funeral benefit ranging from $50 to $500. A system of loans to traveling members is one of the institutions, while $4 per week is paid in case of a strike or lockout. In the past ten years the sum of $883,181.82 has been paid out in various benefits, while the society now has in its funds the sum of over a quarter of a million dollars. This union has broken down the truck system of paying wages in cigars, and has battled against the tenement-house cigar factories, with considerable success.

THE BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA was established February 1, 1865, with 3 unions, and now it embraces over 160 local unions. The initiation fee is from $10 to $25, and the dues from 25 to 50 cents per month. The hours of labor have been reduced from ten down to nine hours per day. Wages are paid by the day, and vary according to location, from $2.50 to $5 per day. In strikes, $200,000 have been spent, and $350,000 more have been expended in other benefits. Strike benefits are at the rate of $7 per week for married men, and $5 per week for single men. Many of the local unions have sick and funeral benefits.

THE ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS was organized in 1868, at Mendota, Ill., and now has 8,000 members. It has insurance features and various benefits.

THE UNITED STATES WOOL HAT FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION was formed April 7, 1869, and now embraces 12 locals. All apprentices, on becoming journeymen, are members of the union. The system of work is piece-work, and averages nine months' work in the year, at from $3 to $6 per day, according to a workman's expertness. Over $4000 have been spent in strike benefits. The history of some local unions in this body dates back to 1745.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN TYPOGRAPHIA was organized in 1873, with 7 locals and 400 members, now it has 9 locals and 1,400 beneficial members. The initiation fee is $3, and the dues 25 cents per week, and more in some cases. Since May 1, 1886, the eight-hour system is the universal rule in all union offices among German printers, where the men formerly worked ten hours and more per day. Wages range from $12 to $20 per week, as the work is principally piece-work. In the past five years wages have advanced 15 to 25 per cent. This society pays $6 per week sick benefit, $6 per week out of work benefit, $7 per week strike benefit, $200 death benefit, and $25 wife funeral benefit, also traveling loans to the extent of $20. This society has a reserve of over $12,000.

THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FURNITURE WORKERS OF AMERICA was instituted July 7, 1873, with 9 local unions and 1,156 members. At present it numbers 26 locals and over 5,000 members in good standing. The initiation fee is $1, and 40 cents per month dues, with additional fees and dues for the beneficial features. The union has a reserve of $18,000. The benefits are: $100 wife's funeral benefit, $250 member's funeral benefit, $25 to $150 tool insurance (fully $75,000 worth of tools are insured), sick benefits $6 per week, and $5 per week in case of strikes. In strikes fully $55,000 have been spent, of which $30,000 was expended in the eight-hour strike in May, 1886. About one-half the members are now working by the day, eight hours per day, in most cases, the balance nine hours a day. When the organization started the rule was piece-work, ten hours per day. Wages are now higher than they were three years ago, and range from $1.75 to $3.50 per day.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN was established December 1, 1873, with 1 local and 9 members; now has 380 divisions and 19,000 beneficial members. The initiation fee is $5 and upwards, and the dues 25 cents per month and upwards. Since the organization was formed, the sum of $190,000 has been paid out in strikes, and $1,500,000 has been expended in funeral benefits. The benefits are $1,500 insurance in case of death, and $1,500 in case of disability.

JOURNEYMEN HORSESHOERS' NATIONAL UNION organized in Philadelphia April 20, 1874, and now has 32 local unions and 8,000 members. The initiation fee is $5, and the monthly dues 50 cents. At first the hours of labor were ten per day, now they range from eight to ten, in many cases nine hours is the average. Wages were $2 to $2.50, at present they are advanced to $3 and $3.50.

THE NATIONAL AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF IRON AND STEEL WORKERS was founded August 4, 1876, with 111 lodges and 3,755 members. It was the outgrowth of a consolidation of various societies of all branches of the trade. The Amalgamated now numbers 177 lodges and over 35,000 members, of whom 15,000 are finely skilled workmen. The initiation fee is $1 to $3, the monthly dues are 50 cents. Wages have advanced over 10 per cent. since the association has been founded. In all, the sum of $228,893 has been spent in strikes. The strike allowance is $4 per week. The first origin of the association dates back to a local lodge in Pittsburgh in 1858, known as the "United Sons of Vulcan." The formation of the Amalgamated has brought about a uniform scale of wages, and the present system of annual scale conferences between the employers and the men through duly constituted representatives.

THE GRANITE CUTTERS' NATIONAL UNION was established March 10, 1877. Wages then were $1.75 to $2 per day for ten hours' work. Now they are $3 to $3.50 per day for nine hours' work, and eight hours Saturdays. The society has 80 branches and 5,000 members. Its initiation fee is from $1 to $3, the monthly dues being 30 cents. The society allows its members $10 of a traveling loan, and $125 funeral benefit.

THE AMERICAN FLINT GLASS WORKERS' UNION came into life July 1, 1878, with 11 local bodies, and at present it embraces 83 local unions and over 6,000 members, with barely 75 men in the trade outside of the union. Local organization of glass workers extends back to 1848. The first general or national union of glass workers was formed in 1856; it afterwards, in 1865, became the "Glass-Blowers' League," which, later on, in the Bottle Blowers' branch, was divided for convenience into two organizations, one the Eastern Division and the other the Western Division. The flint-glass workers and window-glass workers in the course of time withdrew from the league and formed separate organizations, to more effectually regulate their craft affairs. In the glass trade the general rule in most cases is eight hours a day's work, and by organized effort wages have been advanced 100 per cent.

THE NEW ENGLAND BOOT AND SHOE LASTERS' PROTECTIVE UNION was originated December 27, 1879, with 16 members; at present it has 66 branches and nearly 10,000 members, of whom 7,523 members are in benefit. The initiation fee is $1; the monthly dues are 25 cents. The old custom was twelve to thirteen hours' work per day. Now the men work ten hours, and where they formerly made $9 to $10 per week, at present they get $16 per week. The sum of $105,000 has been spent in strikes. The pay, in time of a strike, is $4 per week, the local unions, in some cases, paying sick benefits. This organization has been in upwards of 1,900 trade troubles, and, with a few exceptions, has always come out victorious. It is now extending its ramifications to other sections as well as New England.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS AND IRON SHIP-BUILDERS AND HELPERS was formed at Chicago June, 1880, and now has 33 branches and 3,500 members. Initiation fee from $1 to $5; monthly dues 25 to 50 cents per month. The hours of labor are nine hours per day on ships or boats, and ten hours in the shops. Wages, previous to the organization, were $2 to $2 20 per day; at present they are from $2.75 to $3.25. The union has sick and funeral benefits, and though not invoking strikes, has won six out of seven strikes in the past few years.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA was founded in convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only 12 local unions and 2,042 members. Now it has 481 local unions in over 445 cities, and 53,000 enrolled members. It pays a wife's funeral benefit from $25 to $50; member's funeral benefit, $100 to $200; disability benefit, $100 to $400. In these general benefits the sum of $53,675 has been expended, while $200,000 more were spent for sick benefits by the local unions. It has raised wages in 268 cities, and placed four millions and a half dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to eight hours a day in 25 cities, and nine hours a day in 107 cities, not to speak of 152 cities which have established the eight or nine-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 4,000 men have gained employment. This society favors day's work, and opposes piecework in the trade, and has broken down the system in many instances. Wages range from $2.25 to $3 50 per day.

THE METAL-WORKERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA, founded in 1882, now consists of 12 local unions, with 1,200 members. It has sick and funeral benefits.

(*Concluded next month.*)

THE W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE.

LYNN, MASS., Aug. 1, 1888.

To all Friends of Organized Labor:—

The strike of the Lasters at the factory of W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass., which began August 6, 1887, has not yet been settled, notwithstanding the many industriously circulated stories to the contrary. This strike was caused by the refusal of Mr. Douglas to pay the standard prices for hand lasting and his attempt to employ none but non-union men to operate the lasting machines which he had lately introduced into his factory. At the beginning of this trouble every effort was made by the Union to avert a strike, but to no avail; all its offers were haughtily rejected by Mr. Douglas, who has since publicly declared that under no circumstances will any settlement ever be made with the Union or any of the striking lasters again be employed by him. In consideration of these facts we feel justified in the adoption of such measures as will be likely to cause him to recede from the position he has taken. The most effective method at hand is to restrict, as far as possible, the sale of his scab made goods, which we appeal to all friends of organized labor to assist us in doing. The limited number of goods now being made by this firm are lasted by inexperienced scab help, and as an evidence of the inferior quality of the work produced by them it is only necessary to state that since this strike began one of the largest establishments in the East (The Mass. Boot and Shoe Co.) have advertised and sold the genuine W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe for $2.49—*fifty-one cents per pair less* than purchasers in other parts of the country are unjustly required to pay. For style, fit and wear there are many kinds of shoes, retailing for the same price, far superior to the scab made article sold by W.L.Douglas, of Brocton.

It should be stated the the lasters engaged in this strike (all of whom are members of the Lasters' Protective Union, a Trades Organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor), are not connected as a body with the K. of L. or any other labor society; yet the extremely hostile attitude assumed by Mr. Douglas towards the Union during this strike has caused the workingman in every trade to regard him as the enemy of all forms of organized labor, and the N.T.A.216, K. of L., at its annual convention, held at Rochester in June last, voted: "That the shoes manufactured by W. L. Douglas, of Brockton, Mass., are the product of scab lasters and are not fit to be worn by members of the K. of L. or any other labor organization." If a similar spirit is shown by all other labor organizations, and workingmen everywhere are urged to withhold their patronage from the W. L. Douglas shoes, it will undoubtedly be but a short while before this now famous strike will terminate in a complete victory for organized labor.

Remember that *scabs* and their sympathizers are the greatest evil with which organized labor is cursed, and Boycott the W. L. Douglas Shoes!

Fraternally yours,
New England Lasters' Protective Union.

THE STRIKE AS AN EDUCATOR.

The opinion of Joseph D. Weeks, Secretary of the Western Iron Association, on strikes, is as follows:

Strikes are not wholly wrong, and even unsuccessful ones are in many ways advantageous to the strikers. Labor has had to fight for every advantage it has gained, and though it is often defeated in its struggles that are called strikes, it has not only learned in these contests how better to wage future battles, but it has so impressed employers with its strength, that it has made them shy of encountering antagonists constantly growing more formidable.

It has also made employers more willing to examine as to the justice of demands made upon them and to meet the employes in a spirit of fairness when differences arise. The most hopeful indications of modern industrial society is the great increase of mutual respect and good-will between employers and employed, as well as a greater regard on the part of each for the rights of the other. To this result strikes have contributed in no small degree. They have also asserted the right of combined labor to deal with combined capital, and have denied the claim that the true labor market was found in the "higgling" of capital with all its power and one individual workman with his weakness and necessities.

THE BRITISH Trades Union Congress opened at Bradford, England, Sept. 3, with 200 delegates in attendance, representing over one million organized men. Questions of labor legislation are to be considered, viz.: amendment of the liability law, and factory inspection laws, rigid inspection of steam engines and boilers, adoption of the eight-hour system, reform in land laws and labor representation in the House of Commons.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. — Union 96 has raised its initiation fee to $5.00, to go into effect Oct. 1.

WHY LABOR MEN SHOULD NOT BE PULLED DOWN.

A very sensible appeal is contained in the following extract from a lecture recently delivered by A. C. Cameron, editor of *The Inland Printer:*

Workingmen are in a great measure responsible for the position they occupy. Too many of them, to their discredit be it said, would rather pull an angel down than help a mortal up. Let them take a lesson from the capitalist they condemn, and compare the line of policy he adopts with the policy they adopt to each other. No sooner does a workingman, either by his opportunities, energy or ability, assume a commanding position among his fellows, than he becomes a target for attack, not from those outside, but from inside labor ranks; from the very element, in fact, whose cause he had espoused. And for one, I have no sympathy with that dog in the manger policy, which is always sowing the seeds of discord, suspecting motive and belittling efforts. I repeat, let talent in labor's ranks assert itself, and in nine times out of every ten the cry goes forth: "He has an axe to grind," as if that of itself were sufficient for the hue and cry which generally follows: "Crucify him." Well, suppose he has an ambition to satisfy, an axe to grind, and if he sharpens his axe sharpens theirs at the same time, is that any reason why both he and the cause he represents should be handicapped by innuendo or denunciation? I remember when a boy of driving a yoke of cattle, both of which seemed to have a horror of wetting their feet, and every time a pool of water was espied a tussel to avoid it ensued. But instead of pulling together they invariably pulled against each other, and the consequence was that both were generally dragged into the puddle, and this is exactly how a number of the labor factions in the United States are acting at the present time, and with a like result. What they should do, is to pool their issues and to pull together.

POWER OF ORGANIZED CAPITAL.

Five men in Chicago dictate the price the farmer shall receive for his cattle and hogs; and also how much the mechanic shall pay for ham and steak; while they loan the difference back to the farmer at seven per cent. until they get his farm.

If it looks at any time that he might pay the mortgage, they reduce the price of his hogs and wheat until he can't pay it. Prices are set for the farmer and laborer both ways, what he shall pay and what he shall receive; and boards of trade chartered by the State to pillage the people buy and own the Gatling guns and muskets used by the State at the beck of the board of trade, against the robber who may object to the legalized robbery. The condition of cities is even worse than that of the farmers, while the 26,000 coal miners in Illinois toil underground in darkness and damp gas to get $385 a year, while living cost them $435, thus by dangers dared and toil endured earn an annual deficit of $50 each. Meanwhile corporate syndicates buy legislation, bribe courts, and, joining hands with the railroads, put up the price of coal to pay the State for shooting strikers.

BERT STEWART.

A DEMONSTRATION IN HALIFAX.

For the first time in twenty-one years the trade unions of Halifax, Nova Scotia, paraded on August 20 and inaugurated what they termed "Labor Day." They had an imposing street parade, in which twelve unions took part. Carpenters' Union No. 83, of our Brotherhood, made a splendid showing. Dressed in black, wearing rosettes and badges, and white caps with French peaks, they turned out one hundred and eighty strong—or "more than I expected to see in the entire procession," remarked one workman. They were marshaled by Christopher O'Neal, Robert Toby and Michael Ahern. The old banner of the pioneer Trades Union in Halifax (1861) made its appearance for the first time and was the feature of this part of the procession. This handsome red silk banner with a blue border was specially made in London for this Society at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars, but had never before been carried in procession. In the centre is painted a carpenter's outfit of tools, and on the reverse side is a scene from the forest—felling logs. Across the banner in Latin is the motto:

"By Diligence and Perseverance we overcome all things."

This banner was preceded by James Gammon, John Townshend and Mark Brown, three members of the old Society. It was carried by Nicholas Gough, A. Myers, Alex. Hashman, Creighton McDougall, Thomas Prebble, Alex. Fraser, William Brodie and Michael Keef. Richard Pentz carried an enormous mallet labled "for leveling scabs." Martin Campbell, as fine a specimen of a Pictou Highlander as could be found in this country, carried the Union Jack, and side by side with him marched Wm. Young, who bore a beautiful American flag, thus denoting the international character of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as well as being emblematic of the international unity of purpose and action among workingmen.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, September 1888.

Offizielle Notizen.

Die gedruckten Verhandlungen der Detroit Convention sind nun vorräthig. Preis 5 Cents das Exemplar. Eine Probe-Copie ist an jede Lokal-Union versandt worden. Bestellungen sollten sofort gemacht werden.

Ein Circular, über die neuen Amendements zur Constitution, welche von der Detroit Convention angenommen wurden, ist soeben an alle Lokal-Unions zur Urabstimmung geschickt worden, und ersuchen wir um sofortige Abstimmung und prompte Einsendung des Resultates. Mangel an Zeit verhinderte uns dasselbe in deutscher Sprache zu übersetzen und zu drucken.

Der Finanz-Sekretär sollte in jeder ersten Versammlung des Monats seinen Monats-Bericht verlesen, nebst Angabe der Summe, welche vom Schatzmeister an die General-Office zu entsenden ist. Es ist Sache eines jeden Mitgliedes darüber klar zu sein, ob die Beiträge auch in rechtmäßiger Weise an den richtigen Ort gelangen, da eine Union, welche zwei Monate im Rückstande ist, keinen Anspruch auf Unterstützung machen kann. Das strikte Einhalten dieser Regel ist den Mitgliedern eine Garantie gegen irgend welche Pflichtvernachlässigung der Beamten.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Achtstunden-Conferenz.

Am 28. Oktober 1888 wird im Cooper Institute, New York, eine National-Conferenz von Achtstunden-Männern abgehalten werden, um einen Plan zu entwerfen, wie und wann der Achtstundentag allgemein eingeführt werden kann.

Acht Stunden in Denver, Col.

Trotz der hartnäckigsten Opposition ist es der Union 55 von Denver, Colorado, durch festes Zusammenhalten gelungen, den Achtstundentag in diesem Sommer dort einzuführen. Dieser Sieg kann wohl von Denen gewürdigt werden, welche der übergroßen Hitze dieser Saison ausgesetzt waren, und wird die Erringung des kurzen Arbeitstages in jener Stadt sicherlich so bald nicht wieder losgegeben werden.

Die Arbeit der Detroit Convention.

Einer der wichtigsten und denkwürdigsten Tagsatzungen unseres Gewerbes ist vorigen Monat in Detroit, Mich., abgehalten worden. Die Convention war in jeder Hinsicht bestrebt, die Lage des Zimmermanns in Amerika zu heben. Jeder Delegat arbeitete mit dem größten Eifer für das Gedeihen der Organisation, und nicht die geringste Streitigkeit persönlicher Natur störte die Harmonie dieser Zusammenkunft.

Obgleich der Besuch derselben besser erwartet war, und die Ursache dieses Umstandes wohl darin ihren Grund hatte, daß viele Unions, nachdem sie ihre Delegaten erwählt hatten, dieselben wieder zurückzogen, um ihren Kassen die Auslagen zu ersparen, so war die Vertretung doch eine sehr gute, indem die größten und ältesten Unions ihre fähigsten Leute hinsandten. California und Canada waren jede von drei Delegaten vertreten. Im Ganzen waren 100 Delegaten anwesend, nebst drei General-Beamten.

Die Convention wurde am 6. August, Vormittags 10 Uhr in der A. O. U. W. Halle eröffnet und schloß am 11. August um 10 Uhr 20 Minuten Abends. Dieselbe tagte sechs Tage und drei Abende, und werden ohne Zweifel die Beschlüsse derselben von den Mitgliedern der Brüderschaft allerseits gebilligt werden.

Das Ritual wurde revidirt und verbessert und eine Leichenformel angenommen.

Die Constitution wurde ebenfalls verbessert und amendirt, worunter wir folgende Veränderungen notiren: Der Freibrief für eine neue Union soll von nun an $10 kosten, hiermit sind aber sämmtliche in der Union nöthigen Kassenbüchern mit Zubehör eingeschlossen. Alle in derselben Stadt existirenden Unions müssen gleiche Aufnahmegebühren und monatliche Beiträge erheben und in keinem Falle soll die Aufnahmegebühr unter $2.00 und der Monatsbeitrag unter 35 Cts. sein, und sollen alle Beiträge vom ersten eines jeden Monats gerechnet werden. Nur ausgelernte Zimmerleute sollen künftighin aufgenommen werden; zur Unterstützungs-Kasse darf Keiner welcher noch nicht das 21. Lebensjahr und ebenfalls Keiner, der schon das 50. Lebensjahr erreicht, aufgenommen werden. Auch dürfen Mitglieder dieser Organisation keiner anderen Organisation von Zimmerleuten angehören.

Die Gesetze betreffs des Unterstützungswesens sind nunmehr einfacher, aber weit besser construirt und in Sachen des Schutz-Fonds ist das Gesetz so amendirt, daß im Falle eines Strikes pekuniäre Hilfe sofort geleistet werden kann, und sollten Unannehmlichkeiten, wie das früher der Fall war, nun nicht mehr vorkommen.

Auch die Gesetze betreffs Aufnahme von Mitgliedern, über Suspension und Wiederaufnahme derselben sind vereinfacht, jedoch wirkungsvoller gemacht worden. In Unglücksfällen ist die Unterstützung auf $400 erhöht worden bei einer Mitgliedschaft von 5 Jahren. Ebenfalls ist das System der Reisekarten, &c. abgeändert worden und durch ein neues, weit besseres, System ersetzt worden. Die Beamten der Lokal-Union sollen in Zukunft statt jährlich nunmehr halbjährlich erwählt werden.

Diese sowie alle anderen Abänderungen der Constitution sind den Mitgliedern zur Urabstimmung unterbreitet worden und wenn dieselben von der Mehrheit angenommen, treten sie am 1. November 1888 in Kraft.

Sämmtliche Verträge mit auswärtigen Bauschreiner-Organisationen sind aufgehoben worden und Freibriefe sind an die Knights of Labor, Progressive Carpenters von Brooklyn, N. Y., Fensterrahmen- und Thürmacher-Union von Brooklyn ausgeschrieben worden.

Die Verschmelzung mit der United Order of Carpenters, einer Organisation, welche über 5000 gut disciplinirte Gewerkschaftler unter sich zählt, ist zu Stande gekommen und soll die Organisation nun den Namen: „Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika" führen.

Um eine noch weit bessere Organisation zu Stande zu bringen, ist die Brüderschaft in sieben Distrikte vertheilt und zwar wie folgt: 1. Distrikt: Neu England, Novia Scotia und New Brunswick; 2. Distrikt: die Mittelstaaten und der Distrikt von Columbia; 3. Distrikt: die Provinzen von Ontaria und Quebec, Canada; 4. Distrikt: die Südstaaten; 5. Distrikt: die westlichen Staaten; 6. Distrikt: die nordwestlichen Staaten und Manitoba; 7. Distrikt: die Pacific Küste. Für jeden Distrikt ist ein General Vice-Präsident erwählt worden. Neben deren Pflichten als Organisatoren, sollen dieselben in Verbindung mit dem General-Präsident im Monat Januar eines jeden Jahres als Appellationsrath sitzen, um über Appellationen, über Geld-Forderungen und sonstige Klagen Gericht zu halten, und soll deren Entscheidung bindend sein.

Dies wird die Arbeiten der kommenden Convention bedeutend erleichtern, da die Zeit der Detroit Convention durch solche Appellationen vielfach in Anspruch genommen worden.

Die neuerwählten Beamten sind: General Präsident, D. P. Rowland, Cincinnati, O.; Erster Vice-Präsident, H. Lloyd, Toronto, Canada; Zweiter Vice-Präsident, J. S. W. Saunders, San Francisco, Cal.; General Sekretär, Peter J. McGuire, Philadelphia, Pa. (durch Akklamation erwählt); Distrikt Organisatoren und Vice-Präsidenten: W. J. Shields, Boston Mass.; W. H. Kliver, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Connelly, Pittsburg, Pa.; T. J. Ferris, Denver, Col.; W. W. Wood, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Unter den anderen neuen Regeln, welche angenommen wurden, bestimmt eine, daß die Gesetz- und Finanz-Comiteen drei Tage vor den kommenden Conventionen in Sitzung treten sollen, damit bei der Zusammenkunft der Delegaten deren Arbeiten sofort vorgelegt werden können und dadurch die Arbeit der Convention bedeutend beschleunigt werden kann.

Ferner wurde beschlossen, eine allgemeine Agitation für kürzere Arbeitszeit anzuempfehlen und für allgemeine Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages am 1. Juni 1890 thatkräftig zu wirken. Die Delegaten zu der American Federation of Labor wurden deshalb instruirt, für dieses Resultat bei den anderen Gewerkschafts-Organisationen zu agitiren. Die Delegaten zu dieser Körperschaft sind die Herren; H. H. Blackmore, St. Louis, Mo.; W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Kliver, Chicago, Ill.; F. Fildew, Detroit, Michigan.

Das Haupt-Quartier der Brüderschaft bleibt in Philadelphia, während die nächste Convention in Chicago, Ill., im August 1890 stattfindet.

— Bei der Convention des National-Distriktes der Kohlengräber in Cleveland empfahl Master-Workman Lewis in seinem Jahresberichte die Annahme eines neunstündigen Arbeitstages vom 1. September 1889 an, mit dem Vorbehalt, am 1. September 1889 das Achtstunden-System einzuführen. Dieser Vorschlag wurde günstig entgegengenommen.

— Leider ist in Amerika die Mode, daß Derjenige, welcher einer Organisation beitreten will oder soll, sich zuerst fragt: Was nützt mir die Sache? Anstatt daß er sich fragen sollte: Was kann ich der Sache nützen! Würde letzteres mehr gethan werden, so würden die Arbeiter bald eine Organisation haben, die ihresgleichen suchte und dann würde auch auf die erste Frage eine günstige Antwort erfolgen. Darum nochmals, Gesinnungsgenossen, tretet aus Eurer Passivität heraus und macht sofort den Anfang zum aktiven Wirken!

— Wie das Verlangen nach materiellen Verbesserungen der Lage der Arbeiter stets mit Denen begann und beginnen wird, welche derselben am wenigsten, nicht mit Denen, welche derselben am meisten bedurften, so wird auch die Lösung der heutigen socialen Frage von den bessergestellten Arbeitern, den gelernten, betrieben. . . . Nur unter denjenigen Arbeitern eines Gewerbes, deren Lohn überhaupt eine Verminderung zuläßt, d. h. unter den besseren Arbeitern, können Gewerkvereine bestehen.

Brentano.

Auszug aus dem zweijährigen

Bericht des General-Sekretärs

(Vom 1. Juli 1886 bis 1. Juli 1888.)

Nur 12 Städte mit einer Mitgliederzahl von 2042 waren in der ersten Convention der Brüderschaft vertreten, welche am 12. August 1881 in Chicago stattfand. Heute, nach Verlauf von kaum 7 Jahren, besteht unsere Brüderschaft aus 464 Lokal-Unions mit 52,240 Mitgliedern, von denen 31,916 gutstehend und benefitberechtigt sind. In den letzten zwei Jahren wurde die Summe von $35,025.16 für Invaliden- und Todesfälle verausgabt, welches eine Gesammtsumme von $53,675.16 ergiebt, welche von der Brüderschaft verausgabt wurde, seitdem dieses System eingeführt wurde.

Mit einer gewissen Genugthuung konnten wir vor zwei Jahren bei der Buffalo Convention einen Zuwachs von 130 Unions constatiren, so daß wir 177 Lokal-Unions mit 21,423 gutstehende Mitglieder aufweisen konnten. In den letzten zwei Jahren jedoch überstieg das Wachsthum der Brüderschaft unsere kühnsten Erwartungen, denn wir gewannen in diesem Zeitraum 284 neue Unions und 10,493 gutstehende Mitglieder, welches einen Zuwachs an neue Unions von 260 Prozent und an Mitglieder von 50 Prozent ergab.

Dieses Emporblühen unserer Organisation nahm stets einen langsamen, natürlichen und deshalb hoffentlich auch dauerhaften Verlauf, und wenn auch die Zunahme manchmal plötzlich und rasch einen Aufschwung nahm, wie z. B. durch die achtstündige Agitation im Mai 1886, wo einzelne Unions in den größeren Städten pro Abend 100 bis 200 neue Mitglieder aufnahmen, so hat der spätere Abfall jedoch keinen merklichen Verlust ergeben.

Die folgende Tabelle ergiebt den jährlichen Zuwachs seit dem Jahre 1881 bis Dato:

Unsere jährliche Zunahme.

Jahre.	Zahl der gutstehenden Unions.	Gewährte Freibriefe.	Freibriefe zurückerstattet.	Zunahme von Unions.	Gutstehende Mitglieder.	Gewinn an Mitglieder.
1881	12	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.042	. . . . .
1882	23	13	2	11	3.780	1,738
1883	26	11	8	3	3,293	* 487
1884	47	21	. . .	21	4.364	1,071
1885	80	50	17	33	5,789	1,425
1886	177	104	7	97	21,423	17,059
1887	306	129	. . .	129	25.466	4.043
1888	464	203	48	155	31,916	6,450

*Verlust.

Selbstverständlich weist obige Tabelle nur gutstehende Mitglieder auf, für welche an die General Office eine Kopfsteuer entrichtet wird. Ebenfalls sind in der Zunahme von 1888 die 25 Lokal-Logen des United Orders mit 3500 gutstehende Mitglieder enthalten. Neben dieser Zahl haben wir 32 „Isolirte Mitglieder" in 13 Städte, wo keine Unions existiren, welche ihre Beiträge an die General-Office entrichten.

Summe der ausbezahlten Unterstützungs-Gelder.

Jahr.	Zahl der Unterstützungen.	Ausbezahlte Gelder.	Bilanz an Hand.
1883	6	$1.500.00	. . . . .
1884	9	2.250 00	$ 28.34
1885	36	5.700.00	228.03
1886	54	9 260.00	2680.12
1887	139	16.275.16	3333 55
1888	172	18,750.00	7980.51
Total,	416	$53,675.16	. . . . .

Unsere Organisation, mit seinen 464 Lokal-Unions, erstreckt sich nun über jeden Staat und Territorium in den Vereinigten Staaten, nebst verschiedenen Provinzen Canadas, und hat Lokal-Vereinigungen in 381 Städten. Von den 464 Lokal-Unions führen 30 davon ihre Verhandlungen in deutscher Sprache, 6 in französischer, 4 in scandinavischer, 3 in böhmischer und 1 in polnischer Sprache. 18 Unions befinden sich in Canada, 37 an der Pacific Küste, 68 in den Südstaaten, (wovon 11 ausschließlich aus Farbigen bestehen) 63 in den Neu England Staaten, 128 in den Mittel-Staaten und 150 in den westlichen Staaten. Drei von diesen Unions bestehen ausschließlich aus Arbeitern, welche in Sägemühlen arbeiten und zwei aus solchen, welche Fensterrahmen, Thüren, &c. herstellen.

* * *

Berichte von Lokal-Unions.

Die Berichte von den Finanz-Sekretären und Trustees werden jetzt mit mehr Pünktlichkeit an die General-Office eingeschickt, obgleich noch in vielen Fällen die Trustee-Berichte sehr unvollständig einlaufen, welche Gleichgültigkeit hoffentlich im Laufe der Zeit von den einzelnen Unions einer mehr geregelten Geschäftsordnung weichen wird. Nach den eingelaufenen Berichten ersehen wir, daß über die Hälfte der Unions $200 und darüber als Aufnahmegeld und 50 Cents und darüber als monatliche Auflage erheben. Viele Unions halten wöchentliche Versammlungen ab und zahlen Krankengelder im Betrag von $4 bis $6 wöchentlich für den Zeitraum von 10 resp. 26 Wochen im Jahre. In den letzten zwei Jahren wurden $42,000 für Krankenfälle ausbezahlt, welches die Summe

von $100,000 ergiebt, welche für derartige Zwecke in den letzten sechs Jahren verausgabt wurden. Der Wochenlohn rangirt von $1.50 bis zu $3.50, doch kann man $2.25 bis $3.00 als den Durchschnittslohn annehmen. 25 Unions arbeiten 8 Stunden täglich, 107 Unions 9 Stunden und in 152 Städte wird am Samstag früher aufgehört, während bei den Uebrigen noch 60 Stunden pro Woche gearbeitet wird.

* * *

Stand der Finanzen.

Auf den finanziellen Stand unserer Brüderschaft können wir mit Recht stolz sein. Kaum ein Dutzend Unions aus unserer großen Anzahl Lokal-Vereinigungen waren im letzten Jahre über zwei Monate im Rückstande, welches ein klarer Beweis liefert, daß unsere Brüderschaft immer mehr und mehr zu dem Stadium einer gut disziplinirten Organisation zusteuert. Wir sind jetzt im Stande, alle gesetzlichen Ansprüche zu befriedigen, und seit Annahme der neuen Constitution am 1. Dez. 1886, waren wir nicht genöthigt, von den Lokal-Unions irgend eine Spezialsteuer zu erheben. Die Geschäfte der General-Office werden sehr gewissenhaft und sparsam geführt, und während alle gesetzlichen Ansprüche bezahlt worden sind, beträgt der Ueberschuß in der Bundes-Kasse vom 1. Juli 1888 die Summe von $7980.51. Bei der letzten Convention war derselbe nur $2680.12.

* * *

Aus dem Finanz-Bericht ersehen wir, daß die Einnahme von Drucksachen (Constitutionen, Finanz-Bücher, Rituale, Abzeichen 2c.) einen Ueberschuß ergab, welcher nicht allein die Herstellungskosten des „Carpenter" vollständig deckte, sondern daß damit auch alle Rechnungen für Telegramme, Fracht- und Postsachen bezahlt werden konnten. Neben diesen Ausgaben beliefen sich die Kosten für Saläre, Organisation- und Office-Ausgaben auf ungefähr 16 Cents per Jahr für jedes Mitglied, oder kaum 1½ Cents pro Monat.

* * *

Die Bewegung für höheren Lohn und kürzere Arbeitszeit hat mit dem Wachsen unserer Organisation ziemlich gleichen Schritt gehalten. Besonders in den Plätzen, wo die Organisation eine stramme war, wurden gute Erfolge erzielt, ohne daß man es nöthig hatte, auszustehen. Doch auch da, wo man in letzter Instanz gezwungen wurde, die Arbeit einzustellen, machte die stramme Haltung der Ausstehenden einen gewaltigen Eindruck auf die Bosse, so daß dieselben es nicht so bald wieder zu einem Strike kommen lassen werden.

* * *

Folgende Tabelle zeigt die Zahl der Differenzen mit Arbeitgebern und deren Resultat in den verflossenen zwei Jahren 1887 und 1888:

	1887	1888
Ausstände für höheren Lohn	8	19
„ „ acht Stunden	3	3
„ „ neun Stunden	57	68
„ „ kürzere Arbeitszeit am Samstag	10	4
Lockouts	2	2
Gesammtzahl	80	96

Resultate:

	1887	1888
Zahl der gewonnenen Ausstände	69	79
„ „ verlorenen „	2	3
Ausstände nicht entschieden	7	12
Zahl der Lockouts günstig entschieden	1	1
„ „ „ ungünstig „	1	1
Gesammtzahl	80	96

Obige Zahlen beweisen nur zu deutlich, was durch eine gute Organisation erzielt werden kann. Denn das Resultat hätte gewiß einen ganz anderen Ausgang genommen, wenn unsere Brüderschaft nicht existirt hätte. Nicht allein wurden für die Mitglieder höhere Löhne und kürzere Arbeitszeit erzielt, sondern auch solche Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute, welche keiner Gewerkschafts-Organisation angehören, haben durch unsere Erfolge merklich profitirt.

Wir haben z. B. in den zwei letzten Jahren, in 268 Städte unter unserer Jurisdiktion die Löhne von 25 bis 75 Cents pro Tag erhöht. Dieser Gewinn kam 26,000 Mitgliedern zu Gute, welches, wenn durchschnittlich 50 Cents mehr Lohn pro Tag gerechnet wird, diesen Mitgliedern einen Gewinn von $13,000 pro Tag sicherte. Nimmt man nun eine Basis von 9 Monate Arbeit pro Jahr an, so haben diese 26,000 Mitglieder die erkleckliche Summe von $2,808,000 mehr Lohn pro Jahr erzielt. Rechnet man nun die Nicht-Unionmitglieder, welche doch durch diese Lohnerhöhung ebenfalls profitirten, dazu, so kann man sicher annehmen, daß durch unsere Organisation den organisirten und nicht-organisirten Bauschreinern dieses Landes ein Gewinn von über vier Millionen Dollar pro Jahr gesichert wurde.

Die Bewegung für kürzere Arbeitszeit fand in vielen Plätzen mehr Opposition als eine Forderung wegen Lohnerhöhung. Bemerkbar war dieses hauptsächlich in Toronto, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Chicago, Hamilton, Troy und Richmond, wo die Opposition seitens der Bosse sehr groß war. Wenn alle Erfolge in den letzten zwei Jahren in Betracht gezogen werden, steht die Situation wie folgt: In 25 Städte ist das Achtstunden-System etablirt; 107 Städte arbeiten 9 Stunden, während in 152 Städte acht resp. neun Stunden am Samstage gearbeitet wird. Eine genaue Zusammenstellung dieser Thatsachen ergiebt das Resultat, daß in den Städten, wo eine Reduktion der Arbeitsstunden stattfand, den organisirten wie nicht-organisirten Zimmerleuten 216,000 Stunden pro Woche erzielt worden sind, welches ungefähr 4000 arbeitslosen Carpentern Beschäftigung verschafft, die sonst ohne Arbeit im Lande umherirrend, den in Arbeit stehenden Carpentern immerfort eine drohende Concurrenz gewesen wären. Durch Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit controlliren wir nicht allein den Bedarf des Arbeitsmarktes, sondern verschaffen auch Andern Arbeit, und indem wir stets gegen eine Lohnerniedrigung ankämpfen, bahnen wir stets den Weg zur Besserstellung der Lage der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute im ganzen Lande.

* * *

Unsere Stellung zu anderen Organisationen.

Wir waren stets bereit, unseren Schwester-Organisationen eine hülfreiche Hand anzubieten, wenn sie der Hülfe bedurften. In dem großen Strike der Nagelarbeiter trugen unsere Mitglieder durch wiederholtes Verlangen nach Union-Nägel wesentlich dazu bei, diesen Ausstand zu Gunsten der betr. Union zu entscheiden, wofür wir auch das allgemeine Lob der betreffenden Organisation erhielten. Wir haben es stets zur Regel gemacht, nur Union-Waare zu kaufen, da wir stets der Ansicht sind, daß Arbeiter, die sich zur Besserstellung ihrer eigenen Lage organisiren, auch dafür Sorge tragen müssen, daß andere Arbeiter ebenfalls menschliche Bezahlung erhalten.

Aus dieser Ursache haben sich unsere Lokal-Unions stets mit Central Labor Unions, Trades Assemblies, Baugewerbe-Räthe, 2c. verbunden, und da, wo solche noch nicht existirten, wesentlich dazu beigetragen, dieselben in's Leben zu rufen. Durch die Bemühungen unserer Brüderschaft haben wir hauptsächlich dazu beigetragen, die Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators zu verstärken, so daß diese Organisation nun 110 Lokal-Vereinigungen zählt. Ebenfalls ist es uns gelungen, die Internationale Tin and Sheet Iron Workers Union in's Leben zu rufen. Beide Organisationen haben ihre Gesetze nach unserem Plane modellirt. In der ersten Convention des National Baugewerb-Raths, welche im vorigen Jahre in Chicago tagte, war unsere Organisation ebenfalls vertreten. Unsere Beziehungen zu allen nationalen und internationalen Arbeiter-Organisationen waren stets die besten, und in Uebereinstimmung mit unseren Grundsätzen, und nach der Entscheidung der Urabstimmung unserer Mitglieder, haben wir unsere Verbindung mit der American Federation of Labor stets aufrecht erhalten, eine Körperschaft, welche nun sämmtliche leitende Gewerkschafts-Organisationen des Landes umfaßt, mit einer Mitgliederzahl von über 550,000 organisirte Arbeiter, welche in über 3000 Lokal-Vereinigungen vertheilt sind.

* * *

Mit brüderlichem Gruße,

P. J. McGuire,
General-Sekretär.

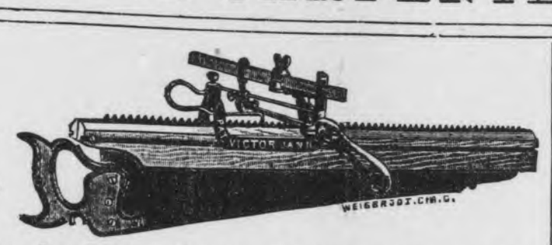
P. S.—Seit Abfassung dieses Berichtes wurden 12 weitere neue Unions Freibriefe ertheilt, welches die Zahl der gutstehenden Lokal-Unions auf 476 bringt. Ferner wurden weitere $2,900 für 24 Unterstützungs-Ansprüche ausbezahlt, welches für 440 Ansprüche die Summe von $56,575.16 ergiebt.

— In England haben die Arbeitseinstellgen reglmäßig zur Erfindung und Anwendung der Maschinen geführt, und so durch die Anspornung des Erfindergeistes einen unermeßlichen Einfluß auf die Entwickelung der Industrie ausgeübt. Doch hätten die Gewerkschaften auch keinen anderen Erfolg. als das Klassenbewußtsein wachzurufen und so das Lügengewebe der harmonischen Interessen zu zerreißen, würden sie uns dennoch größere Dienste leisten. als alle jene politischen Harlequins, die mit Geringschätzung auf dieselben blicken, jemals zu leisten im Stande seien.

Carl Marx.

IMPROVED

Victor Saw Filer.



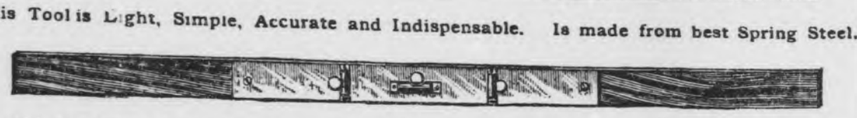
Latest and Best Machine for Filing Saws of every description.
Absolute in action, elegant in finish, reasonable in price.
Descriptive Circular sent on Application.

PRICE FOR COMPLETE MACHINE, $2.50. Address,

ROBT. J. SCHAEFFER & CO.,
55 MOUNT ST., DAYTON, OHIO.

FOX'S CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL.

This Tool is Light, Simple, Accurate and Indispensable. Is made from best Spring Steel.



This cut shows it attached to a straight edge, by which a level of any length may be made for long and high work. For sale by Hardware Dealers. Sent pre-paid for $2.50.

Manufactured by the CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

Selbstmörderische Strikes.

Menschen verbinden sich und gründen eine Union, wenn sie jedoch nicht gleich eine klingende Unterstützung erhalten, werden sie unzufrieden und vergessen die Thatsache, daß dieselben schweren Umstände des Arbeitsmannes in jedem anderen Platze, ebensowohl wie in dem ihrigen, bestehen; sie jammern nach Erleichterung, die ihnen unmöglich sogleich gewährt werden kann. Sie vergessen die stündliche Pflicht: auf die Verstärkung der Organisation hinzuarbeiten und ihre Macht auszubreiten, damit sie mit der Zeit eine beistehende Kraft besitzen, die wohl im Stande ist, Unterstützung zu gewähren. Diese unüberlegte Art und Weise, solche Forderungen zu verlangen und Streitigkeiten hervorzurufen, ist positiver Selbstmord. Sie möchten die Fehler vieler Jahre in ein paar Wochen verbessern.

Manche unserer Unionen haben sich ohne die Zusage des Executiv-Boards in Strikes eingelassen, welches eine Uebertretnng unserer Gesetze ist. Leute kommen zusammen, stellen eine Liste für Zeit und Löhne auf und unterbreiten sie den Arbeitgebern mit der Forderung, sie zur bestimmten Zeit einzuführen. Dadurch wird plötzlich ein Strike hervorgerufen und ein Ersuch für Zusage und Hülfe an den Executiv-Board gesandt, welches, von so vielen Stellen auf einmal einlaufend, eine Goldmine nöthig hätte und dazu eine erträgliche, um alle die Anfragen zu befriedigen. Der schlimmste Zug an der ganzen Sache ist der Unwille, der manchmal gezeigt wird, weil ihnen finanzielle Hülfe nicht augenblicklich zu Theil wurde.

Das Resultat der kürzeren Arbeitszeit.

Nachdem sich die Statistik in England am ersten damit beschäftigte, ein genaues Buch über Leben und Sterben der Arbeiterklasse zu führen, wurde auch über die Wirkungen einer kürzeren oder längeren Arbeitszeit etwas mehr Licht und Verständniß verbreitet. Das Studium dieses statistischen Materials ergab folgendes Resultat: „es gibt eine Grenze — ungefähr ⅓ eines Tages — bis zu welcher der Mensch, ohne sich körperlich zu schädigen, angestrengte Arbeit verrichten kann. Wird diese Grenze überschritten, so tritt Ueberarbeitung und damit organische Verkümmerung ein.

Es ist daher eine Thatsache, das bei einer längeren Arbeitszeit das Produkt der Arbeit verhältnißmäßig kleiner ist, als bei kürzeren.

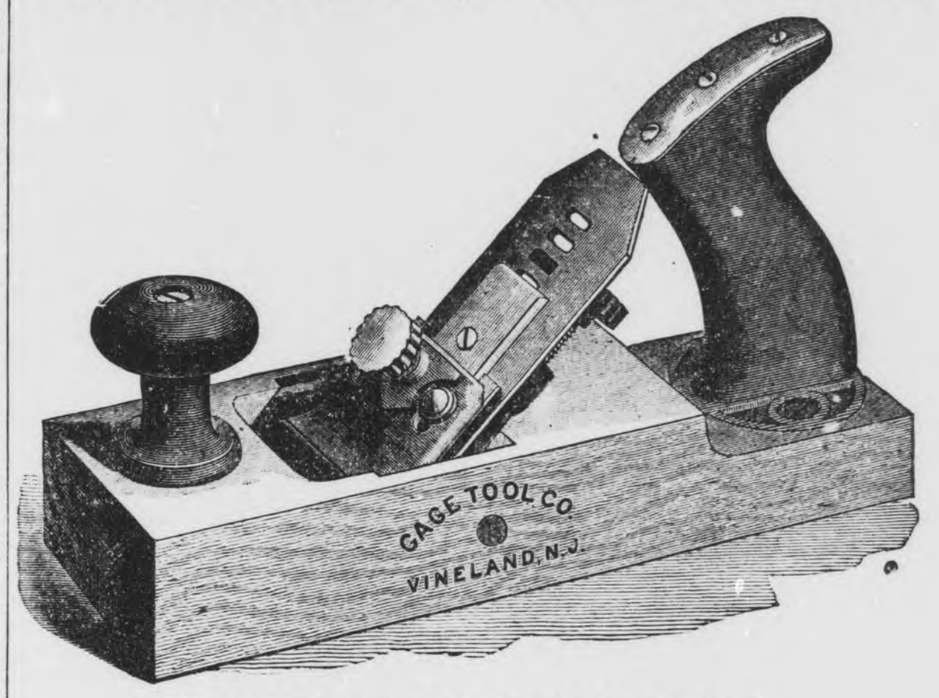
Als in England in der Textilbranche zuerst eine Reduktion der Arbeitsstunden, bis auf 12 Stunden täglich, eingeführt wurde—1853 bis 1860— da schrie die ganze profitwüthige Meute Zeter und Mordio. Allgemein hieß es unter Kapitalisten, wir können nicht mehr konkurriren mit Fabrikanten, die noch 16 bis 18 Stunden täglich arbeiten lassen. Man setzte alle Hebel in Bewegung, um das Gesetz zu hintergehen und den Widerruf zu erzwingen. Es half alles nichts, die Arbeiter unterstützt von den Fabrikinspektoren setzten die Einführung des 12-stündigen Arbeitstages durch.

Drei Monate später konnten schon die Fabrikinspektoren berichten, daß durch die kürzere Arbeitszeit nicht allein die Krankheits- und Sterblichkeitsrate unter den Arbeitern sich bedeutend vermindert habe, sondern auch, daß das Produkt dieser 12-stündigen Arbeitszeit ein größeres, wie das der 16- und 18-stündigen sei.

Ein gleiches Resultat ist später in andern Branchen und Ländern erzielt worden.

— Wir haben der Brotherhood of Painters geholfen, viele neue Unions zu schaffen. Nun lasset uns den Möbelschreinern helfen, die Möbelschreiner zu organisiren, denn in vielen Städten schadet es den Carpenters, daß sie nicht organisirt sind. Dies sollte Collegen, welche die Nothwendigkeit der Organisation einsehen, veranlassen, sich wieder einmal zu regen und sich an Carpenters oder andere Unions um Unterstützung zu wenden.

BEST PLANE IN THE WORLD.



THE GAGE SELF-SETTING PLANE.

In this issue we insert testimonials in place of the description of the plane, which can be seen by referring to a back number of this paper.

A FEW OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

J. F. Billingsley, ex-President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 2018 Ninth street, Washington, D. C.—"Received a set of three planes through Mr. James Lambie, my hardware man, whom I have assured of their superior quality after *severe tests*. It is really a pleasure to obtain such an excellent tool, and one so fully up in every respect to what it is represented to be by the makers."

A. C. Wood, 18 Foundry street, Detroit, Mich., April 15, 1888.—"It gives the best satisfaction of any tool I ever had, saves time, and is easy to keep in order. I have not the patience to use the old kind; in fact, your plane has spoiled me. I could not do without it."

George W. Lower, 217 Quarry street, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 27, 1887.—"After selecting one of the hardest hemlock knots that ever grew, I worked it fully half an hour in presence of the men, and after taking the bit from the plane, used it as a razor, the edge being almost as keen as when first put in, and after giving it the hard usuage I have, you are to be congratulated on being able to produce a bit that will stand better than any I ever saw, and I have used a great many."

Harry Hutton, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1888.—"I spoke to Mr. Wood (principal instructor in woodworking), who, by the way, is engaged making a set of patterns for an engine-lathe, and using your planes solely. He says he thinks them the best *planes* made *anywhere*, and he would rather have one than a half a dozen iron or other make of planes."

J. M. Lee, Contractor and Manufacturer of Doors, Sash, Blinds, Spartanburg, S. C., May 3, 1888.—Your plane is *the best* I ever used. Cannot see how you can improve it. Have used your plane in hard yellow pine, and it stands the test. Would not take $5.00 for it, and do without it."

From Prof. John E. Sweet, Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1887.—"It certainly is the best plane I ever tried, according to my liking, and the man in whose hands I have placed it says, 'It's the best plane ever made for a mechanic.' . . . " Mr. Sweet, who is well known to the readers of mechanical journals, was formerly professor at Cornell University, now building the Straight Line Engine.

From Prof. James DeKay, manager of the New York Trade Schools, N. Y. City, March 8, 1887.—"I have used the planes made by your company, and like them better than any plane I have ever used.'

From Prof. J. L. Morris, Sibley College of Mechanic Arts, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 16, 1887.—"I am finishing a fine house for one of our College or University Societies, floors, ceilings, stairs, etc., of quartered oak. I carried the plane you sent me over there and had *all* the men employed try it. They pronounced it the best plane they had ever used. . . . The plane was also tried by all our regularly hired carpenters; all like it. Would like to try a 'Jack' and Jointer.'"

Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, Office, Middlebush, N. J., April 5, 1887.

GAGE TOOL COMPANY, VINELAND, N. J.—Dear Sirs: I have your NewSelf-Setting Plane. It is all you claim for it. The bit will plane the end of a hard hemlock knot, and then, without sharpening, cut a hair as with a razor. I never saw such a cutting edge. The cutter can be removed, replaced, and set to the 100th part of an inch in five seconds, as timed by me. Although higher in price than others, I consider it very cheap, for the same reason that we consider a mowing-machine cheaper than a scythe. I heartily recommend it to all who wish to save time and do superior work. Yours truly, MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

The Widdicomb Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., whose capital is $350,000, under date of Feb. 11, 1888, send us their fifth order, as follows: "Please ship us six more of your No. 2 Self-Setting Smoothing Planes. As soon as we commenced buying these planes from you, about a year since, we found them almost indispensable, and our men like them very much."

The following will show what is thought of the plane in Vineland:

We, the undersigned, fully endorse the oregoing statements in relation to the **Self-Setting Bench-Plane** made by **Gage Tool Co.**

D. S. Robinson,	Vineland, N. J,	Builder.	J. F. Carey,	Vineland, N. J.,	Carpenter.
B. Van Horn,	do.	Carpenter.	W. L. Fish,	do.	do.
Joseph Vine,	do.	do	W. H. Loppy,	do.	Postmaster.
M. M. Boyce,	do.	Finisher in Kimball, Prince & Co.'s Sash Factory.	D. W. Irish,	do.	Wheelwright.
			S. E. Cranmer,	do.	Carriage-maker.
			F. C. Cranmer,	do.	Wagon-maker.
J. A. Temple,	do.	with Kimball, Prince & Co.	Frank P. Robinson,	do.	Builder.
			J. L. Decker,	do.	Hardware.
H. R. Wing,	do.	Sash, Doors, and Blinds	A. B. Pixley,	do.	Dealer in Lumber.
			George Suydam,	do.	Carpenter.
Kimball, Prince & Co.,	do.	Lumber Merchants and Mfrs., Doors, Sash, Blinds, etc.	Gould & Thorndike,	do.	Hardware.
			J. P. Hoopes,	do.	Carriage-maker.
			Edward Hoffman,	do.	do.
H. B. Beardsley,	do.	Carp'r and Builder.	H. C. Harvey,	do.	Furniture.
L. S. Farwell,	do.	do. do.	A. Waldman,	do.	Cabinet-maker.
J. Turner,	do.	do do.	Wm. A. Thorn,	do.	Undertaker.
Will Starr,	do.	Carpenter.	Joseph Neal,	do.	Wagon-maker.
M. Roberts,	do.	do	George P. Capen,	do	Cont'r and Builder.
J. R. Chandler	do.	do.	William G. Bobb,	do.	do. do.

VINELAND, N. J., April 2, 1886.

Being by trade a cabinet-maker, I cheerfully unite with my fellow-townsmen and brother-mechanics in recommending your New Self-Setting Plane as a first-class tool in every respect, possessing all the advantages you claim for it. The self-setting principle alone will save the price of the plane in a short time, and the ease and perfection with which it is operated, even by the inexperienced, make the tool a necessity to every woodworker.

OLIVER D. GRAVES, Mayor of Vineland.

For Circulars, Prices or Information, send stamp to

CAGE TOOL COMPANY, Vineland. N. J.

When writing, be sure and mention THE CARPENTER.

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

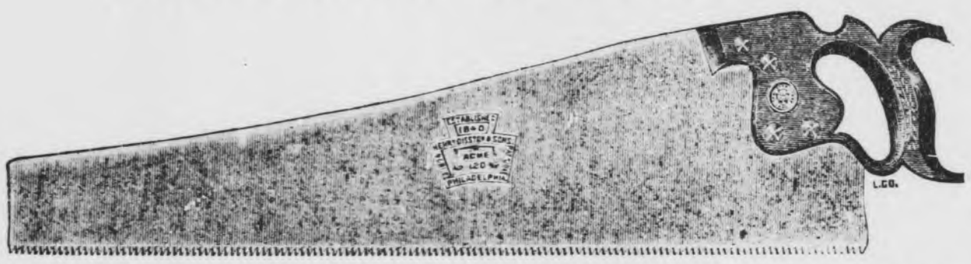
MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

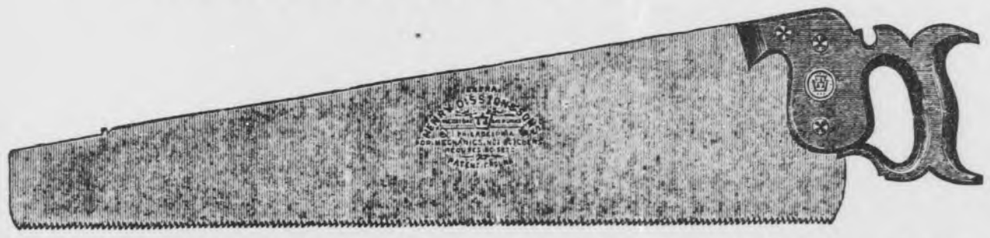
HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.



Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 BACK SAWS.

☞ ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

To Organized Labor.

Hall Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2.

We again beg to call your attention to the fact that *The Evening Item* and *The Sunday Item* is still a non-union office, and still refuses to pay its printers a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

We are vigorously pushing the boycott against them, and ask that you renew your efforts to the end that *The Item's* circulation may be still further reduced.

While well satisfied with the aid and support given us in the past, it is a fact that thousands of good union men are patronizing that paper, ignorant of that paper's position toward organized labor and considering it a union paper.

We are fighting for a principle and a right—the right of workingmen to organize for the common good and to secure and maintain a fair and uniform scale of wages.

This fight is your fight, and if every union man will do his little a grand result will be attained.

All that is necessary is to thoroughly advertise the fact of boycott.

The following are the Newspapers of the City employing Organized Labor:

MORNING,

Public Ledger, Record, Press, North American, Inquirer, Times.

AFTERNOON,

Telegraph, Bulletin, Call, News, Herald, Star.

WEEKLY,

Sunday World, Republic, Mercury, Dispatch, Taggart's Times, Saturday Night, Railway World, Catholic Standard, Sporting Life, Medical Register, Journal of United Labor.

Committee,

Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2.

Mechanics' Tools

OF ALL KINDS.

Goods Sent to all Parts of the United States.

Popular Prices.

Ladd, Curry & Hanmer,
1287, 1289 & 1291 Washington St.,
BOSTON, - - - MASS.

FIRST-CLASS BOOKS
—ON—
Architecture, Carpentry, and Stair-Building.

CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL.

For Sale at This Office.

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	$5 00
GOULD'S AMERICAN STAIR-BUILDER	3 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. Hodgson. New Edition	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
HAND SAWS. How to Select them; Their Use, Care, and Abuse, and How to File Them	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson. A Practical Work	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, for the use of Architects, Carpenters, Builders, and Students, with 300 Illustrations	1 00
THE WORKSHOP COMPANION. Wrinkles, Rules, Recipes, Processes, etc.	35
CONSTRUCTION, USE, AND CARE OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS	25

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON
MANUFACTURER OF

Flags and Banners for all Societies

Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.
OVER 1100 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.
No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

C. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERKES, Sup't.

Independent Ice Company,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

KENNEBEC ICE.

A Constant Supply Guaranteed Throughout the Season.

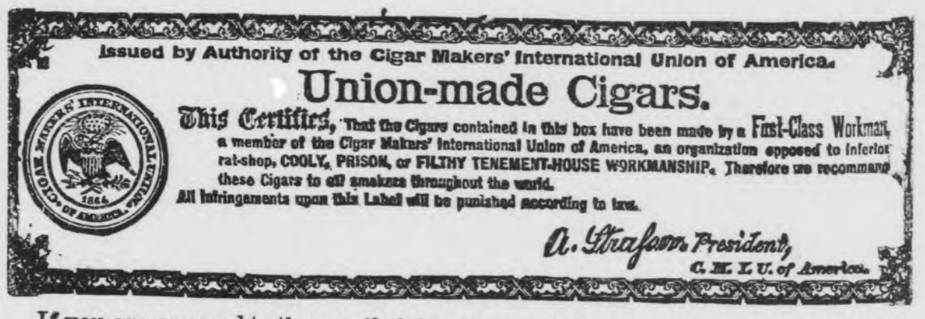
Prices as low as any Responsible Company in the District.

Be sure and Patronize the YELLOW WAGONS.

Office, Cor. 12th and Penn Ave.,
Depot, 9th St. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union-made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

☞SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX☜

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 10. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 15th, 1888. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

STAY AWAY FROM THESE PLACES.

Stay away from all California towns and from the Pacific Coast, as they are over-crowded, and also from

St. Joseph, Mo.	Owosso, Mich.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Chicago, Ill.
La Crosse, Wis.	Marine City, Mich.
Sheffield, Ala.	Marlboro, Mass.
Wichita, Kansas.	Huntsville, Ala.
Savannah, Ga.	Fostoria, Ohio
Homestead, Pa.	Seattle, Wash. Ter.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Alton, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.	Jeffersonville, Ind.
Beatrice, Neb.	Kansas City, Mo.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Stay away, we are actually overrun with carpenters.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—We have had a rather dull season, and the prospect for winter is not flattering.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Trade moderate, wages $1.50 to $2.75. We have more than our share of idle men.

SANTA ANA, Cal.—This is a very dull place, and carpenters can give Santa Ana a wide birth for awhile.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Trade medium, wages $2 to $2.25. Union 65 is having a $100 made to use in parades.

THE STRIKE of the house carpenters of Dundee, Scotland, for an advance of a half-penny per hour has been successful.

A NEW organization has been formed, known as the "Brotherhood of Railway Porters." It now has a membership of 6000.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Trade dull, several union men out of work, and city full of scabs, willing to work ten hours for any price.

FRESNO, Cal.—Union 365 has formed an alliance with the the unions of bricklayers, plasterers, and hod-carriers to uphold the nine hour day.

MUNCIE, Ind.—Union 429 advises carpenters to pay no attention to newspaper advertisements for men to go there as the place is over done.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Union 295 has offered a prize of $5 to the brother who brings in the largest number of members from now until Jan. 1, 1889.

ONTARIO, Cal.—This is a poor place to come to, and most union carpenters have left town to look for work in other cities. Trade is very dull here.

TACOMA, Wash. Ter.—Our strike has not been a complete success and a few carpenters are working nine hours per day. Trade is slow, wages $3 per day.

PARIS, Texas.—Union 210 starts out full of promise. Trade though is very dull, and the city is full of "Punch and Judy" carpenters—"six-bit" men.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The Yellow Fever scare in Florida has demoralized the building trades here, and the city is overcrowded with men looking for work.

TROY, N. Y.—Work fair, nine hours a day the rule, with eight hours Saturday, and most of the men get thirty cents per hour. We have a surplus of men.

UNION 288, Homestead, Pa., has published a strong circular against the practice in that locality of giving work to non-resident contractors and journeymen.

THE TRADES' UNIONS of Great Britain represented at the twenty-first Trade Union Congress, recently held at Bradford, Sept. 3, numbered a membership of 816,944.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Trade moderate, but the city is filled with "country jay-hawkers." Our demands this spring must be upheld, and union men propose to stand firm.

TARENTUM, Pa.—Union 276 has addressed a circular to all business men, requesting them to patronize nine hour contractors in preference to ten hour ones. The list of nine hour contractors is: Kennedy and Sons, J. Charles, W. Culbert Myers and Sefton, Bolton and Vance, J. Waltenbaugh, M. Woodrow and G. R. Morrell.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

CAMDEN, N. J.—This is strictly a union town, and the number of union carpenters getting less than $2.50 per day for nine hours is very small, while many are getting $2.75.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Trade is slacking up, wages $2.50 to $3 per day, 59 hours per week. Many non-union men are idle. A Building Trades' Council has been organized.

PUEBLO, Colo.—Plenty of carpenters here to do all the work. Union 410 is doing good work and increasing in membership rapidly, and is agitating for the nine hour day.

PASADENA, Cal.—We are having more than our share of idle carpenters, and many good men can only get from $2.50 to $2.75. Consequently, traveling chips can do better by staying away.

THE STRIKE of the house carpenters of Leeds, England, has been amicably settled by a conference of the employers and workmen, and the standard rate of 7½ pence per hour is to be the rule.

THE GAGE TOOL COMPANY of Vineland, N.J., send a first quality 5 cent carpenters' lead pencil to any part of the United States for a two cent stamp, or 6 for 12 cents, 21 for 24 cents, 100 for $2.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The supply of carpenters in this city more than equals the demand, wages $2.50 to $3, and trade medium Union 160 has raised its initiation fee to $5, and still gains members.

CARPENTERS have found a special use for salt. In heating glue, the addition of salt to the water in the outer kettle raises the boiling point, and thus keeps the glue in the inner kettle at a higher temperature.

BUTLER, Pa.—There is a scab planing mill here, hostile to the union, and it is sending in its trimmings to be used in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and Johnstown. We hope union men won't touch the vile stuff.

CINCINNATI, O.—Union 2 and 209 have acted wisely in reducing their initiation fee down to $2. Now they can build up their membership this winter. "Scab Labor Day" at the exposition was a complete fizzle.

A STATE Labor Convention was held in Troy, N. Y., Sept. 17, to take action for the repeal of the conspiracy laws of that state. A similar movement should be made in several other fossilized states, where the laws regard organized workmen as criminals.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The sash, blind, and door trade of this city is demoralized by competition with cheap country work, and work manufactured in penal institutions. Most of the establishments in this city are merely agencies, having their orders filled out of town.

NEWARK, N. J.—The unions here have been undergoing a crisis which tests the mettle of the members. The worst is now over, and Union 119 is bravely at work building up its membership by public meetings and private work. The city is flooded with saw and hatchet men, strangers from all parts.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb.—Work slack and the place overcrowded with idle carpenters; the few at work average 25 to 30 cents per hour. We advise carpenters to stay away from here, despite the bogus offers of real estate boomers who have duped scores of men to come here, only to find not work enough for half of those who are here.

DENVER, COLO.—The eight hour battle here still goes on, and Union 55 is gaining steadily. The mills keep continually advertising for carpenters, and the "Bush-wackers" keep on coming into town to work. The contractor here at the United States Military Post is trying to run a scab job to defeat the eight hours. Hence we hope carpenters will not come here for the present.

CHIPS OF ALL SORTS.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Business flat, cold weather is prostrating the building business Non-union carpenters take to the woods in winter.

OMAHA, Neb.—Union 58 is making every effort to build up its membership this winter. Trade is dull and the city over-crowded with floating carpenters.

FRESNO, Cal.—Some interested parties have been advertising for carpenters in the San Francisco papers and have thus crowded the town. Fully one-half the men are idle.

BRO. A. M. STARTZ, of Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., has been elected Special Agent or "Walking Delegate" for the Carpenters' Council of Pittsburg and vicinity.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—The Trades Unions of this city have formed a "Federated Trades Assembly," composed of ten trades organizations, including the carpenters. Bro. T. F. Mahan, of Union 50, is Recording Secretary.

UNIONS 186, Steubenville, O., and 425, Wellsburg, W. Va., send us resolutions of thanks to Union 3 Wheeling, W. Va., for courtesies and hospitable treatment on the occasion of the great labor demonstration, September 29.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Articles of agreement have been arranged between the Contractors' Association and the Journeymen Carpenters' unions of this city, whereby both parties are to work together in harmony. Union men are to be recognized and strikes avoided.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Work slack, lots of carpenters out of work in this city. The employers have overstocked this town with cheap scab carpenters, by bogus advertising, with a view to bring the men back to ten hours. But the short days in winter now will have scabs and all working nine hours.

THE OCTOBER report of the Amalgamated Shows, 464 branches, 25,485 members, of whom 772 are on unemployed benefit, 535 on sick benefit, and 255 superannuated. In the American District they have 2184 members—a loss of 148 members over September report, 137 of the loss is in New York city.

JAMES STAFFORD MURCHIE, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Carpenters, died in Manchester, England, September 12, 1888, after a few days' illness. He became General Secretary of the Amalgamated in April, 1881, and was 38 years of age at the time of his death. James Rhodes is acting General Secretary *pro tem.*

THE CONNECTICUT State Branch of the American Federation of Labor held its third annual convention in New Haven, Conn., October 8—9. The Carpenters' Unions of Meriden and Danbury were represented. Bro. G. S. Smith, of Danbury Union 121, was elected Second Vice-President. Action was taken with a view to pushing labor measures in the State Legislature.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Trade slack in this city and vicinity, also dull in Allegheny. A good many idle; there are a number of $2.50 men, but the union rate is $2.75 for nine hours. Union carpenters from abroad should not come to this city, or if they do they must demand union wages. We have more than enough men here now, so we would advise carpenters to keep clear of Pittsburgh.

COHOES, N. Y.—Business fair, all union men at work, but we are crowded with non-union men who are mean enough to take all the advantages of union hours and union wages, and give no help to the union that gained these things for them. Bro. Thos. O'Dea, General Secretary of the Bricklayers is doing all in his power here to have union bricklayers refuse to work on jobs done by non-union carpenters.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

ALL CHANGES of Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S.

SEND all mail for the G. S. to P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa. Don't send any mail to 124 North Ninth Street, as the post-office box is more desirable.

DON'T send postage stamps in payment of any bill to the G. S. All tax, etc., should be remitted by Post-office money order, postal note, or bank check.

APPEALS in the French language are in print setting forth the objects, principles, and work of our Brotherhood. Cost 50 cents per 100. Apply to the G. S.

A RUBBER STAMP with date and name of Financial Secretary is the proper thing for receipting membership cards. The old system of a card punch is not so good and should be discontinued.

THE AMENDED Constitution goes into effect November 1st, 1888. Copies are now ready for distribution on orders from the Local Unions. Price 5 cents per copy. Send in your orders to the G. S.

ALL LOCAL UNIONS should set to work to organize the unorganized towns in their immediate vicinity. This coming winter they should also hold public meetings to arouse interest in our Brotherhood. Inactivity on the part of a union, in many cases, leads the members into internal quarrels for want of something better to do.

THE GERMAN unions are insisting upon having all correspondence cards, reports, amendments, documents, and blanks, prepared for them specially in German. We have been furnishing them constitutions, rituals, and blanks in German, and recently have given them increased space for German in this journal, and published in the same all official notices in German. But to ask for more than this is to entail further expense and work on the General Office, which ought to be spared.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND FESTIVALS.

Union 286, Savannah, Ga., will hold its first annual ball Oct. 31.—Union 11, Cleveland, O., had an excellent programme at its entertainment, Sept. 22.—Union 316, San Jose, Cal., celebrated its first anniversary, Sept. 7., by a brilliant banquet and literary exercises.—Union 375, Peterboro, Canada, took an active part in the celebration of Labor Day.—Union 392, Marquette, Mich., celebrated Labor Day by a parade and picnic, a tug of war, and a football contest between the carpenters and stonemasons being one of the interesting events.—Union 22, of San Francisco, Cal., paid a fraternal visit to Union 47, Alameda, Cal., on Sept. 9, and had a rousing time.—Union 77, Battle Creek, Mich., joined with the other trade unions of that city in celebrating Labor Day, by a parade and picnic.

DENVER, Colo.—Union 55 carried the only eight hour banner in the parade in this city on Labor Day, and it was greeted with cheers all along the line. We are maintaining the eight hour system nobly, though we are overrun with saw and hatchet botches, who will work ten hours or more a day for any price. These men are imported here to break down our eight hour rule, but we will not let them. If the Amalgamated had worked with us the fight would have been easily won.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Union 3 is doing well, holding firmly to the nine hours. We have imposed a few five dollar fines on some who wanted to work ten hours. We observed Labor Day here on Sept. 29, under the auspices of the Ohio Valley Trades Assembly. We had a parade and picnic, over 2500 men in line. Union 3 turned out 150 strong. The Carpenter Unions of Bellair, Martin's Ferry, Steubenville, and Wellsburg joined us in the parade, making a splendid showing, and were entertained in royal style.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN ENGLISH CARPENTER LOOKING FOR WORK IN AMERICA.

America, August, 1888.

To the Members of General Union in Great Britain:

DEAR FRIENDS,—Being an old member of *Leicester Lodge*, and having the cause of the Old Union at heart, thought I might write a few lines stating the social standing of our Trade in this so-called Free Country. The Trade at the present time is not of the briskest—Emigration is fearful from Italy and Germany—coming in Thousands—the Agents there are persuading the poorer inhabitants that work here can be had by just asking, and almost without, consequently many sell up their homes and are without a cent when they land, have no means to carry them from the Port where they land, consequently they are obliged to work for mere nothing to keep body and soul together—in the meantime experienced workmen are walking about, nothing to do—the Labor Market is Flooded. All joinery is prepared by machinery and a good joiner is not required—a Man with Hand Saw, Axe, Claw Hammer, large Iron Square, Level and Plumb-Bob is all required, and a Man with a little tact in a few months is able to use the same, therefore, skilled workmen are at a discount. Philadelphia is crowded, many skilled Artisans are walking about, some I know at the present time are working for $1.25 a day, not at their own trade, but at Laboring work. If anyone wishes to succeed here he must make up his mind to rough it, and to have the means in his pocket to go far West, or South, and there forego all comforts of Old England, and prepare to build up a home, and with about 20 years sojourn, with strength to stand the climate, probably may gain a little standing. The American Free Country is not all Gold, as it is often Painted, give me Old England with all its faults—I do not intend staying here, but shall return. I have tried to gain information as much as possible from People, and Papers, and may probably, at a future time, write more—in the meantime believe me to remain, Yours truly,

GERALD WALKER.

TWO CLIPPINGS.

From the Toledo *Daily Bee.*

"The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has donated $200 to the carpenters' union of Jacksonville, Fla. This evinces the proper spirit, and shows that the brotherhood practices what it preaches. The example should be followed by other labor organizations throughout the country. There are thousands of Knights of Labor in the afflicted districts of the south, particularly among the colored men, who are sadly in need of assistance."

"The claim that wages are increased by any existing legislation is mere moonshine. Where labor organizations are the strongest, labor wages are the highest. The carpenters are an apt illustration. Here in Toledo organization has resulted in shorter hours and higher wages. In cities where no organization exists, wages are low, and where the brotherhood is the strongest the wages are the highest. This is the sum total of the facts."

THE carpenters, plumbers and paper-hangers of this city are much interested in the eight-hours convention to be held in Cooper Union, New York, on the 28th of this month. It will be a national conference of delegates interested in this work, and it is expected they will fix on a definite plan and date for general and concerted action.

THE big buildings absorb lumber after all. There is one building going up in Chicago for which 341,000 feet of dimension will be required, and another in which 750,000 feet of lumber of all classes will be absorbed, including some hardwood, It is little bills like that that set the Chicago lumbermen to hustling to catch orders.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1888.

IF I DON'T TAKE IT SOMEBODY ELSE WILL.

An expression, no doubt, you have often heard,
Especially when grit and backbone is in need,
But it's a sure indication, you can tell by the words,
That the man wants the articles badly indeed.
When there's trouble about wages, or the amount of your work,
You stand and demand the full of your bill,
It's disgusting to hear some limber-backed shirk,
Say, "If I don't take the job somebody else will."

Keep your eye on that man; watch and hear how he talks;
With his "ifs" and his "ands" he never comes to the point;
You will find he's weak-kneed in all of his walks.
And his words, like his backbone, are all out of joint.
You never can tell just what he will do,
Nor judge by his talk if he means it or not,
As he always keeps shifting his actions and views,
To be on the side that he thinks is on top.

He's a what-you-might-call-it—a thing-a-me bob;
A kind of a no-kind of—one hardly knows what,
But just handy enough a man's chances to rob
By his sandless and spineless and spiritless rot.
He's an indefinite man and always in doubt,
With only one place on earth he can fill,
But positive then in what he's about,
With his, "If I don't take it somebody else will."

J. G. W.

—*Iron Moulders' Journal.*

THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS OF AMERICA.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THEIR GROWTH, BENEFITS, AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

BY P. J. McGUIRE.

(*Concluded.*)

THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION was founded with 5 locals, in 1882; at present has 20 local unions and 2,300 members, of whom 1,700 are in good standing. Initiation fee varies from $5 to $25, and the dues are 25 to 50 cents per month. The hours worked are generally ten hours per day, with eight hours Saturdays. A few places are working eight and nine hours a day. Previous to organization, wages were $2 to $3 per day for ten hours; now they are $2 to $5 for eight or nine hours per day.

THE NATIONAL WOOD CARVERS' ASSOCIATION was founded in January, 1883, and now embraces 9 local unions in thrifty condition.

TEXTILE WORKERS' PROGRESSIVE UNION OF AMERICA was orgauized May 17, 1883, at first under the name of "United Silk Workers." July 16, 1884, the society took its present name, and now has 8 local unions. The Carpet Workers have decided to join this body, which will double the numbers. The great difficulty in organizing this branch of labor is the countless number of women and children working in the mills. The Progressive Union, however, made a gallant fight for the eight-hour system in several cities.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' NATIONAL UNION started August, 1883, in Philadelphia, with 5 locals; now has 70. Initiation fee averages $2, and dues 50 cents per month, with $4 per week paid in time of strike. The system of work is all piece-work, with no limit to the hours of labor. Wages average $14 per week. Over $16,000 have been paid out in strikes from local and general funds. Nearly all of the unions have sick and death benefits. A previous attempt at a National Union of Tailors was made in 1865.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD BRAKEMEN was instituted September 23, 1883, with 8 members; now has 260 lodges and 12,000 members. The initiation fee is $8, and the monthly dues average $1.50. The sum of $1,000 is paid in case of death or accident; in this way $500,000 has been paid out in the past five years.

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' NATIONAL UNION was formed in Pittsburgh January 13, 1885, with a few locals; now numbers 72 local unions and 19,000 members. Through its efforts, the hours of labor have been reduced from sixteen down to ten hours per day, and wages raised from $8 to $10 per week; and many evils, such as swindling employment agencies, have been abated. The local unions have sick and funeral benefits in many cases.

THE WAITERS' UNION, organized in New York City January 25, 1885, with 22 members, now has over 1,200 members. When they started there was no limit to the hours of labor and no scale of wages; men then worked fourteen to eighteen hours per day, now work only ten hours. Then labor bureaus were kept by saloon-keepers, who compelled the waiters who were looking for work to spend their money freely. This has been broken up, and the labor bureau is now run by the union. The percentage system is also stopped, and wages are $2.50 per day, instead of $1.25 as formerly.

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF MINERS AND MINE LABORERS had its birth September 12, 1885, with about 6,000 members; at this date it now embraces fully 25,000 members. The wages were $1.75 to $2.25 per day; now they range from $2 to $2.50. This body is composed of State and Territorial unions, which, in turn, are composed of local unions. Previous to the formation of this Federation, the coal miners had a loose, disconnected string of local unions in perpetual and disorganized strikes. This has given way to an annual wage conference with the mine operators, which results in an amicable settlement of the scale, and strikes are thus avoided. At an early date the nine-hour system is to be put into effect by this society.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOATMEN'S UNION had its origin in February, 1886, and now numbers over 1,000 members. These boatmen are at work on the various canals of New York and New Jersey. The initiation fee is $5, monthly dues 50 cents. Hours of labor at first were twelve per day; now only ten hours. Prices have been raised from 18 to 25 cents per ton for hauling, and wages formerly $35 per month, are now $50. Spent $4,000 in strike benefits, and raised wages over 35 per cent. The locals have a funeral benefit.

RAILROAD SWITCHMEN'S MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION OF N. A. had its beginning March 2, 1886, at Chicago, with 4 locals and 1,000 members; to-day it has 58 locals and nearly 5,000 members. The initiation fee is $6 and the monthly dues $1; $700 are paid in case of death or disability, and $5 per week in case of accident. $100,000 have been paid out in these benefits.

TAILORS' PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL UNION was established August 22-29, 1886, at Brooklyn, N. Y., with 9 unions, and now has 13 unions and 1,500 members. Initiation fee $1, dues 25 cents monthly, and $6 per week strike benefit is paid, the society also has a sick and funeral fund, which is optional, and costs 35 cents per month extra, and $2 for initiation, the sick benefit being $6 per week, and the death benefit $75.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN was brought into life August 29, 1886, and now has fifty-one local unions and 2,500 members. At first wages were $45 to $60 per month, for fourteen to eighteen hours of daily labor; now the wages are $60 to $80 per month, payable weekly, for ten hours of daily labor. This Society has spent $80,000 in strikes and has a good record as indomitable workers.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS OF AMERICA was founded March 15-16, 1887, with 13 unions and 500 members; now has 116 local unions and 5,000 members. The initiation fee is $1, and upwards; the dues 25 cents per month, and upwards. The hours of labor range from eight to ten hours per day, nine hours being quite the general rule. The benefits are: wife benefit of $25 to $50; member's funeral, $50 to $100; disability, $50 to $100; strikes, $4 to $5 per week.

HORSE-COLLAR MAKERS' NATIONAL UNION formed April 5, 1887; now has 21 local unions and nearly 800 members. Hours of labor, ten per day; wages, formerly $1.60 per day, are now advanced to $1.90. The initiation fee is $2 to $3; the dues 50 cents per month.

PATTERN-MAKERS' NATIONAL LEAGUE, instituted at St. Louis, May 18, 1887, has 9 unions and nearly 1,000 members. Sick and funeral benefits optional with locals.

PAVING CUTTERS' NATIONAL UNION organized June 1, 1887, at Baltimore, Md., with 11 branches and 500 members; has 36 branches and 1,800 members; pays $100 funeral benefit, and $10 traveling loan.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' NATIONAL UNION came into existence September 5, 1887, and has 8 locals and over 2,500 members. The initiation fee is $2; the dues 40 cents per month. At first the hours of labor were one hundred per week, but are now reduced to eighty-six hours per week. Wages were $9 per week, are now $13 per week. Strike benefits and sick benefits are each $5 per week.

THE BUILDING LABORERS' NATIONAL UNION was started September 30, 1887, in Worcester, Mass., and now has 30 locals and 8,000 members. Worked ten hours per day for $1.75 prior to organization; now work nine hours per day and eight Saturdays, and gets $2.25 to $2.50.

JOURNEYMEN STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA had its beginning March 1, 1888. Pays $100 funeral benefit, and has sick benefits in the locals. The men work nine hours very generally, and in many cases work only eight hours. This society now numbers over 20 locals.

AN OYSTERMEN'S NATIONAL UNION is now in process of formation, which will include 11 existing unions, with a combined membership of 800. A sick benefit of $5 per week and $75 death benefit will be embraced in the constitution.

THE SILK WORKERS have a very prosperous National Union, which is now arranging to become part of a general Federation of the Textile Workers, including all operatives in the cotton, woolen, carpet, and silk industries, and to be organized strictly on a trade union basis.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 483.—ALPHONSE MATTE, age 48, admitted Nov. 10, 1887, Union 311, Montreal, Canada, died July 16, 1888, of Inflammation of Bowels.

No. 483.—DANIEL MCKILLOP, age 29, admitted April 12, 1883, Union 33, Boston, Mass., and transferred July 5, 1887, to Union 55, Los Angeles, Cal., where he died of Consumption, Aug. 3, 1888.

No. 484.—MRS. LEA GERMAN, age 58, wife of David German, admitted April 19, 1886, Union 49, Meriden, Conn., died of Inflammation of Stomach, July 27, 1888.

No. 485.—PHILIP LIMPERT, age 59, admitted May 12, 1881, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., died of a Rupture of the Aorta, July 20, 1888.

No. 486.—MRS. MARY ROSSOW, age 39, wife of John E. Rossow, admitted Oct. 4, 1887, Union 234, Cleveland, Ohio, died of Strangulation, July 25, 1888.

No. 490.—MRS. MARY SVATAS, age 46, wife of Frank Svatas, admitted Aug. 9, 1887, Union 234, Cleveland, O., died of Cancer, July 23.

No 491.—MRS. LIZZIE B. SHUMWAY, age 36, wife of Wm Shumway, admitted Dec. 26, 1887, Union 269, Lowell, Mass., died July 25, 1888, of Enteritis.

No. 492.—THOMAS ENTRIKEN, age 42, admitted Jan. 4, 1888, Union 83, Shamokin, Pa., killed by a fall from a scaffold while at work, Aug 18, 1888.

No. 493.—A. S. BRIGHT, age 47, admitted March 29, 1886, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., died of Pulmonary Hemorrhage, Aug. 26, 1888.

No 494.—MRS VIRGINIA E. STORES age 21, wife of Benj. P. Stores, admitted May 23 1887, Union 285, Norfolk, Va., died of Puerperal Fever, Aug. 4, 1888.

No. 495.—MRS. LAURA B HENDERSON, age 28, wife of John A. Henderson, admitted May 13, 1886 Union 171, Youngstown, Ohio, died of Hasty Consumption, Aug. 15, 1888.

No. 496.—MRS. MARGARETTA ZIEGLER, wife of Jacob Ziegler, admitted May 7, 1885, Union 234, Philadelphia, Pa., died of Consumption, July 13, 1888.

No 497.—JOHN CHRISTEN, age 37, admitted July 8, 1886, Union 238, Philadelphia, Pa, died in Switzerland of Cancer of the Oesophagus, June 21, 1888.

No. 498.—JOHN BEIDEN, age 59, admitted April 20, 1887, Union 238, Chicago, Ill., died of Scirrhus of the Stomach, Aug. 25, 1888.

EXPULSIONS.

H. M MOORE and J. R SMITH from Union 170, Huntsville, Ala., for slandering the Union.

WM. HAYS, rejected from Union 286, Savannah, Ga., on the ground of incompetency, also J. W. SEAWARD was rejected in said union.

JAMES TIMOTHY TREFFREY, from Union 275, Newton, Mass., for defrauding the Union and working 10 hours.

ANTON ZUCKER, from Union 19, New Albany, Ind., for hiring non-union men.

E GRIM, from Union 105, Oakland City, Ind., for disobeying the rules of the Union.

MATHEW JUHL, from Union 132, Richmond, Va., for working 10 hours.

J. D SCOTT, from Union 133, Santa Cruz, Cal., for letting piece-work.

H. CONNELLEE, from Union 285, Savannah, Ga., for hiring non-union men.

H. H. AMOS, from Union 183, Wellston, Ohio, for defrauding members of the Union, and otherwise violating his obligations.

JOHN D. MENTZER from Union 108, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for withholding the wages of other members.

E. L. COLLINS, from Union 58, Omaho, Neb., for embezzlement of the funds of the Union.

W. H. HICKS and THEODORE STORY, from Union 202, Little Rock, Ark., for hiring non-union men.

JAMES E. TILLERY, WM. PRAGAT and JOHN E. MADIGAN, rejected by Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., for incompetency.

EDWARD WILLISTON from Union 373, Dedham, Mass., for immoral conduct.

T. J. BROWNLEE was rejected by Union 436, of Lock Haven, Pa., for immoral conduct.

F. E. SPENCER and C. R. HOTCHKISS, from Union 55, Denver, Col., for violation of working rules.

BENJ. F. CROSS, from Union 137, Norwich, Conn., for violation of his obligation.

THOS. M. WALSH from Union 133, Cambridge, Mass., for misappropriating the funds of the Union.

HENRY SHORT rejected by Union 227, Philadelphia, Pa., for incompetency, and L. LANGLEY expelled by the same Union for hiring piece-workers.

F. H MANON, from Union 198, Dallas, Tex., for violating the 9 hour rule.

F. SWEENEY, rejected by Union 96, Springfield, Mass.

L. B. TURNER, from Union 366, Hutchinson, Kansas, for absconding with the funds of the Union.

J. B. MYERS, while holding the office of F. S. of Union 267, St. Paul, Minn., embezzled the funds of the Union and caused its bankruptcy. All Unions are warned against him,

B LAPRISE, expelled from Union 21, Chicago, Ill., has been reinstated by paying a fine and apologizing for his conduct.

BUILDING LAW IN BERLIN.

According to *Building*, the new law in Berlin is very strict. "No building can occupy more than two-thirds of the ground, nor be higher than the width of the street. None can be occupied as a dwelling until six months after it is built, and the number of persons to be permitted in each sleeping room is to be prescribed by the sanitary inspectors by the rule of so many cubic feet of space for each person. No unventilated or unlighted room is allowed to be used for personal occupation. Severe penalties are exacted for violation or neglect of the rules.

THE layman will be a little surprised to learn from the professionals that a beam of Southern hard pine is stronger than one of oak of equal dimensions, the ratio being as 100 to 84.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa

General-President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St. Toronto, Canada.
Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.
Third Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Fourth Vice-President—J. E. Connelly, 44 Congress St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fifth Vice-President—W. H. Kliver, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.
Sixth Vice-President—W. W. Wood, 87 Virginia St, Wheeling, W. Va.
Seventh Vice-President—J. T. Ferris, 3403 Lawrence St., Denver, Col.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Con. Thorn, C. G. Stockhausen, Charles H. Wells (all of Philadelphia, Pa.), Thos. J. Fleming, Camden, N. J. W. J. Phillips, Germantown, Pa.

MONTHLY REPORT.

(The monthly report, as below, includes on first line, the charter number of the local union, name of city, and state of trade. The second line gives the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, the number of members in benefit in said union, and the amount of moneys received by the G. S. from said union for tax and supplies for the month ending **Sept. 30, 1888,** inclusive. All moneys received in October, will appear in next month's CARPENTER. The [*] denotes the unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.)

		Sept. Report.	Sept. Tax, etc.
ALABAMA.			
175.	DECATUR—Dull. C. Ames, Box 522, New Deatr.	* 25	. . .
170.	HUNTSVILLE—Crowded. D. C. Clark	* 9	. . .
	MOBILE—Dull. 9 hours.		
89.	Ed. Marschal, S. S. Elmira, 3d W. Bayou	96	19 20
92.	(Colored) J. T. Heathman, E Broad St., near Congress.	* 48	4 80
389.	SHEFFIELD—Dull. Crowded. Ward Parker	12	5 00
ARKANSAS.			
327	HELENA.	10	5 00
	LITTLE ROCK—Dull.		
292.	D. W. Gaskill, Box 371	45	5 20
106.	(Col.) E. Burks, 1800 Chester St.	12	1 20
CALIFORNIA.			
47.	ALAMEDA—Quiet. 9 hours. John Larkin, Box 16	50	5 00
263.	ANAHEIM— R. M. Gamble		. . .
62.	BERKELEY—Quiet. 9 hours. F. A. Wass	* 37	. . .
365.	FRESNO—Crowded. 9 hours. C. F. Chipman	* 67	19 30
56.	LOS ANGELES—Crowded. 9 hrs A. Vinette, Box 482	410	58 50
433.	(East) R. E. Shaw, 103 S. Walnut	45	4 50
439.	(West) Geo. C. Parish, 42 Morris St.	* 67	6 70
289.	MONROVIA—Dull. 9 hours. J. F. Twitchell, Box 170	* 23	80
36.	OAKLAND—Dull. 9 hours. J. F. Gallin, 1419 Ninth St.	341	34 10
312.	OCEANSIDE—Flat. 9 hours. G. W. Wilber	14	2 80
303.	ONTARIO—Crowded. 9 hrs. W. S. Wolfe	31	7 80
195.	PASADENA—Prostrate. 9 hrs. J. D. Benham, Box 1044	180	17 30
298.	POMONA—Dull. Crwded. 9 hrs George Schaefer		. . .
114.	REDLANDS—Quiet. 9 hours. J. Hendrickson, Box 93, Lugonia, Cal.	21	2 00
235.	RIVERSIDE—Medium. 9 hrs. S. R Jumper	70	7 00
341.	SACRAMENTO—Medium. 9 hrs. J. G. Monkhaus, State House Hotel	66	7 60
86.	SAN BERNARDINO—Flat. 9 hrs. H. Wegnori, Box 797	*102	9 50
182.	SAN DIEGO—Very dull; 9 hrs F. Hurlburt, Box 327	*330	20 20
	SAN FRANCISCO—Dull. 9 hrs.		
22.	N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St.	590	59 20
304.	(Ger.) H. Bruecker, New Atlantic Hotel	41	6 50
316.	SAN JOSE—Very dull. 9 hours. T. W. McClellan, 329 E. Santa Clara St.	163	16 10
35.	SAN RAFAEL—Dull. 9 hours. Chas. I. Jacobs, Box 673	* 40	4 10
282.	SANTA ANNA—Quiet 9 hrs. N. L. Galbraith, Box 33	59	50
226.	SANTA BARBARA—Dull. 9 hrs. W. N. Day, Box 510	80	8 00
133.	SANTA CRUZ—Slack 9 hours. G. W. Reid, Box 353	56	5 60
293.	SANTA MONICA—Dull. 9 hrs. W. W. Dexter	* 27	8 40
75.	SANTA ROSA—Prostrate. Wm. Griffin	* 20	. . .
337.	STOCKTON—Dull. Geo. H. Field, 152 Tailor St.	* 41	4 10
CANADA.			
161.	BELLEVILLE—Dull. 59 hours. Richard McPherson	* 30	3 00
280.	BRANTFORD—Dull. 59 hrs. John L. Kew	* 24	. . .
83.	HALIFAX, N. S. Brisk. 9 hrs. A. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.	195	21 25
18.	HAMILTON—Dull. 59 hours. D. W. Parker, 106 George St.	55	5 70
194.	LONDON—Very dull. 9 hours. Edward Aust, 670 King St.	* 34	3 40
	MONTREAL, CANADA. Dull.		
134.	(French) O. Lavigneur, 181 Beaudry St.	84	9 40
311.	(French) Ovide Proulx, 3101 Notre Dame St., St. Cunegonde, Canada	* 71	7 00
376.	Sam'l Slater, 187 Chatham St.	*29	3 00
297.	NIAGARA FALLS—Dull. W. E. McCredie, Box 112, Niag. Falls, South	* 19	. . .
375.	PETERBOROUGH—Dull. James Froude, 92 Weller St.	*45	5 50
38.	ST. CATHARINES—Dull 9 hrs. Henry Bald, Water St.	63	6 50
397.	ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—Fair. 59 hr W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St.	57	10 30
128.	ST. THOMAS—Flat. Crowded. H. A. Osgood, Box 222	21	2 10
	TORONTO—Dull. 59 hours.		
27.	And. Graham, 95 Peter St.	*90	9 00
279.	And. Monteith, 218 McCaul	26	3 75
335.	(West.) Daniel Byrne, 16 Waterloo St.	* 25	2 50
342.	(East.) John Ross, 349 Girard	16	1 60
343.	WINNIPEG, MANITOBA—Dull. R. Bell, Box 56.	55	5 55
COLORADO.			
55.	DENVER—Medium. 8 hours. J. F. Hall, 1144 S 13th St.,	110	17 00
410.	PUEBLO—Crowded. James Hall, 305 E. Sixth St.,	40	87 50
64.	TRINIDAD—Med. Geo. Walter	22	4 50
CONNECTICUT.			
115.	BRIDGEPORT—Medium. 9 hrs. Geo B. Doring 200 Warren St.	37	3 70
121.	DANBURY—Dull. Stay away. Geo. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St.	* 37	3 70
43.	HARTFORD—Fair. 59 hours. Frank Murray, 37 Church St.	64	6 00
49.	MERIDEN—Improved 9 hrs. Geo. J. Stanley, 213 Colony	* 54	5 40
97.	NEW BRITAIN—Fair. 59 hrs. Sam'l L. Whaples, 369 Park	41	4 30
126.	NEW HAVEN—Dull. 9 hours. Thos. Kennedy, 56 Ames St.	* 26	. . .
178.	NEW LONDON—Very dull. Wm. H. Leavitt	* 11	. . .
137.	NORWICH—Quiet. 9 hours. Fred Wilson, 268 W. Main St.	56	5 60
DELAWARE.			
40.	WILMINGTON—Crowded. John J. Shannon, 205 Monroe	*104	21 80
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.			
190.	WASHINGTON—Dull. $3—9 hrs. Wm. Clark, 707 7th St., N.W.	13	2 40
FLORIDA.			
46.	BARTOW—Dull. J. H. Watson, Box 5	* 10	14 40
224.	(Col.) JACKSONVILLE—Flat. S. B. Taylor, 8 & 10 E. Bay St.	24	2 40
74.	PENSACOLA—Slack. 9 hours. R. H. Massey, Box 4	63	14 50
127.	(Colored) A. B. Pettiway	36	. . .
	ST. AUGUSTINE—Crowded.		
259.	J. H. Poore, Box 863	80	21 90
GEORGIA.			
	AUGUSTA—Flat.		
150.	J. D. Young, 1641 Woodlawn	* 29	4 75
136.	(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad	48	5 10
	BRUNSWICK—Quiet.		
387.	Chas. L. Steiner	* 10	. . .
42.	(Colored) L. P. Pinckney,	* 37	. . .
	MACON—Dull.		
144.	G. H. Trolinger, care C.R.R. Car Shops	42	9 20
448.	(Col.) Titus Deloach, 22 Holt	28	2 70
	SAVANNAH—Dull.		
286.	A. W. Owens, Box 190	25	2 65
57.	(Colored) P. A. Proctor, 291 Gwinnette St.	49	4 90
437.	TALLAPOOSA—Slack. W. F. Grooms	* 17	1 0
339.	THOMASVILLE—Dull. Isaiah Dekle,	12	. . .
ILLINOIS.			
79.	ALTON—Dull. Plenty of men. T. J. Chapman, Box 265	14	1 50
207.	AURORA—Very dull. D. E. J. Lintner, 268 Pennsylvania Ave.	* 7	1 40
70.	BRIGHTON PARK—Quiet. 8 hrs Charles Fournier	29	1 60
	CHICAGO—Quiet. 8 hours.		
1.	James Pake, 4320 Cottage Grove Ave.	180	17 85
13.	S. Stennett, 1040 Lincoln Ave., Lake View, Ill.	*163	15 00
21.	(French) S. Sauvageau, 223 Aberdeen St.	110	10 60
28.	W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St.	369	39 00
54.	(Bohem.) A. Cada, 107 Fisk St.	198	19 40
73.	(Ger.) Anton Schackmuth, 175 Napoleon Pl.	62	6 10
181.	(Scand.) C. T. Olsen 36 Rice St.	*105	10 50
241.	(Ger.) F. Ewert, 419 Dudley St.	436	43 50
244.	(Ger.) A. Ruhland, 378 Augusta Street	141	14 80
276.	(Boh.) V. Kral, 727 Loomis St.	82	8 70
284.	(Pol.) P. Masiak, 641 Dickson	* 18	. . .
291.	(Ger.) J. Stuhlfaut, 61 Rees St.	119	12 30
395.	Wm. T. Edmondson, Box 279, Humboldt Park, Ill.	* 17	. . .
416.	A Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell	28	3 30
419.	P. A. Pauls, 18 Mark St.	31	2 80
369.	DANVILLE—Middling. W. G. Gunnison, 507 Chandler	* 18	. . .
169.	EAST ST. LOUIS—Fair. 9 hrs. J. J. Powell, Box 52	* 60	6 00
71.	ENGLEWOOD—Slow. 8 hours. S. H. Jones, 6402 Winter St.	37	4 20
281.	FREEPORT—G. Bookman,	10	5 00
141.	GRAND CROSSING—Middling. John S Lightbown, Box 187.	*25	. . .
243.	(Ger.) HUMBOLDT—8 hours. R. Schmidt, Box 19, Simmons P. O., Ill.	28	2 60
162.	HYDE PARK—Fair. 8 hours. A. Horlock, 4608 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago	11	13 00
319.	JACKSONVILLE—Dull. E. T Mason, 926 S. Clay Ave.	37	4 70
442.	JOLIET—Dull. J. Jackson, 627 Cass St.	* 15	2 20
434.	KENSINGTON—Fair. Edward Lapolice, Box 18 Gano P. O.	18	. . .
240.	(Ger.) LAKEVIEW—8 hours. H Kaden, 921 Belmont Ave. (Gross Park P. O.)	107	11 10
446.	OTTAWA. Henry Wiesner	* 9	. . .
	PEORIA—Dull. 9 hours.		
245.	John C. Brady, Box 94	39	6 30
313.	(Ger.) E. Flemmig, 1410 1st.	* 18	5 40
189.	QUINCY—Fair. 54 hours. A. D. Young, 609 S. 12th St.	44	4 50
166	ROCK ISLAND—Quiet. 59 hrs. R G. Hudson, 1423 7th Ave.	32	2 45
199.	SOUTH CHICAGO—Fair. 8 hrs. S. Eggleston, Box 541	49	5 20
15.	SPRINGFIELD—59 hours John Sime, 14th & Jackson.	24	2 40
	TOWN OF LAKE—Dull. 8 hrs.		
23.	Thos. P. Doran, Lake Hall, 315 Root St.	*76	6 90
88.	Geo. Dahlmann, 325 B. 58th, Englewood, Ill.	50	5 00
242.	(Ger.) A. Mannig, 4722 Frazer St.	* 8	. . .
INDIANA.			
352.	ANDERSON—Fair. Plenty men W. W Fifer	25	2 20
383.	AURORA— J. J. Henderson, Cochran, Ind	24	2 40
90.	EVANSVILLE—Flat. J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St.	47	5 60
	FORT WAYNE—Good.		
153	J. O Brown, 279 W. Main St.	*62	6 20
374.	(Gr.) D. Boedeker, 81 Wall St.	* 14	2 40
	INDIANAPOLIS—Mod. 58 hrs.		
60.	(Ger.) Herman Meyer, 427 E. Vermont St.	40	10 25
299.	A. J. Mankin, 14 Brookside Av.	179	34 10
332.	JEFFERSONVILLE—Dull. P. G. Renn, Box 283.	30	10 70
265.	KOKOMO—Quiet. Thos. J. Mason, Box 848.	34	2 90
429.	MUNCIE—Dull. S C. Cochrane	* 12	. . .
19.	NEW ALBANY—Dull. 9 hours. J. W. Switzer, Lock Box 246.	37	4 85
105.	OAKLAND CITY—Dull. Wm. C McCullough	* 20	2 00
48.	TERRE HAUTE—Crowded. John Ohmart, 909 S. 3d St.	25	2 40
IOWA.			
108.	CEDAR RAPIDS—Very dull. W. H. Baylis, 60 Fifth St.	12	1 40
156.	CRESTON—Dull. Men leaving. I. B. Jordan, Box 359	* 14	1 40

		Sept. Report.	Sept. Tax, etc.
68.	DES MOINES—Work scarce. J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St.	15	$1 90
338.	MUSCATINE—Very poor. C. O. McBride, 405 Mulberry	15	1 50
	SIOUX CITY—Dull. 59 hours.		
147.	H. O. Potter, 414 Iowa St. .	* 25	2 50
151.	(Scan.) A. Bockman, Box 630	* 25	. . .
	KANSAS.		
159.	ARMOURDALE— ull. Crowd'd H. M. Connett, Box 167 . .	* 41	4 00
264.	ATCHISON—Middling 9 hrs. H. Stork, 438 S. Seventh St.	30	3 60
103.	CHANUTE—Quiet. L. A. Clevenger, Box 200 . .	* 16	. . .
65.	CONCORDIA—Very dull. M. M. Scott	14	1 00
354.	FORT SCOTT—Very dull. W. S. Huff, 701 S. Clark St.,	20	2 70
478.	GIRARD—Very dull. J. H. Herseman	* 14	. . .
366.	HUTCHINSON—Dull. J. N. Royce	93	75
432.	KANSAS CITY—Dull. L. D. Nelson, 847 Minnesota av	22	6 30
223.	LYONS—Quiet. M. C. Kaler, Box 321	* 31	. . .
412.	MCPHERSON—Flat. J. W. W. George, Box 903 .	* 22	2 20
356.	PITTSBURG—Dull. Adam Whistler	* 40	3 80
360.	SALINA—Overcrowded M. R. Pool, 309 S. Seventh St.	32	. . .
158.	TOPEKA—Many idle. Chas. Haus, 1015 Jackson St.	81	17 50
123.	WICHITA—Overcrowded. J. K. Adams, 835 Eagle St. .	10	. . .
	KENTUCKY.		
	LOUISVILLE—Middling.		
7.	W. F. Straw, 3d and D Sts. .	* 38	3 80
214.	(Ger.) J. Bott, 710 Laurel St.	24	2 40
201.	PADUCAH—Med. Stay away. A. L. Woods, 532 N. 8th St. .	32	3 20
149.	PRINCETON—Dull. A. E. Jacob	* 19	. . .
	LOUISIANA.		
76.	NEW ORLEANS—Dull. J. G. Bloomer, 432½ S. Liberty	15	. . .
	SHREVEPORT—Quiet.		
45.	Peter Garson	40	11 10
217.	(Colored) W. J. Graves, 1338 Texas Ave.	14	4 05
	MAINE.		
345.	BATH—Medium. Alpheus Gove	38	. . .
407.	LEWISTON—Fair. R. Flagg 46 ourtSt., Auburn	18	2 70
344.	PORTLAND—Quiet. W. H. Gilpatrick, 22 Casco St.	61	7 10
	MARYLAND.		
29.	BALTIMORE—Dull. 9 hours. H. W. Hale, 404 Courtland St.	287	10 00
	MASSACHUSETTS.		
221.	ARLINGTON—Good. 59 hours. R. B. Harwood, Box 350 . .	* 26	2 60
333.	ATTLEBORO—Very dull. Calvin B. Goff	12	1 50
33.	BOSTON—Very dull. 53 hrs. C. E. Jordan, 35 Broadway (City Extension)	639	83 90
130.	BROCKTON—Dull 9 hours. Ed. Shattuck, 30 Snell St. .	* 43	4 30
321.	BROOKLINE—Quiet. 9 hours. J. D McIntosh, Pearl St . .	31	8 37
	CAMBRIDGE—Dull. 9 hours.		
138.	D Maloney, 3 Wyeth Square	180	19 00
204.	(Harvard Square)	7	5 00
324.	CHARLESTOWN—Dull. 59 hrs. J. F. Kelly, 3 Bunker Hill Ct.	14	2 10
135.	CHELSEA—Medium. 59 hrs. H J. Miller, 311 Broadway	39	8 00
400.	CLINTON— J. T. Marshall	8	1 00
373.	DEDHAM—Fair. 9 hours. D P. Conroy	31	. . .
218.	EAST BOSTON—Good 9 hrs. Hector McKay, 5 Union Pl.	111	11 35
403.	FALL RIVER— Lewr. Hayden, 60 Maple St.	* 38	. . .
396.	FITCHBURG—Fair. T. Richardson, 21 Hazel St.	37	4 05
380.	GLOUCESTER— G. B. Parsons, 366 Main St.	* 43	4 90
82.	HAVERHILL—Dull 59 hours. M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson	* 45	4 10
424.	HINGHAM— Colin Campbell, North St. .	11	. . .
96.	HOLYOKE—Fair. E. J. Mahoney, 19 O'Connor	* 20	. . .
196.	HYDE PARK—Slack. 9 hours. B. Daly, Box 926	48	6 00
111.	LAWRENCE—Dull. Geo. Kingston, 5 Florence Pl.	43	3 60
445.	LEOMINSTER. W. B. Morehouse, Box 843 .	* 10	4 15
269.	LOWELL—Medium. H. E. Davis Box 705. . . .	134	15 40
430.	LYNN—Good. H. Saunders	* 12	. . .
152.	MALDEN—Good. Plenty men. C. W. Conklin, 185 Lebanon	27	2 40
154.	MARLBOROUGH—Dull. Crowd. G. W White, 32 Devens St. .	* 66	1 50
423.	MEDFORD— Chas. E. Wilson, Box 491 . .	22	. . .
314.	MILFORD—Quiet. J. B. Lord		. . .
122.	NATICK—Middling. 9 hours. N. J. Swenson, Box 477 . .	70	7 50
409.	NEW BEDFORD— C. H. Borden, Hunter St. . .	21	5 95
275.	NEWTON—Quiet. James Randall, Lock Box F.	* 104	10 54
193.	NORTH ADAMS—Bright. 59 hrs A. T. Quinton, 34 E. Union St.	80	4 50
433.	NORWOOD—Fair. Chas. N. Turner, Box 78 . .	22	2 10
444.	PITTSFIELD— Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St . . .	23	5 00
417.	QUINCY—Fair. 59 hours. W. F. McCalder, S. Quincy .	53	5 40
67.	ROXBURY—Fair. 9 hours. M. Fisher, 12 Winslow St. .	107	12 05
140.	SALEM—Fair. 9 hours. J. H Murphy, 6 Messervy St.	* 29	6 00
24.	SOMERVILLE—Flat. 9 hours. T. Donohue, 8 Parnell St., East.	65	8 50
220.	S. FRAMINGHAM—Middling. Albert B. Reid, Box 402 . .	49	9 10
96.	SPRINGFIELD—Dull. 9 hours. Stephen L Malone, Box 1298.	121	12 20
415.	TAUNTON—Quiet. C. W. Mason, 15 Purchase St.	26	1 80
216.	WALTHAM—Dull. 9 hours. O. W. Horton, Box 1005 . .	44	. . .
331.	WATERTOWN—Fair. 59 hrs. Jos. N. Alarie, Box 165 . . .	21	2 00
420.	WEYMOUTH—Dull. John J Downs, E. Braintree.	* 15	3 20
421.	WOBURN— J. W. Smith, Box 462	39	8 30
93.	WORCESTER—Very dull. Thomas Brady, 173 Front St.	98	9 80
	MICHIGAN.		
85.	ANN ARBOR—Crowded. 59 hrs Chas. Poland, 89 Broadway	30	6 10
77.	BATTLE CREEK—Improving. M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay St. .	20	2 00
129.	BAY CITY—Very dull. Jos. A. Lessard	95	12 20
418.	CHARLOTTE—Dull. J. H. Bacon, Box 634	17	1 70
337.	DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. George S. Moran	34	3 40
	DETROIT—Fair. 9 hours.		
10.	F. A. Mellick, 775 Rivard St.	346	$34 30
32.	J. Siemon, 708 Howard St. .	172	17 60
59.	G. A. Scheich, 12 Jay St. . .	137	14 00
219.	(Ger.) G. Seelbinder, 327 Sherman St.	225	22 50
250.	John Lavelle, 887 4th ave . .	51	4 00
452.	(Machine Hands). J. B. Fournier, 718 Champlain St. . .	39	1 50
163.	EAST SAGINAW—Brisk. 9 hrs. O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St.	78	10 00
65.	GRAND RAPIDS—Quiet. 10 hrs W. S Jones, 625 S. Division St.	68	11 60
80.	HASTINGS—Dull. Miles Main	14	1 40
26.	JACKSON—Quiet. C. M. Goodale, 317 Backus St.	66	6 85
250.	LAKE ODESSA.	16	5 00
278.	MANISTEE—Dull. C. G. Headland, cor. 5th and Sycamore Sts	14	1 40
372.	MARINE CITY. Wm. Kliemann	28	. . .
392.	MARQUETTE—Dull. Stay away J Bertrand, 603 N. Third St.	73	11 70
215.	MENOMONEE—Quiet. R. S. Grocock, Box 565, Marinette, Wis. . . .	13	1 35
100.	MUSKEGON—Dull. 9 hours. G. H. Sprague, 35 Chestnut St.	*73	6 50
110.	Owosso—Crowded. Lloyd Webb, Box 23	24	2 40
347.	PORT HURON—Medium. Amos Lavoie, 1115 4th St.	24	25
334.	SAGINAW CITY—Quiet. J M. Decker 1407 S. Hamilton	*64	6 40
325.	ST. JOSEPH—Improving. Warren McDaniel, Box 535.	* 18	1 60
322.	WEST BAY CITY—Crowded. J. F. Wallis, Box 985	27	5 20
	MINNESOTA.		
364.	ALBERT LEA—Dull. W. P. Farnham, Box 336 . .	19	2 20
361.	DULUTH—Overcrowded.	*88	8 80
	MINNEAPOLIS—Quiet. Crowd.		
34.	Thos McCourt, 12 No. 8th St.	*37	3 50
411.	(Scand.) Albert Thompson, 613 40th Ave., South . . .	*37	12 20
	ST. PAUL—Dull. 9 hours.		
87.	A. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St.	67	7 15
157.	(Ger) F. Aufenast, 515 Thomas	50	5 30
212.	(Scan.) P. L. Lindskog, 69 E. Eleventh St.	10	. . .
	WINONA—Quiet.		
382.	R. E. Huffman, 555 Olmsted St.	*88	8 80
427.	(Mill) John Case, 362 Vine St.	7	70
	MISSISSIPPI.		
317.	BILOXI—Dull. 9 hours. W. T. Harkness, Box 8 . . .	*10	1 00
	MISSOURI.		
255.	HANNIBAL—Very dull. Morris Dilts, 207 S. Eighth St.	16	. . .
	KANSAS CITY—Dull.		
113.	R. C. Robinson, 2301 E. 18th	*47	4 70
160.	S. W. Sawin, 1314 Wyandotte	183	18 60
441.	NEVADA—Fair. J. O. Berry, ...	*27	. . .
98.	SEDALIA—Business dead. J. W. Travis. 315 Harvey St.	10	1 10
377.	SPRINGFIELD—Dull. A. J. Vaughan, 6 2 N. Main St.	19	2 00
	ST. JOSEPH—Very dull.		
91.	T. J. St. John, 18th & Jule Sts.	45	5 40
296.	J. W. Williams, 1905 Angelique St.	47	3 70
	ST. LOUIS—Dull. 9 hrs.		
4.	W. N. Whipple, 1515 Washington Ave.	69	14 00
5.	(Ger.) J. Egle, 2210 Menard St.	*42	4 10
12.	(Ger.) J. G. Gorg, 2236½ Dodier	40	4 00
257.	H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon	43	3 90
	NEBRASKA.		
353.	BEATRICE—Poor. 59 hours. S. H. Manon, 1308 Elk St. .	17	. . .
248.	CRETE. C. A Hill.	8	5 00
231.	KEARNEY. Dull. J S Horne, Box 837.	11	5 00
148.	LINCOLN—Dull. 9 hours. J. W. Emberson, Box 716 . .	*79	7 00
330.	NEBRASKA CITY—Very poor. Chas. A Crees	*16	3 20
	OMAHA—Flooded. 53 hours.		
58.	H. W Rust, 15th & Vinton Sts.	136	15 90
271.	(Ger.) R Butke, 846 S. 21 t St.	30	3 00
112.	SOUTH OMAHA—Dull 59 hours Wm. McCollister	40	6 70
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
391.	CONCORD—Fair. 59 hours. Herbert Flanders	*12	. . .
386.	DOVER—Quiet. John E. Leizer, 30 Cushing St	*38	. . .
118.	MANCHESTER—Quiet. Chas. W. Powell, 540 Maple St.	71	. . .
393.	NASHUA. Jas. Hopwood, 3 McDonald's Ave.	*38	3 20
	NEW JERSEY.		
428.	ATLANTIC CITY—Dull. A. Moore, 23 Mississippi Ave.	62	6 00
20.	CAMDEN—Fair. 9 hours. T. J. Flemming, 310 Walnut	245	27 95
167.	ELIZABETH—Dull. 9 hours. E. M. Sendal, 213 Union St.	95	6 70
232.	MILBURN. J. H. White, Short Hills, N.J.	19	3 20
	NEWARK—Flat. 9 hours.		
119.	G. Winnett, 164 13th Ave. . .	305	31 30
172.	(Ger.) R. Mueller 244 Charlton	*140	27 50
308.	I. T. Syphers, 84 Garside St.	22	2 30
310.	(Sash. etc.) N. Schubert, 16 Prince St.	45	4 50
253.	ORANGE—Fair. 9 hours. Val. Strobert, 52 Snyder St.	*30	3 00
399.	PHILLIPSBURG—Good. G L Cleveling Sniners, N.J.	15	1 75
155.	PLAINFIELD—Quiet. 9 hours. Levi C Kline, Box 249 . . .	*78	7 80
31.	TRENTON—Middling. 9 hrs. O. B. Gaston, 221 Mercer St.	41	4 40
358.	VINELAND—Bad. $2 to $2.25. Geo. P Capen	*13	1 20
	NEW YORK.		
274.	ALBANY—Fair. 53 hours. G. H. Anderson, 20 N. Lark St.	28	5 80
6.	AMSTERDAM—Fair. 59 hours. O. H. Delamater, 26 Garden	51	5 60
453.	AUBURN	12	. . .
262.	BALLSTON—Very dull. Martin Larrabee	20	. . .
402.	BATH BEACH—Quiet. 53 hrs M. F. Smith, Box 21	28	50
131.	BINGHAMTON—Fair.	48	4 50
	BROOKLYN—Very dull. 9 hrs.		
247.	G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave.	117	12 00
258.	W. T. Hall, 2140 Fulton St. . .	85	3 50
296.	(E.D.) C. E. Byrns, 141 Skillman Ave.	24	2 20
349.	(Sash, etc.) W. I. Shaw 888 Atlantic Avenue. . .	17	. . .
451.	George W. Oelker. Sackman St. East New York . . .	*25	19 00
	BUFFALO—Fair.		
9.	G. Bickelman, 152 Goodrich	*195	23 50
355.	(Ger) A. F. Goehle, 203 Stanton	12	10 60
63.	CANAJOHARIE—Dull. 59 hrs. Wm. D. Hess. Box 708 . . .	*19	1 60
99.	COHOES—Middling. 9 hours. S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson	74	7 65
315.	ELMIRA—Dull. E. M. McAllister, 609 E. Church	108	22 00
323.	FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Fair. 59 hours. Edward Briggs, Box 85	23	4 60
200.	FORT PLAIN—Middling. Charles W. Sauer	*12	$1 20
229.	GLENS FALLS—Quiet. 59 hrs. L. Thompson, 285 Glen St.	51	5 85
139.	GLOVERSVILLE—Dull. J G. Smith, 144 W. Fulton St.	57	5 70
272.	HERKIMER—Dull. 10 hours. C H. Mack	*25	2 50
173.	HOOSICK FALLS—Good. 59 hrs. Edwin Chapman	16	1 60
405.	HARLEM—9 hours	10	. . .
404.	LONG ISLAND CITY— Geo. F. Arthur, Box 17 . .	*13	3 00
283.	LITTLE FALLS—Very dull. A. A. Miller, 46 Arthur St. .	12	10 60
301.	NEWBURGH—Dull. 9 hours. H. Batchelor, 78 Benkard .	84	7 80
350.	NIAGARA FALLS—Quiet. R. G. Paige, Box 140	27	2 60
302.	OGDENSBURGH—Quiet. Frank Beach, 36 Kiah St. .	35	6 90
101.	ONEONTA—Very quiet. C. L. Ward. Box 1151 . . .	29	2 65
443.	OSWEGO—Fair. F. W. Preston, 140 W. Van Buren St	37	5 70
203.	POUGHKEEPSIE—Medium. W. A. Hawley, 90 Catharine	90	9 50
	ROCHESTER—Quiet. 9 hours.		
72.	Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman St. .	144	19 95
179.	(Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North St.	54	6 20
251.	RONDOUT—Medium. Harry Dunn, Kingston, N.Y.	87	7 10
249.	SARATOGA—Dull. Stay away. C. L. Champine, Jr., 67 N. 2d St	28	3 10
146.	SCHENECTADY—Fair. 9 hrs. W. H Crosb , 606 Terrace Pl	83	8 30
15.	(Ger.) Fred. Hafermalz, 199 Butternut St	118	12 00
124.	J. C. French, 16 Delhi St. . .	173	17 20
363.	(Fr.) N. Lavaute, 30 Pattison	20	5 75
78.	TROY—Middling 9 hours. Thos. Soutar, Box 145 . . .	57	11 70
125.	UTICA—Dull. John B. Andes, 14 Philip St.	55	6 00
307.	WATERFORD—Middling. J. C. McGill, Box 589 . . .	19	3 15
233.	WAVERLY—Middling. M. Hotalin	22	2 20
252.	WEST TROY—Moderate 8 hrs. G. W. Sherwood, 100 23d St	25	. . .
273.	YONKERS—Crowded. 58 hrs.	*105	21 40
	NORTH CAROLINA.		
384.	ASHEVILLE—Dull. A. Shell, Box 81	48	4 60
	OHIO.		
84.	AKRON—Dull. Many leaving. Jac. Glass, 111 Thornton St.	33	5 40
17.	BELLAIRE—Dull. 9 hours. G. W. Curtis	41	4 30
44.	BOWLING GREEN—Dull. H. B. Brooks. Box 52	15	1 80
143.	CANTON—Improving. 59 hrs. C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry St.	82	8 20
	CINCINNATI—Dull. Crowded.		
2.	C. A. Rockwood, Box 185 . .	305	29 45
209.	(German) J. A. Leininger, 90 Findlay St.	120	11 80
326.	(Mill wrights) J. F. Ralston, Elmwood Place, Ohio . .	*9	. . .
61.	COLUMBUS—Middling. C. M. Smithers, 261½ N. High	14	1 25
	CLEVELAND—Dull—9 hours.		
11.	J. W. Chrisford, P. O. . .	*176	18 70
39.	(Bohem.) S. Jindrich, 28 Mead	*26	9 35
234.	(Ger.) Wm Deuring, 121 Hoyt Ave	*107	22 50
419.	(Ger.) F Behrens, 1194 Clark St.	27	5 00
	DAYTON—Dull.		
104.	J. H. Garner, 221 S. Henry St.	61	6 40
345.	(German.)	26	5 00
328.	EAST LIVERPOOL—Dull. 9 hrs. Harvey McHenry	61	6 20
188.	FINDLAY—Very dull. R. H. Walle 615 West St. . .	110	10 00
202.	FOSTORIA—Dull. Crowded. F. M. Smith, Box 180 . . .	59	5 60
120.	JACKSON— J H. Bearly, Box 580	*35	. . .
267.	LIMA	10	5 00
14.	MARTIN'S FERRY—Slack. 9hrs. J. H. Madden	28	3 20
270.	MIDDLETOWN—Dull. 59 hrs. W. H Countryman, 21 Moore	*17	. . .
294.	PIQUA—Flat. Stay away. Ed Speelman, 529 Park Ave.	13	1 00
168.	SALEM—Crowded. Stay away. John R. Test	14	2 40
107.	SANDUSKY—Very dull. James Cron, 528 Railroad St.	17	1 70
186.	STEUBENVILLE—Medium. Chas Caldwell, Box 346 . .	50	4 80
25.	TOLEDO—Fair. 9 hours. C. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St. .	250	26 20
183.	WELLSTON—Dull. F. C. Wallace	46	4 50
171.	YOUNGSTOWN—Middl'g. 9 hrs. N. E. Holland, 120 Baldwin St.	73	7 60
	OREGON.		
348.	LA GRANDE—Dull. 9 hours. C R. Thornton	* 9	. . .
50.	PORTLAND—Very dull. 9 hrs. T. F. Mahan, 5 Cruthers St.	250	25 00
	PENNSYLVANIA.		
	ALLEGHENY CITY—Medium.		
211.	C. L Mohney. McNaugher Av.	377	37 70
237.	(Ger.) E. Mueller, 43 Herrmann St., Troy Hill . . .	68	. . .
246.	BEAVER FALLS—Fair. 9 hrs W. H. McClarren, Jr., 1822 Sixth Ave	*60	6 00
254.	BELLEFONTE—Very dull. Richard W. Miller	31	. . .
180.	BRADDOCK—Fair. 9 hours. J. V. Branthoover	71	7 20
450.	BRYN MAWR. Walter Warnick, Box 113, Rosemont P. O.	23	1 80
222.	BUTLER—Very dull. Wm. F. Lytle	32	. . .
116.	ERIE—Dull. H. A. Lillibridge, 1601 German	36	3 40
422.	FRANKFORD—Fair. 9 hours W. H. Cheeseman, 4602 Leiper	56	5 60
401.	FRANKLIN. S. Wise, Box 935	16	. . .
122.	GERMANTOWN—Quiet. 9 hrs. W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson	109	10 20
398.	GREENVILLE—Dull. 9 hours. T. M. Campbell	22	2 40
287.	HARRISBURG—Quiet. J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth St.	*44	15 20
288.	HOMESTEAD—Slack. 9 hrs. Edwin Rowe, Lock Box 18 .	66	6 85
205.	JOHNSTOWN—Fair. John Way, 394 Bedford St. .	25	4 80
208.	LANCASTER—Dull. G. Miller, 234 W. James St.	102	10 40
436.	LOCK HAVEN—Crowded. J. B. Spering	14	2 25
177.	MCKEESPORT—Fair. 9 hours. T. W. Davis, Lock Box 134	85	6 10
438.	MANAYUNK—Fair. J. S. Harley, 507 E. Jefferson	35	3 50
431.	MANSFIELD—Dull. J. W. Dushane, Mansfield Valley P. O.	31	2 50
184.	MIDDLETOWN—Medium. Ammon W. Beard	10	3 00
187.	MONONGAHELA CITY—Dull. 9 hours. Geo. V. L. Wickerham . . .	18	1 30
440.	NICETOWN. Colbert Walker, 3878 Nice St.	30	4 85
206.	NEW CASTLE—Dull. 59 hours. E. Morrow, 201 Chestnut St.	*49	. . .
388.	NORRISTOWN—Quiet. Elmer Slough. 622 Astor St.	29	$4 15
414.	OIL CITY—Quiet. J. Young, Box 720	*17	3 85
	PHILADELPHIA—Dull. 9 hrs.		
8.	Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.	566	58 75
227.	(Kensington) John J. McKinstry. 3258 E Susquehanna Av.	106	34 80
238.	(German) E. Adler, Hollin's Place, Parrish St. .	120	11 70
239.	(W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks, 4022 Poplar St.	170	35 60
306.	(Southwark) L. D. Gorman, 1211 Monterey St	102	10 70
359.	(Mill hands) Samuel L. Stem, 2405 Stewart St.	72	7 40
81.	PHILIPSBURG—Quiet. H. H. Hewit	25	2 50
	PITTSBURGH—Dull. 9 hrs.		
142.	A. G. Rankin, 56 Sandusky St., Allegheny City . . .	306	33 40
164.	(Ger.) J. P. Dreikosen, 153 16th St., S. S.	135	14 10
165.	(East End) Robert Toppin, 206 Highland Ave.	120	. . .
230.	(South Side) B. B. Baumgardner. 386 Webster Ave.	177	18 10
385.	(West End) G. H. Burton. 387 Rebecca St., Allegheny City	* 36	. . .
236.	POTTSTOWN—Fair. A. M. Yerger, 528 Chestnut	* 8	80
336.	READING—Fair. Overcrowd'd T. Kissinger. 929 Buttonwood	88	8 90
368.	ROCHESTER—Dull. A. N. Gutermuth	22	2 20
87.	SHAMOKIN—Medium. Isaac A. Kerlin, Box 327 . .	36	3 60
268.	SHARON—Poor. 9 hours. G. W. McClary, Box 511 . .	* 51	12 50
185.	SHARPSBURGH—Med. 9 hrs. William C. Pfusch	31	3 30
276.	TARENTUM—Very dull. 9 hrs. James Goldinger, Box 29 . .	19	2 40
370.	VERONA—Dull. 9 hours. J. A. Householder	31	2 75
102.	WILKES-BARRE—Quiet. J. W. Nichols, 23 Hakes al .	* 36	3 60
266.	WILLIAMSPORT—Crowded. Levi F. Irwin, 646 Centre St.	* 70	6 70
191.	YORK—Quiet. Plenty men. Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn St.	95	9 50
	RHODE ISLAND.		
176.	NEWPORT—Medium. A. Duffany, cor. Perry and Spring	57	5 60
145.	PAWTUCKET—Fair.	* 12	. . .
382.	(French) D. Guillemette, 23 Bullock St	* 14½	. . .
94.	PROVIDENCE—Quiet. 9 hrs. Frank Shanley, 51 Evergreen	69	7 50
413.	WOONSOCKET— W. Simmons, 18 Daniel St. .	* 17	. . .
	SOUTH CAROLINA.		
	CHARLESTON—Overstocked.		
51.	T. J. Morris, 17 Archibald St.	* 10	. . .
52.	(Col.) J. F. Drayton, 5 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave.	*159	15 90
69.	(Col.) COLUMBIA—Dull. A. W. Curtis	*18	1 80
	TENNESSEE.		
	CHATTANOOGA—Crowded.		
213.	D. E. Andrews, Box 401 . .	10	2 10
309.	(Colored) B. J. Higginbotham. 764 W. 6th St	* 12	. . .
447.	A. N. Brooks, 302 Prospect	* 8	. . .
174.	JACKSON—Moderate. J. T. Holmes	24	2 00
225.	KNOXVILLE—Crowded. J. R. Scott. 169 Hardee St. .	98	10 35
394.	MEMPHIS—Dull. 59 hours. L. F. Hoffstat, 46 Deens av	44	5 40
	TEXAS.		
300.	AUSTIN— H. Zincke, 1606 San Antonio	*8	. . .
198.	DALLAS—Quiet. 9 hours. H. F. Stiff Box 299.	70	9 90
371.	DENISON—Dull. E. A. Leediker, Box 28 . . .	22	2 30
277.	FORT WORTH—Crowded. W. F. Remington, 323 St. Louis Ave.	22	2 10
109.	GALVESTON—Dull. 53 hours. Geo. P. Marchand, 27th St., bet. L and M.	* 50	. . .
426.	GREENVILLE—Dull. F. M. Metcalf	26	2 60
210.	PARIS—Dull.		
	J. T. Timmins	24	. . .
367.	SAN ANTONIO—Quiet. P. U. Rothenflue, 67 Utica St.	38	6 20
406.	TYLER—Flat. M. J Kilpatrick	* 11	11 90
117.	WACO—Moderate. J. E. Ulander, Box 725 . . .	* 68	10 80
	VERMONT.		
329.	BURLINGTON—Dull. A. L. Austin, 95 S. Union St.	* 57	2 50
53.	RUTLAND—Fair. 59 hours. A. P. Wait, 20 North St. . .	53	6 30
	VIRGINIA.		
390.	DANVILLE—Fair. W. G. Carlisle, N. Danville.	* 10	. . .
285.	NORFOLK—Quiet. 58 hours. C. H. Powers, cor. Chapel and Charlotte Sts.	97	10 80
320.	PETERSBURGH—Dull. W A McCulloch, 411 West St.	19	2 40
132.	RICHMOND—Dull. 9 hours. J. H. Biesen, 413 W. Broad St.	* 67	6 70
	WASHING. TERRITORY.		
351.	SEATTLE. Dull. Overcrowd'd. Robert Martin, Box 816 . .	34	6 70
41.	SPOKANE FALLS—Crowded. John C. Bodley, Box 85 . .	32	7 20
197.	TACOMA—Quiet. 9 hours. A. S. Knight	131	13 60
	WEST VIRGINIA.		
261.	BUCKHANNON—Slack. W. H. Ferris	21	2 10
425.	WELLSBURG—Dull. Samuel Patterson. Box 243 .	12	90
3.	WHEELING—Fair. 9 hours. E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey	178	18 70
	WISCONSIN.		
379.	ASHLAND—Overstocked. J. Campeau. 411 St Claire St.	* 29	2 90
378.	LA CROSSE—Very dull. F. H. Oles, 1233 Green Bay	* 58	11 55
	MILWAUKEE—Very dull. 9 hrs.		
30.	(Ger.) Chas. Heuer, 501 25 St	162	17 10
228.	(Ger.) A. Seifer, 538 Maple St	* 49	4 80
290.	(Ger.) Wm. Hiltz, 843 3d St.	* 88	8 80
305.	John E. Voss, 657 Jackson St	* 16	. . .
318.	(Ger.) R Schwarze, 608 18th St.	21	2 00
454.	WEST SUPERIOR.		. . .
	Total,	27,140	$3080 51

"All your strength is in your union,
All your danger is in discord;
Therefore be at peace henceforward,
As brothers dwell together."
Longfellow's Hiawatha.

"Non-Union Men Wanted," Oh, workman keep eye
On the capitalist wolves that issue the cry,
Then when "Union Men are Wanted" to vote or to fight
Shout, "Union Forever!" and stand by our right.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—September, 1888.

Balance, Sept., 1, 1888	$3010 58
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	3080 91
" Advertisers	50 00
" Subscribers	50
" J. H. Perry 1500 Proceedings	70 75
" H. F. Goodyears, on charter fee	2 00
" Members of lapsed and suspended unions	6 15
" Union No. 2, Cincinnati, O., part Benefit No. 467 returned	150 00
Total	$6,370 89

EXPENSES—September, 1888.

For Printing	$ 244 78
" Office, etc.	442 73
" August tax, A. F. of L.	69 42
" 500 Badges	100 40
" Photos of Convention	32 15
" Relief of Yellow Fever Sufferers in Jacksonville	200 00
" Benefits Nos. 482 to 498 inclusive	1650 00
Balance, Oct. 1. 1888	3631 41
Total	$6,370 89

DETAILED EXPENSES—September, 1888.

Printing 1000 French Appeals	$7 25
" Envelopes for G. P. and Seven Vice-Presidents	5 50
" 2000 Applications	3 50
" 2000 Notices of arrears	4 00
" 5000 Labels	6 25
" 1500 Envelopes	1 88
"

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1888.

This month's issue has been delayed to publish the result of the General Vote on the Amendments to the Constitution.

NOTICE TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS.

The office of the General Secretary since October 1st has been removed to No. 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. It is in a good central location, right in the heart of the business quarter, only a short distance from the post-office. The continued growth of the brotherhood demanded this change.

ELEVEN NEW UNIONS.

During the past month charters have been granted to eleven new unions, viz.: 204, Cambridge, Mass.; 231, Kearey, Neb.; 248, Crete, Neb.; 260, Lake Odessa, Mich.; 267, Lima, O.; 281, Freeport, Ill.; 327, Helena, Ark.; 339, Thomasville, Ga.; 346, Dayton, O., (German); 453, Auburn, N. Y., and 454, West Superior, Wis.

UNION 224, Jacksonville, Fla., returns its heart-felt thanks to the General Executive Board and Brotherhood in general, for the $200 donation to aid the yellow fever sufferers.

ANOTHER NINE HOUR VICTORY.—Carpenters' Union No. 398, of Greenville, Pa., established the nine hour work day on October 1st. The contractors conceded the demand without any opposition and are well pleased with the system.

BRO. V. E. ST. CLOUD, of Union 286, Savannah, Ga., has been elected a delegate to the Indianapolis G. A. of the Knights of Labor, which meets in November. Bro. St. Cloud is a staunch trade-union man, and will show some of the "mossbacks" that trade unions cannot be wiped out or antagonized.

THE attention of our members in Phildelphia and vicinity should be directed to the fact that the Philadelphia Evening *Item* and Sunday *Item* are rat sheets, opposed to the interests of organized labor. These papers should not be patronized by union men, as the proprietor is at war with Typographical Union No. 2, of this city.

W. L. DOUGLASS, the shoe manufacturer of Brockton, Mass., is wincing under the lash of the boycott inflicted by Organized labor. He now offers $3,000 in three rewards of $1,000 each for the purpose of implicating and arresting the officers of the Lasters' Protective Union. This dodge of Mr. Douglass, all the same, will not prevent the organized labor men of every section of the country, from insisting that they will not buy a Douglass shoe, until it is lasted at union prices and by union men.

THE FIFTH Annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen was held at Columbus, O., October 16. The question of forming a grand federation of all railroad employes will be passed on. The Railroad Firemen and Railroad Switchmen's Organizations have already decided in favor of such a federation. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is now in convention at Richmond, Va., and is expected to favor the plan.

RESULT OF THE GENERAL VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 16, 1888.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions of the B. of C. and J. of A.

BROTHERS: The vote of the Local Unions on the Amendments adopted by the Detroit Convention is closed to-day. The time was extended to give every local union ample time to vote. Were it not for the fact that the voting in some unions extended over a series of three meetings the returns would be in more promptly. In most cases the vote of the Local Unions is very small, owing to the fact that the final vote was taken at a late hour of the evening, after the usual routine business of the meeting was disposed of, and most of the members had retired home.

The result of the vote on the amendments is as follows:

Total No. of Unions in favor,	231
" " " against,	47
Voting,	278

Total number of members voting on the amendments is as follows:

No. of members in favor,	4399
" " against,	1246
Total number voting,	5645
Total vote in favor,	4399
Two thirds of total vote,	3763
Majority over two-thirds,	636

The above result indicates that 231 unions with 4399 members voting voted in the affirmative, and 47 unions with 1246 members voting voted in the negative. The amendments having received more than the necessary two-thirds vote required by the constitution, are therefore declared carried, and become incorporated in the laws of the United Brotherhood, which name and title and constitution as amended, will go into effect Nov. 1st, 1888, and all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the same are, and the same are, hereby repealed on and after Nov. 1st, 1888.

The detailed vote by unions on each amendment will be published in the November CARPENTER as soon as it is canvassed and verified by the General Executive Board. Considerable opposition was manifested to amendments Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 30, 40 and 42, but said amendments as well as other amendments are carried by a two-thirds vote.

The vote on the amendments in a lump is summarized as follows: (any errors in reporting the same will be corrected on report to the G. S.)

FOR THE AMENDMENTS (231 Unions)—Unions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 41, 43, 44, 48, 49, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 65, 69, 72, 76, 77, 80, 82, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 91, 94, 98, 100, 101, 104, 107, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 124, 129, 131, 133, 134, 135, 141, 143, 148, 150, 153, 157, 159, 160, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 171, 174, 177, 183, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, 202, 203, 208, 209, 214, 218, 219, 220, 222, 224, 225, 227, 228, 230, 233, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 247, 252, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 261, 262, 264, 265, 266, 268, 272, 273, 275, 276, 278, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287, 294, 295, 299, 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, 311, 315, 317, 318, 321, 322, 323, 331, 332, 334, 336, 344, 345, 350, 352, 355, 357, 362, 363, 364, 366, 367, 370, 373, 376, 378, 381, 383, 384, 388, 389, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, 400, 401, 407, 409, 410, 414, 415, 416, 418, 425, 426, 427, 428, 433, 435, 436, 438, 441, 443, 444, 445, 448, 452—Total, 217 unions.

The following Lodges of the United Order voted in favor of the amendments: Lodges 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 25, 28, 37. Total, 14 Lodges in favor of the amendments, making in all 231 unions in favor of the amendments.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS (47 Unions)—Unions 14, 21, 23, 25, 40, 55, 67, 71, 73, 89, 93, 96, 99, 108, 110, 125, 136, 138, 142, 144, 146, 163, 173, 176, 180, 211, 244, 249, 274, 277, 279, 292, 296, 302, 303, 320, 338 347, 356, 358, 359, 386, 417, 422—Total, 43 unions.

Lodges 10, 18 and 22 of the United Order voted against the amendments, making a total of 47 unions against the amendments.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Some people think the Knights of Labor are breaking up! We do not incline to that opinion. The Knights are undergoing a severe crisis no doubt, but in the end, though the membership will be reduced, the Order will be all the stronger in being purified and purged, provided it is returned to its original lines and settles down to some definite plan of action.

It is true it has suffered a severe shock in the resignations of General Secretary Litchman, T. B. Barry, and A. A. Carlton of the General Executive Board. But these in themselves were not half so hurtful as the recent public exposures made by Mr. Barry, the disgraceful faction fight in District 49 of New York, and the pronunciamento of Mr. W. H. Lewis, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Workers' District, who announced its bankruptcy and incapacity to carry out its threat, of a year ago, "to strangle" that old time trade organization—the Amalgamated. These events coming in such rapid succession have been a severe strain to the Order, and has not only shattered the confidence of many members, but has done damage in arousing the general distrust of the unthinking in other labor organizations as well.

Much good has been accomplished by the Knights of Labor in attracting attention to the necessity and importance of labor organization. Their work in that direction has been stupendous, and the constant agitation has provoked discussion and started thought along all the lines of the labor movement. But beyond that, whenever the Knights have entered into other than educational and political fields, they have demonstrated their incapacity and ineffectiveness. For instance, with very few exceptions, wherever they have entered into strikes or meddled with trade questions which properly come within the province of Trades Unions, the Knights have proven, at least, that the machinery of their organization is not fitted for such a work.

The organization of the Knights needs to be remodelled. The fault lies not in the officers as much as in the plan of organization. At present it is too top-heavy and autocratic, placing unlimited power in the hands of a few general officers. The present plan is one of extreme centralization which should give way to a federal or popular system of government, placing the power in the hands of the members.

Of course it is no surprise that the Order should now suffer a reaction. The publication of the name of the Order and its work in 1882, in spite of the advice and opinions of many of the faithful, brought in members in droves, but with them also came many political and business adventurers, social sponges, spies and schemers of all kinds who float into every popular movement to advance their personal ends. These elements, heterogeneous and discordant, lacking a definite plan of action, covering all the multitudinous phases of labor reform, united in organization but hostilely divided in thought, naturally fell into low faction fights, which are the bane of every movement. Hence the condition of the Knights of Labor to-day.

When the Trade Unions were attacked, we took up the gauntlet for the maintenance of their autonomy, for we then knew that their absorption in the Knights of Labor, would mean their injury whenever the crash came in the Order. The principle of trade autonomy has been maintained by the American Federation of Labor, whose existence has not only been a check on the trade union wreckers, but has been an incentive to the formation of National Trade Districts—embryo Trade Unions—within the Knights. These trade districts eventually will become full-fledged Trade Unions, which unless the policy of trade interference is abandoned by the present leaders of the Knights, will in the course of time cut loose from the Order and range themselves side by side with the older trades unions now in the American Federation of Labor. Then the Order will resolve itself solely into a body of mixed assemblies, confined to the work of economic education with the view to ultimate political action, leaving the work of managing strikes and trade affairs to the Trade Unions.

AUGUST REPORT of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows 462 branches with 25,502 members. This evidences a decrease in the total membership since June, while the total report for the American District shows a slight increase, yet in New York City there is a falling off in membership. New branches have been recently organized in Montreal, Newark, New Rochelle and Orange.

IT is perfectly possible for you and me to purchase intellectual peace at the price of intellectual death. The world is not wanting in persons who seek their shelter and try to persuade others to do the same. But I exhort you to refuse the offered shelter and to scorn the base repose—to accept, if the choice be forced upon you, commotion before stagnation—the leap of a torrent, before the stillness of a swamp.—*Tyndall.*

THE BOTCH CARPENTER.

The subject of this little sketch is a native of Snideville, Botch County,—of his parentage little is known. He has, however, had a varied experience, having completed the circuit of occupation from mending the human form divine to tinkering a tin pot. In an evil day he acquired a hatchet, saw and square, and started as a carpenter and joiner, adding occasionally until now his kit is worth five dollars.

Let me partially describe the outfit: The hatchet, that useful tool with which he pounds mitres into shape by the bruising process, mauls, chisel and gouge handles, and drives the Birmingham dove-tails (common 10), which has an edge, for you can see it, and it would make a very comfortable chicken roost; the same may be said of his plane, bit and chisels. Mallet? Indeed he would not know one from an Indian tomahawk. His saw, what a study for the naturalist. It appears to be carnivorous and gramnivorous, any thing but lignumvorous. First tooth is a rhinenoceros molar, now two canine incisors, next a cow's tooth, and so on to the end of the chapter; the saw I mean. His square would furnish a life study to an antiquarian. His oil-stone seems to be too flinty, at any rate it is very durable.

When at work you can generally find him whittling out a dutchman to fill some hole. If the dutchman does not fill, the putty will, anyhow it is good enough. What is the use of making a joint if you cannot see it, he asks. He once caught his sleeve in a glue joint and then cut it off rather than spoil a good joint.

If he hangs a door it is always hinge bound, and needs the lock to keep it shut. His bench is neither straight, level or firm, and looks as if a cyclone had landed the contents of a junk shop on the top of it. Patience and perseverance will accomplish everything. Is that so. Try to find a nail set on that bench. No intelligent jury would hesitate a moment to convict him of lignumcide in the first degree, for he wades knee-deep in blocks of slaughtered pine. Still he never uses a block to pound on, it may bruise the block, besides a hammer bruise here and there on an oil finish is quite an interesting feature in joining.

In places his work is spotted with nails like currant cake; in others they are as scarce as hen's teeth. He drives screws with a hammer but uses the screw-driver to take them out again. Every hinge has a piece of paper behind it.

He never finishes a job, a nail half-driven here; a screw needed there, and a shaving to be taken off some where else, and it requires a man and a half, and a day and a half to finish up after him. He can show scars innumerable from bruises on his shins with the adze, others on his hands from chisel and hatchet. I will not call them cuts. His tools would not cut butter in January. He generally appears busy when working, and usually works hard, but the results appear to be principally chips and a general muss. I do not think he is a union man for I have heard him repeat that ancient fable about supply and demand being the only regulators of wages. Possibly he does belong to some secret society that has for its password, "Gudenuff." That word always appears on the end of his tongue. It has a kind of abracadabra charm about it to him.

On considering some of the evil results of lignumcide, our wasted forests (quite a serious one), our exaggerated coal bills caused by excessive ventilations. (Our hero is quite a crank on ventilation), coughs, colds, doctors' bills, above proof profanity, and generally inconvenience. The public ought to sit right down on him with all its might. Possibly a place could be found for him in the diplomatic corps at Washington, then his genius would have a fine field for development on the F.

HEZEKIAH MUGGINS.

THE ADVANTAGE OF A STANDARD SCALE OF WAGES.

Employers claim—and rightly—that they ought not to be required to pay higher wages than their rivals in the same line; but when wages are already at bed-rock this inequality should be remedied by requiring the one or two employers paying lower wages than the rest to increase the pay—to level upward. A uniform scale of wages in any of the large industries is not only a great benefit to the workmen, but it is also a benefit to all just employers, for it puts all employers on the same basis, and gives no one an advantage over another in the matter of the wages cost of production. How often do workmen hear this excuse made for a cut in wages—and it is not infrequently made in good faith: "I am sorry, but we must cut down; we are paying 10 to 20 per cent. more wages for the same work than is paid by two or three of our rivals, and we cannot successfully meet their goods in the market unless we get our labor as cheap as they do." With a uniform scale of wages in any or all the great local industries, the unscrupulous employer would be unable to take advantage of his more generous rival, while the workers in any industry would be in position to resist with far greater advantage all unjust encroachments on wages.

ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS.

Experience tells us that those trade unions which meet frequently and are active have the best attendance, while the reverse is the case with unions which meet at long intervals. Where the union meets rarely the interest in union matters declines, and the activity diminishes. The success of a labor organization does not depend so much on the work of its officers and committees as upon the interest taken in its welfare by the members themselves. And unless frequent meetings are held the members have no opportunity to become acquainted. Under such circumstances the same officers are invariably re-elected often against their own will. Officers so elected are sometimes derelict in the performance of their duties, and as a result the union falls off in membership or lapses altogether. Experience has proved that when meetings are held monthly, the average member attends but six times per year, while he would visit them at least twenty times if the meetings were held weekly. The policy of leaving all the work to the executive board is a bad one; it creates an indifference on their part which can be readily excused when we think of its cause. There is a continual fault-finding with its members and its work because the members of the executive board do not perform their duties to the liking of a certain element who seldom attend meetings and do nothing but "kick," and it is no wonder that frequently its members resign.

A union which leaves all the work for a few to do, while the majority do nothing but grumble, cannot hope to be a healthy one. A healthy and active organization requires the co-operation of all members, and this cannot be achieved if meetings are held but once a month. No member should neglect his trade organization because he belongs to some other society, be it lodge, singing society or rifle club. Members of a labor organization should remember that the most important factor for them to consider is their material welfare, and this great question cannot be solved at meetings held only for pleasant diversion. It is only the trades' union that can alleviate the suffering caused the workers by the curse of low wages and long hours. Let the toilers here and elsewhere remember this, and they will find that the more that is done to promote the success of their trade union the more they will be respected by their employers, who will then respect their rights and give them just remuneration for their labor.—*Paterson Labor Standard.*

USING GLUE.

In a recent issue the *Scientific American* presents the following directions with reference to the use of glue:

For glue to be properly effective it requires to penetrate the pores of the wood; and the more a body of glue penetrates the wood the more substantial the joint will remain. Glues that take the longest to dry are to be preferred to those that dry quickly, the slow drying being always the stronger, other things being equal. For general use no method gives such good results as the following: Break the glue up small, put it into an iron kettle, cover the glue with water, and allow it to soak 12 hours. After soaking boil until done. Then pour it into an air-tight box, leave the cover off until cold, then cover up tight. As glue is required cut out a portion and melt in the usual way. Expose no more of the made glue to the atmosphere for any length of time than is necessary, as the atmosphere is very destructive to made glue. Never heat made glue in a pot that is subject to the direct heat of the fire or of a lamp. All such methods of heating glue cannot be condemned in terms too severe. Do not use thick glue for joints or veneering. In all cases work it well into the wood in a similar manner to what painters do with paint. Glue both surfaces of your work except in cases of veneering. Never glue hot wood, as the hot wood will absorb all the water in the glue too suddenly and leave only a very little residue.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

The eight hour movement is gaining new strength in all the large cities, and one more year of agitation will make it an assured thing. The advent of machinery throws more men out of employment every year, and this fact is fast teaching the people that there is no other way to give employment to those deprived of work except by reducing the hours of those employed. If it takes eight million of men to do a certain amount of work in ten hours, by reducing their hours to eight a day, it will require two million more men to be employed to do the same amount of work, and it is only by reducing the hours of labor that the unemployed can be given employment.

There is no justice in allowing eight-tenths of the people to do all the work and force the other two tenths to loaf and go hungry. Eight hours is long enough to work, and all can earn a living by working that number of hours when the industrial system is properly regulated.—*Industrial Journal.*

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1887.

Feb 21.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 13.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to G. E. B.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended, a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place, an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25.—All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after decisions of G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to cooperate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and uplifting the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

BUILDING BOOMS.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That, while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian Government in appropriating moneys to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment, not only of the citizens of the Provinces, but to the workingmen of America at large.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

THE EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage:

Resolved, That this Convention state a time, not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the same to be submitted to the Local Unions for their approval, a two-thirds vote being necessary to accept.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

SEPT. 1, 1888.—Regular order suspended to give a hearing to Bro. Durning, of Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., in regard to the nine-hour movement in that city and other matters. G. S. instructed to write Union 167 and get their side of the case.

Claim for benefit of A. G. Burkeitt, Union No. 8, Philadelphia, verbal testimony of three witnesses showed the member to be in ill health when admitted. Claim disapproved.

G. S. instructed to procure a suitable set of resolutions, engrossed and nicely framed, as a testimonial to the family of Thos. P. Glody (deceased) of New York, for valuable services rendered by the late Bro. Glody.

Com. Union 224, Jacksonville, Fla., asking financial aid all quarantined on account of Yellow Fever and in destitute circumstances. G. S. ordered to forward $200 by telegraph.

Appeal of Union 119, Newark, N. J., for allowance of overpaid tax. E. B. decided not to allow the overpaid tax.

Protest Union 311, Montreal, Can., in regard to the Matte claim. Decision of E. B. reconsidered and on further evidence claim ordered paid.

Protest Union 150, Augusta, Ga., in the Bignon claim; case reopened for further evidence, the union to send its ledger.

Protest Union 33, Boston, Mass., in the McKillop case, claim reconsidered and former decision reaffirmed.

SEPT. 8.—Regular order suspended to hear Pres. and R. S. of Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J. E. B. advised to have the union vote on the matter again.

Claim disapproved: Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, Union 176, Newport, R. I., (sick when admitted.)

Protest Union 24, Louisville, in the Krim claim. Case reopened for further evidence.

Auditing Committee reported having examined the books of the G. S. for August and found the same correct.

SEPT. 15.—Com. S. Gompers, President of American Federation of Labor, that the Amalgamated Carpenters had applied for a charter from the A. F. L. and asking if the E. B. had any objections to granting same. E. B decide that B. are opposed to granting a charter to the Amalgamated, and endorsed the letter of the G. S., giving the reasons for the objections.

Claims disapproved: Cornelius Green, Union 43, Hartford, Conn., (sick with consumption when reinstated.) Mrs. Emma E. Foster, Union 65, Grand Rapids, Mich., (not six months continuously in good standing, and wife ill over four years when reinstated.)

Circular issued by Union 238 read, and unanimous vote of censure passed on Union 238 for acting in such an unconstitutional and unwarranted manner. G. S. instructed to issue a circular in reply to counteract the misstatements.

SEPT. 22.—Bond of G. S. presented for $3000 from the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co. of Philadelphia, renewed again and accepted.

Com. Union 224, Jacksonville, Fla., giving receipt for $200 for Yellow Fever sufferers.

Com. Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., in reference to charges made against the union. E. B. sustain the union, and G. S. instructed to forward names of parties making charges.

Appeal Jos. Stough, Union 370, Verona, Pa. Union sustained for strictly enforcing the law, but in view of certain evidence the member be permitted to retain his membership.

Appeal J Tiemon, Union 71, Englewood, Ill. Union sustained.

Claims disapproved: L. A. Bignon, Union 159, Augusta, Ga., (claim reopened and on evidence shown by Ledger, former disapproval reaffirmed) Geo. A Printz, Armourdale, Kan., (in arrears). John McCracken, Newark, N. J., (in arrears.)

SEPT. 29.—Claim A. H. Fiewelling, laid over to investigate condition of health at time of admission.

Claims reconsidered on disapproval: J. E. Edwards, Mrs. E. Sullivan and Mrs. S. Ashton, former decisions reaffirmed.

Com. Union 190, Washington, D. C., asking for an organizer to come and reorganize that city. E. B. decided to send Bro John J. Maguire, of Philadelphia.

Com. Union 369, Danville, Ill., asking for an organizer to visit that section. Bro. W. H. Kliver, of Chicago, was appointed.

G. S. reported the following unions lapsed, chiefly through removal of members for want of work: 64, Cheyenne, Wyom. Ter; 66, Chelsea, Mich.; 70, Council Bluffs, Iowa; 204, Oshkosh, Wis.; 210, Kalamazoo, Mich; 217, St. Augustines, Fla.; 231, Birmingham, Ala.; 248, Charleston, W. Va.; 260, Clarinda, Iowa; 267, St. Paul, Minn.; 281, Nashville, Tenn.; 300, San Buena Ventura, Cal.; 327, Elsinore, Cal.; 346, Bessemer, Ala.; 349, Kansas City, Mo.; 402, San Pedro, Cal.

THE MORAL INFLUENCES OF TRADE UNIONS.

In a current number of the *Christian Union*, Mr. Gregory Weinstein, a journeyman printer, gives play to these excellent thoughts:

The old maxim of "Mens sana in corpore sano," has already been recognized by all rational thinkers and writers, and I think it hardly necessary to say much to prove the *material* benefits of labor organizations, such as increase of wages and shortening the hours of labor, both important and beneficent factors in the progress of civilization. Any man of sound judgment will acknowledge that increased comforts and leisure afford workingmen opportunities for intellectual and moral development. But, aside from these, the moral value of the labor organization consists in the fact that it gives the individual who joins it an assurance of support and succor in time of need; and, secondly, that it imbues him with a hope for better conditions, and a more just future for himself and his children. This hope drives away his despair and makes life appear dearer to him, while the support he receives from his fellow-workingmen reminds him of his dependence on them, and calls out his feelings of gratitude and reciprocity. Endowing him with rights and privileges, the organization at the same time puts on him duties and responsibilities, to perform which his latent mental and moral faculties are called into play, as they are not and cannot be by any merely abstract appeals to motives that have no existence, and aims that are too distant to his vision.

In short, from an isolated, despairing, and irresponsible individual, the organization transforms him into a social, hopeful, and responsible being.

JOHN MORLEY ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

In an old number of the *Fortnightly Review*, the following noble passages were written by John Morley and occur in an address to some miners delivered at Hanley, in Staffordshire, England:

"If the great mass of workers of a country are well off, are improving in their habits, are becoming civilized, then we may say that the country at large is well-off and civilized. It is a mistake to talk of the working class. The workers are the only set of people who are not a class—they are the nation. If those transfigured spirits whom the poets feign to dwell in the stars and far-off spheres ever look down our globe whirling through the spaces of the sky, we may be sure that they hardly see the little handful of men and women clad in purple and fine linen. Rather they yearn over the myriads of poor toilers all over the face of the earth, women in the garrets of great cities, sea-farers and fishers laboring for their lives upon storm-beaten waters by night, men laboring with little cheer in mines and swamps and sunburnt plains, children facing the hardness of life in canals and factories and brickyards, the aged poor waiting with dumb anxiety after their long journey is over for the grave that looks even drearier than life."

"Of this vast host the English-American workmen are the vanguard of strong pioneers. Their circumstances first of our political state, and secondly, of our prodigous industrial wrongs, have given to the workmen of this country the first place in the struggle to achieve the emancipation of labor. The French artisan of the towns is more quickly moved by high soaring ideas. The German artisan is more violent in his protests against the gulf that is set between the few who have and the many who have not. But neither the generous fire of France nor the rumbling vehemence of Germany, have yet brought its artisans to that independence, that unfettered right to combine which has at length been won by the skilled workmen of Great Britain (America.) You are nearer a solution of the difficulties of capital and labor than they. You have an amount of political freedom and material resource of public right along with financial strength such as the workman of no other nation can be said to enjoy. The thought that you are—not raising away out of your own people, but rasing your own people with you and offering a beacon-light of hope to those who are worse off than yourselves is the most imposing you can have. Every act of self-control, of faithfulness, of duty, in the humblest of you helps on this great cause. If the mass are well, all is well. This is not because workmen for wages are wiser and more vigorous than people who do not work for wages; to say that they are so would be simply untrue. But the conditions of the mass is all important, simply because they are the mass.

"People sometimes talk of the selfishness of trade unions. But there is all the difference in the world between the selfishness of a capitalist and the selfishness of a great labor organization. The one means an increase of selfish luxury for one man or a single family. The other means not luxury, but increase of decency, increase of comfort, increase of self-respect, more ease for the aged, more schooling for the young, not of one, but of ten thousand families. Others may call this selfishness if they please; I call it humanity and civilization and the furtherance of the common weal."

In speaking of the capitalist Mr. Morley says:

"But this is only to say that he is only socially valuable because he does something for the many. We look at his palace with indifference or contempt; that is only the temple of what is too often a vulgar and stupid luxury. We look at his factory or his building-yard or his foundry, with real respect and real interest, because they are the symbols, not of the superfluities which he is heaping up for himself but of the process by which he helps to diffuse the necessaries, the decencies and the comforts of life among a thousand or ten thousand other people. It is numbers that make all the difference; it is about the condition of numbers that we should constantly think, and that is why I say that the labor question and the enormous change that has taken place and is taking place in the position of the workingman, is the one social feature of our generation, that is of real, profound, and lasting importance.

THE JACKAL AND THE LION.

A Jackal met a hunter in a forest and at once began to pour out such vials of wrath against the lion that the hunter was amazed.

Exclaimed the Jackal, "The lion is a liar, thief, robber, ghoul and murderer, and is not worthy of the friendship of the polecat!

"Did he ever abuse you?"

"Oh, no."

"Ever injure you?"

"No."

"Then whence this malignity?"

"Well—ah—well. I can't get over it, that he was born a lordly lion and I a miserable jackal."

Moral—That's the key-note to nine-tenths of the slanders.

IN AUSTRALIA.

RESULTS OF THE SHORTER WORKING DAY THERE.

The eight-hour system has been in vogue in Australia so long that it has passed beyond experiment and gone into the stage of permanency. Australia is a large and rapidly growing country, hence a test there should be regarded as sufficient as a leader of other countries, not excepting the United States. From the *Melbourne Age* the following descriptive of the celebration of the thirty-second anniversary of the adoption of the improved labor day, is taken:

The great feature of these demonstrations is the sympathetic attitude assumed towards the celebration by the vast numbers of on'lookers. Enormous crowds of people troop in from the suburbs, the most prominent buildings in the city are draped with flags, and the intersections of the main streets were blocked for some hours by multitudes waiting to see the procession pass. The reception given to the imposing display of banners and representatives of trades at work on Saturday could not have been more friendly had the spectators turned out to welcome a conquering army that has saved the state. While the procession marched on with its numerous bands of music and its handsome banners drawn by four-horse vehicles, there must have been many in the crowd whose memories reverted to the time when the demonstration had not the proportions it has now assumed, and when it required some courage for the trades to turn out in honor of a principle which had not then been recognized as it is now. Thirty years ago the Trades' Hall had not been commenced, and there were only 9 industries represented in the annual procession, which in those days marched to Cremorne Garden, viz., masons, bricklayers, laborers, quarrymen, coach-builders, painters, plasterers, carpenters, joiners and plumbers. The flags were handborne, and there was but one band of music. The increased dimensions of the display of Saturday is a striking proof of the industrial growth of the community, which every year adds some new industry to the resources of this colony. Equally striking is the difference between the appearance of the city in the gold-field era in the fifties, and the present aspects, which attests the great increase in population and industrial development. The eight-hour movement had its bitter enemies, and its prophets of evil in the old time. Labor did not obtain its triumph without a severe struggle, a fact which the populace recognized in the cheers they gave on Saturday for the remaining pioneers. But no one now refuses to admit that its results have contributed to the physical and social welfare of the working classes. Many of the men who fought valiantly in the battle that established labor's rights have passed away. While their good works are remembered, it is recognized that the disputed manner of a by-gone time is no longer in contention. The principle once established has never been endangered, nor have the relations of labor and capital been rendered less amicable by the change. Since the eight-hour system has been fought and won, labor has obtained the recognition of its just rights in many directions in the old world. By the power of combination the relations of labor and capital have been placed on an improved basis, while it has been recognized that the interests of employer and employed are coincident. Industrial emancipation has proceeded side by side with political emancipation, and the spirit of self-reliance and independence the working classes have shown in obtaining the recognition of their rights has in no degree altered the fact that the relations of employer and employed are based on the principle of mutual benefit and reciprocal advantage.

The development of trades unionism has been one of the most remarkable features in the history of the past half century, and it cannot be doubted that it is destined to exercise a still greater power in the future. When workmen first attempted to defend their own interests by the same methods as were allowed to the classes engaged in commercial and professional pursuits, they were met by police interference, fines and imprisonment. It was only after many struggles that the popular cause triumphed. The organized army of labor which the adoption of the principle formed has greatly improved the condition of the mass of workingmen.

A CORRESPONDENT in an exchange writes that he recently witnessed the experiment of driving nails into timber that had been hard seasoned and well dried. The first nails, after passing through an ordinary board, went into the timber about an inch, and then doubled up under the hammer. The tips of the rest of the nails were dipped into lard, and the driving was accomplished without any difficulty. The remedy is not a new one, but simple enough to be recommended for trial.

To make fence posts or other buried timbers enduring, it is only necessary to coat them over with a composition of boiled linseed oil and pulverized charcoal of the consistency of paint. We are assured that if they are thus treated they will outlast a lifetime.

CARPENTERS OF THE BIBLE.

TRACES OF THE WORKERS IN WOOD IN SCRIPTURAL TIMES.

Though the trade is not definitely mentioned in Scripture prior to the time of Noah, yet it is clear that carpentering work had been affected centuries before. Noah could not have constructed the Ark of gopher wood and made it so correct as to dimensions; he could not have joined the pieces together; he could not have formed a window and door such as would open and close, without some knowledge of carpentering and some acquaintance with the tools of a carpenter. Moreover, the tools must have been in existence and in use prior to his time, which, of course, suggests that carpentering must have been practised in the patriarchial times. Amid all the changes which occur in the history of varied handicraft, it is interesting to find that the same trade implements as are used to-day were in full use in the childhood of the world. The carpenter about to begin work selects a piece of timber which he calls a plank, or a slightly thinner piece which he terms a board. Such are the phrases used concerning the Tabernacle and the Temple. God said, "Thou shalt make boards for the Tabernacle of shittim wood, Ten cubits shall be the length of a board, and a cubit and a half shall be the breadth of one board." Then in the first book of Kings we find Solomon built the walls of the Temple with "boards of cedar," and covered the floor with "planks of fir." In order to shape the plank or board, the carpenter uses a saw; and such a tool was known to and employed by the workers in the early times, for we read of the "hewed stones" being "sawed with saws" for the foundation of Solomon's Temple. To fashion the wood according to the needed purpose, the carpenter must have at hand his rule, his line, his plane and his compass. And so Isaiah the prophet says: "The carpenter stretcheth out his rule; he marketh it out with a line; he fitteth it with planes and he marketh it out with a compass." Very often the carpenter has to join various pieces of wood by what he terms a mortise and tenon; that is to say, the mortise is a hollow place or socket in one piece of timber, into which the tenon or projecting piece, cut to exact measurement in the other piece, is intended to fit. But those are God-used terms. The Almighty, in giving the Israelites full directions for the construction of the Tabernacle, said: "Two tenons shall there be in one board, set in order one against another; thus thou shalt make for all the boards of the Tabernacle. And thou shalt make forty sockets of silver under the twenty boards, two sockets under one board for his two tenons and two sockets under another board for his two tenons."—*Builder and Wood Worker.*

JOE BUCHANAN'S TRIBUTE TO OUR CHICAGO UNIONS.

We regret to chronicle the demise of the Chicago *Labor Enquirer*, for its editor, Joe Buchanan, was a fearless exponent of advanced labor principles. In his valedictory he speaks of our Chicago unions in this style:

I should not feel right hereafter if I allowed this opportunity to pass without expressing my gratitude for the support which has been given me by some of the local unions of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. In the spring of '87 I became acquainted with some of the leading men of the carpenters' trade in this city. They were about entering upon a struggle with the bosses for a reduction of hours and increase of pay. I joined with them in the fight and, when it ended in victory for the journeymen, I was given some credit, and therefore several of the unions made very liberal donations to the paper. The individual members of the organization might have done more in the way of extending the paper's circulation, but they did far more than any other trade in this direction, and as an organization they did twenty times as much as all the other unions combined.

I shall always remember with the kindliest feelings the Brotherhood of Carpenters of Chicago.

TRADES' UNIONS.

A trades' union is a debating society, the primary and grammar-school of economic science; a school of discipline, the church of the humanities, in which all creeds are a unit in the one doctrine of brotherhood. The trades' unions of England and America are the conserving forces of civilization. Sometimes they enact unwise and unjust laws, as do parliaments, congresses and legislatures. Sometimes they have outraged the public sentiment, but not as often as other legislative bodies. The trades' union helps other unions in case of trouble. They are under the law of competition, and hence are sometimes compelled to limit the number of apprentices. They are always at war with scabs and non-unionists of their trade for better reasons than the continued warfare of our government upon the Indians.—*Ex.*

UNION AFFAIRS.

The details of union business ought to be conducted with just the same care that a prudent man would exercise in carrying on his own private affairs. Every member is a part of the body, and each individual should be impressed with a keen sense of the duties incumbent upon him, and the obligations he has voluntarily assumed.

While it is true that the various functions of your officers are clearly defined by your laws and universal custom, and that they are your exponents through whom you give expression to your orders, yet it is no less imperative that your membership should act wisely and discreetly in the directions they may give, and that intelligent proceedings should be at the back. You can't expect your officers to suppply with wisdom the errors on the part of the union. Remember they are simply your agents to carry out the wishes of their principals.

Intelligence on your part will beget intelligence on theirs. The stream will never rise higher than the fountain, and your officers will take their complexion of thought from the membership.

Therefore let each one feel that he is bound to give his union the best results of his skill and knowledge in every matter of business.

Your president for the time being is your representative. He is your presiding officer, and to him is committed certain very important duties. It depends on him in a great measure to conduct your business with a reasonable dispatch, I am aware that there is such a thing as rushing business too rapidly. I don't believe that any good measure is ever hurt by full discussion. I abominate anything like gag-law where debate is summarily cut off and where the business is pushed through regardless of consequence. I believe in getting the opinion of every member who wishes to be heard. I believe in very liberal debate, and I always like to see a presiding officer give every opportunity for a perfect ventilation of the subject before the union is called upon to decide it. I like to see everything that comes up determined upon its merits.

We don't all think alike at first. We need to have a thing shown up to us in all its lights. We want different opinions to compare, and then exercise sound judgment upon them. This is the only way to arrive at truth. We ought to approach every subject with cool reason and without prejudice, and be willing to surrender our pet theories when we are satisfied that they are erroneous. A good presiding officer will try to develop these different honest sentiments, but he will instantly check everything tending to personality or hot blood. There is wide difference between a fair debate and a quarrel. You want to encourage the one and avoid the other.

Your president demands your respect. It is poor policy, I think, to [illegible] and embarass him in the discharge [illegible] his duty by puzzling questions of parliamentary law.

It is simply unjust and wicked. You ought to help him and make his office a pleasant one, insteading of throwing at every opportunity little stumbling blocks in his pathway. He may not be so well posted in his department as you are; he may not have experienced the advantages that you have enjoyed, and then it is positively cruel on your part to assert your superiority in a manner that hurts his feelings and gives pain. Be considerate of his position and help him all in your power.

Your secretary has certain very important duties to attend to. He must keep your financial accounts, record your proceedings and carry on your correspondence.

There are many ways in which you can help him and just as many ways in which you can increase his labor. Be prompt in the payment of your dues, and don't load your minutes with foolish motions and resolutions which have no object except to raise a laugh.

Your trustees need to be men of good sound judgment in their recommendations for the investment and care of your surplus funds. They ought to be composed of the best and most active practical business men of your union.

Honesty, of course, is an essential qualification, and prudence is another. You want to have the consolation of knowing that your property is secure and handled with care and economy. In a word stand by all your officers in everything that is right, and never, never cease cease your warfare against what you know to be wrong. * * * *

Denver, Col.

STRIKES AND ARBITRATION.

Strikes are right or wrong according to the point of view you occupy. There is no very definite standard of right. That which is right in England may be treason in Spain or Russia. The right of one age is the wrong of another, and only a few centuries ago the saint on the south side of the Alps was the demon of the north of the Alps. The right of chattel slavery was generally conceded a century ago; now it is denied by every civilized man. The right of private warfare was universally conceded in feudal times, and families hunted and persecuted other families until one or both were extinct, and people called that "honor." Some people now claim that if war is right, strikes are right, for a strike is an act of war—it is a battle—a pitched battle between labor and capital, and is none the less war because, fortunately, no lives are lost. Capital is lost and labor is lost, and these are the forces at war. But is war right? The question of right is largely a question of light. A man's right to grope in darkness ceases when the light comes; and no one is justified in sticking to old methods after a better way has been clearly shown. War is not right. Why? Because it is not the best way to settle a difficulty. If not the best way, then clearly it is not the right way. This nation trembled upon the brink of a civil war in 1876, compared with which the bloody deluge of 1861–4 was but a street fight. Yet a committee of fifteen settled it without the firing of a gun. The "Alabama claims" presented a *casus belli*, compared with which there was no cause for the war of 1812. Yet a committee settled it, and no wives were widowed, no children orphaned. Was that not better? If better, was it not right? If right, would not war have been wrong? War is wrong. Strikes are wrong. If a committee can settle the Alabama claims, surely one could settle a disagreement between an employer and his employes. But we won't arbitrate. Make them arbitrate. Strikes and lockouts are not only warfare, but they are acts of private warfare, the right to which was abrogated five hundred years ago. Society has some rights in this matter—*Bert Stewart.*

THE PRODUCTIVE POWERS OF THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKMEN COMPARED.

According to the census of the United States of 1880 the average production of workers of the United States—the average value that each workman turned over to his employer, was $1,960, and the average value turned over by the English workingman to his employer was $790. According to those figures the American gives his employer on an average more than twice as much value as an English workman gives to his employer.

I have been told by various people, workmen connected with the trades to which I refer, that these figures indicate a fact which they know to be true. I have watched hod carriers going up into buildings and noticed that they carried sixteen bricks to the hod, and I am told by men in the building trades that in England the hod-carrier takes up eight bricks in a hod. I never have been there and I don't know it. I am told that, and you can investigate it and see whether it is true or not. And not that alone, but the American hod-carrier makes two trips to the English hod-carrier's one. Now, if that is so, the American hod-carrier does four times as much work in a day as the English hod-carrier, and I should think the contractor could afford to pay him more wages I am told, too, that the minimum of the printer in a first-class newspaper office in New York is four hundred ems an hour more than the minimum in a first-class newspaper office in London. Is it very remarkable that our men get more wages by the hour or week? But don't forget to take into consideration, too, that work in England is more regular than here. They tell us of coal miners who get $3, $4, $5, $10, and $15 a day (laughter), and compare it with the per diem they get in England. I have very good reason to know that the average wages of coal miners here throughout the year is between $7 and $8 per week, and I don't believe they get much less than that in England; and in England they get their coal for nothing at the mouth of the mine, while in Pennsylvania they have to pay the regular price for it at the mouth of the mine.—*Louis F. Post.*

THE REAL ANARCHISTS.

"This ought to be a government of law. There ought to be a redress for every grievance. No man ought to be so small that his cry cannot be heard, and no man so powerful, no man so rich, that he cannot be made to hear. We want Jay Gould and his corporation to be told, and in a tone that it will not fail to hear, that it must keep its hands off the property of others. There is some excuse for a mob when the mob is hungry. There is some excuse for a mob stung by famine. There is some excuse for men who want bread. There is some palliation for a resort to violence when, for years, people have pleaded in vain for redress. I can understand why poverty cries out, and finally, lashes into madness, endeavors to crush the oppressor. But there should be no mob composed of milionaires. The rich should not band together to destroy the property of the poor. The well-fed should be well-behaved. It is bad enough to have a mob of rags and wretchedness. But when we have mobs of presidents of corporations, owners of stocks and bonds, men that have blown the bubbles of prosperity until they fill the very heavens—when we have mobs of this kind it is time for judges and juries to say to the millionaire and to his corporations: When you disregard a proper appeal to the courts, the courts know enough to make you pay such damages that will force you to respect them in the future."—*Col. R. Ingersoll.*

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Oktober, 1888.

Auf zum Bunde.

Brüder! für ein beff're Leben
Wirket kühn an jedem Ort;
Wacker, bieder woll'n wir streben,
Union! sei das Losungswort.
—Union sei das Losungswort!

Ueberall, in jeder Stunde,
Lenk' vernünftig Weisheit-Kraft,
Schön vereinte zu dem Bunde—
Hehrer Arbeit: Brüderschaft,
—Hehrer Arbeit Brüderschaft!

Arbeit-Presse hilft belehren,
In dem Kampfe edler Pflicht;
Sie zu stärken, stets zu mehren,
Seid's bereit! daß wird mehr Licht,
—Seid's bereit! daß wird mehr Licht!

Muthig, lasset uns bewegen,
Hin zum wahren Menschenthum;
Tugend, Freiheit, Recht zu pflegen,
Dies sei unser größter Ruhm,
—Dies sei unser größter Ruhm!

Pittsburg, Pa., 28. September 1888.

Karl Reuber.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Eine städtische Ordinanz zum Zweck der Verhütung von Unfällen bei Bauten.

Das Sub-Committee des stadträthlichen Committees für Munizipal-Verwaltung in Philadelphia, welches ernannt worden war, um die von der Brotherhood & Joiners im Frühjahr eingereichte Petition betreffs Schutzes der Arbeiter gegen Unfälle bei Aufführung von Bauten in Berathung zu ziehen, hat bereits eine Sitzung abgehalten, und beschloß das Committee, beim Stadtrath die Annahme einer Ordinanz zu befürworten, welche allen Baumeistern und Bauunternehmern es zur Pflicht macht, sobald ein Stockwerk aufgeführt ist, die Balken, welche die Unterlage der Fußböden bilden, sofort mit Dielen zu belegen, damit die in den unteren Stockwerken befindlichen Arbeiter von dem Herabfallen von Steinen, Ziegeln, Platten, Holzstücken, Handwerkszeug u. dgl. geschützt sind.

Die Brüderschaft wurde im Jahre 1881 in Chicago, Ill., gegründet. Damals gehörten ihr 12 Chicagoer Unionen mit 2042 Mitglieder an. Im Verlaufe von sieben Jahren hat sich die Brüderschaft über 445 Städte einschließend 475 Lokal-Unionen verbreitet und nahm in der Zeit 50,000 Mitglieder auf. Für das Begräbniß einer Frau bezahlt die Brüderschaft von $25 bis $50, Mitglieder-Begräbnißgelder $100 bis $200 und aus dem General Fund für arbeitsunfähige Mitglieder $100 bis $500. Für erwähnte Zwecke wurden $18,750 und $53,675 während der letzten fünf Jahre ausgegeben. In Krankheitfällen bezahlten die verschiedenen lokalen Unionen $200,000.

Der General-Executive der Brotherhood wurden aus dem General-Fonds zum Zweck sofortiger Unterstützung der Mitglieder der Union No. 224 in Jacksonville, Fla., $200 bewilligt. Berichte aus diesem Gelbfieber-Distrikt besagen, daß in Folge der Seuche in Jacksonville und nächster Umgebung die Bauthätigkeit vollständig eingestellt sei, indem die Mehrzahl der Baumeister und Unternehmer sich in andere Städte geflüchtet haben, so daß die zurückgebliebenen Zimmerleute keine Beschäftigung mehr haben. Ueberdies wird es den zurückgebliebenen Zimmerleuten durch die Quarantäne zur Unmöglichkeit gemacht, die Stadt zu verlassen und anderswo Beschäftigung zu suchen.

St. Louis, Mo.

Die Carpenter-Union No. 5 beschloß in ihrer Versammlung vom letzten Samstage folgende Resolution:

In Anbetracht, daß die hiesige Contraktoren-Firma Klute & Hildebrand die Arbeitslöhne ihrer Carpenter auf das niedrigste Maß herabgedrückt hat und unsere ohnehin geringen Löhne noch mehr zu verringern sucht, sowie daß der von genannter Firma gebotene Lohn eine Beleidigung und Schande für jeden rechtlich denkenden Menschen ist, wir auch nicht willens sind, für solche armseligen Löhne Leben und Gesundheit auf's Spiel zu setzen; (Vergl. Unglücksfälle in voriger Woche.)

So sei es beschlossen, vorgenannte Firma allen Carpentern, insbesondere dem baulustigen Publikum zur Berücksichtigung zu empfehlen.

Ferner die Praktiken jener Firma als den Arbeitern schädliche zu betrachten, und den von obengenannter Firma offerirten Lohn als eine Beleidigung der Bauhandwerker anzusehen, insonderheit der Carpenter, welche für genannte Firma direkt und indirekt arbeiten; weshalb wir um deren Mitwirkung und moralischen Beistand gegen die Firma ersuchen.

Beschlossen, diese Resolution im „Tageblatt", dem „Trades und Labor Journal" und dem „Carpenter" zu veröffentlichen.

J. N. d. Carpenter und Joiner Union No. 5.

Der Sekretär.

Etwas über Strikes.

Man glaubt, einen Beweis von der Sicherheit des Einmaleins zu führen, wenn man darauf hinweist, wie ungeheuere Verluste binnen kurzer Zeit in einer großen Arbeitseinstellung gemacht werden, und wie unmöglich es sei, diese Verluste durch eine günstigen Falles wirklich erlangte, geringfügige Lohnsteigerung wieder einzubringen. In England sind darüber sogar die weitläufigsten Berechnungen von sehr gelehrten Leuten aufgestellt worden, aber ohne daß ein erheblicher Eindruck auf die Arbeiter erzielt wurde. Odger, ein bekannter Führer der Trades-Unions, antwortet darauf sehr einfach: „Die Kosten eines jeden Dinges muß man betrachten mit Rücksicht auf das, was man mittelst desselben zu erreichen oder abzuwenden hofft. Die Kürzung des Lohnes um einen Penny auf die Stunde würde in einem Gewerbe von 1000 Arbeitern bei einer Tagesarbeit von 10 Stunden wöchentlich 250 oder jährlich 13,000 Pfund Sterling betragen. Zählt das Gewerbe 10,000 Arbeiter, so beträgt die Kürzung des Lohnes jährlich 130,000, bei 20,000 Arbeitern jährlich 260,000 Pfd. Sterling. Welches Kapital repräsentiren aber diese jährlichen Summen? Zu 5 Prozent repräsentiren 13,000, 130,000, 260,000 Pfd. Sterl. Nehme man den größten Betrag, zu welchem die Kosten von Arbeitseinstellungen berechnet worden sind, hinter solchen Beträgen wird er immer bedeutend zurückbleiben." In der That, bei Vergleich der Kosten eines Arbeitsstillstandes für die Arbeiter mit dem durch denselben gewonnenen oder erstrebten Ergebnisse erscheinen diese Kosten als veranlagtes Kapital und das Ergebniß als Rente desselben. Summen aber, welche Renten wie die angeführten ergeben, erscheinen kaum unwirthschaftlich veranlagt. Man kann sogar noch weiter gehen u mit allem Recht behaupten, daß eine Arbeitseinstellung, welche die von ihr verfolgten Zwecke ganz und gar nicht erreicht hat, welcher der von ihnen gebrachten Opfer werth ist. Arbeiter, welche gezeigt haben, daß sie entschlossen und fähig sind, einen großen Strike durchzuführen, haben den Unternehmern gegenüber stets eine ungleich vortheilhaftere Stellung, als sie vordem hatten; die Letzteren werden von jedem Strike so schwer betroffen, daß sie in Zukunft lieber freiwillig Alles zugeben, was sie irgend zugeben können, statt es nochmals auf einen solchen Kampf ankommen zu lassen. Andererseits haben aber auch die Arbeiter aus der bitteren Erfahrung gelernt; ehe sie einen zweiten Strike unternehmen, werden sie ihre Kräfte sehr viel sorgfältiger prüfen, als sie es vor dem ersten Strike gethan haben.—

(Baugewerks Zeitung.)

Das Resultat der kürzeren Arbeitszeit.

Nachdem sich die Statistik in England am ersten damit beschäftigte, ein genaues Buch über Leben und Sterben der Arbeiterklasse zu führen, wurde auch über die Wirkungen einer kürzeren oder längeren Arbeitszeit etwas mehr Licht und Verständniß verbreitet. Das Studium dieses statistischen Materials ergab folgendes Resultat: „Es giebt eine Grenze—ungefähr ½ eines Tages—bis zu welcher der Mensch, ohne sich körperlich zu schädigen, angestrengte Arbeit verrichten kann. Wird diese Grenze überschritten, so tritt Ueberarbeitung und damit organische Verkümmerung ein.

Es ist daher eine Thatsache, daß bei einer längeren Arbeitszeit das Produkt der Arbeit verhältnißmäßig kleiner ist, als bei kürzeren.

Als in England in der Textil-Branche zuerst eine Reduktion der Arbeitsstunden, bis auf 12 Stunden täglich, eingeführt wurde—1853 bis 1860—da schrie die ganze profitwüthige Meute Zeter und Mordio. Allgemein hieß es unter Kapitalisten, wir können nicht mehr konkurriren mit Fabrikanten, die noch 16 bis 18 Stunden täglich arbeiten lassen. Man setzte alle Hebel in Bewegung, um das Gesetz zu hintergehen und den Widerruf zu erzwingen. Es half alles nichts, die Arbeiter unterstützt von den Fabrik-Inspektoren setzten die Einführung des 12-stündigen Arbeitstages durch.

Drei Monate später konnten schon die Fabrik-Inspektoren berichten, daß durch die kürzere Arbeitszeit nicht allein die Krankheits- und Sterblichkeitsrate unter den Arbeitern sich bedeutend vermindert habe, sondern auch, daß das Produkt dieser 12-stündigen Arbeitszeit ein größeres, wie das der 16- und 18-stündigen sei.

Ein gleiches Resultat ist später in anderen Branchen und Ländern erzielt worden.

Zur Vervollständigung der Organisation.

Die Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute, bekanntlich eine der stärksten Gewerkverbände des Landes, hat in ihrer letzten Convention die Einrichtung getroffen, daß der Verband in sechs Divisionen getheilt werden soll, deren jede unter der Leitung eines Vice-Präsidenten des Verbandes zu stehen kömmt. Der Zweck dieser Neuerung ist, die Thätigkeit der Unions auf einen gegebenen Distrikt zu konzentriren. Diese Maßregel ist sehr weise und wird unstreitig Erfolge haben. Nicht nur, daß dadurch sehr viele neue Organisationen geschaffen werden können, muß eine solche Conzentrirung der Kräfte bei Regulationen der Lohnfragen und der Arbeitszeit ungemein zu Statten kommen.

Greeley über die Ueberproduktion.

Bei der Feier von Franklins Geburtstages, im Jahre 1850, hielt Horace Greeley eine Ansprache an die New York Typographical Society, in welcher der große Editor Folgendes sagte:

„Ich hoffe, daß keiner hier anwesend sich um das Murmeln selbstbetitelter, politischer Oekonomisten über Ueberproduktion und dergleichen Phrasen bekümmert, die unseren Verstand nur zu verdunkeln suchen. Ueberproduktion—von was? wo? Kann eine Ueberproduktion von Nahrungsmitteln stattfinden, wenn so Viele, sogar in unserer Nähe, die Pein der Hungersnoth aushalten? Ueberproduktion von Kleidern und Fabrikaten, während unsere Straßen mit halbnackten Männern, Frauen und Kindern wimmeln, welche, nebst ihren am Tage getragenen Kleidern, die Nacht hindurch frieren? Ueberproduktion von Gebäuden, wenn nicht die Hälfte der Familien unserer Stadt ordentliche und komfortable Wohnungen besitzen, ohne von jener großen Klasse zu reden, deren Aufenthaltsorte mit Anstand und Moral vollständig unvergleichbar sind? Nein, meine Freunde, es besteht keine Ueberproduktion, ausgenommen in solchen Artikeln, die schädlich und giftig sind, wie Liqueure, schlechte Bücher, Spielartikel u. s. w. Was zum menschlichen Unterhalt, Komfort und wahrer Erziehung vortheilhaft ist, davon wurdee noch nie zu viel produzirt; jedoch mag, wegen der fehler- und lasterhaften Vorbereitungen zur Vertheilung, oft eine Ueberfüllung in den Handelshäusern stattfinden, während Tausende sehr nothdürftig sind und gerne kaufen würden, wenn sie könnten. Was die Welt nöthig hat, ist eine weise Schlichtung, eine Ueberarbeitung der sozialen Maschinerie, ihre Schnelligkeit dämpfend, so daß Jedermann, der willig ist, solche erhalten soll und dazu die Belohnung seiner Arbeit in den zu seinem Unterhalt und Komfort nöthigen Artikeln empfängt.

Die Achtstundenfrage auf dem Gewerkschafts-Congreß.

Mehr als je zuvor macht sich in der gegenwärtigen Zeitperiode die Nothwendigkeit der Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit geltend. Die Perioden, welche zwischen der immer wiederkehrenden Zeit der Arbeitslosigkeit liegen, werden immer kürzer, während diese immer anhaltender wird, sich auf immer mehr Gewerke erstreckt und innerhalb dieser immer weitere Kreise berührt. Die Thatsachen, deren Wirkung man fühlt, sprechen deutlicher und überzeugen schneller, als die besten Argumente. Jeder Arbeiter muß einsehen, daß die Arbeitslosigkeit, welche nur für den Einzelnen noch periodenweise auftritt, für einen gewissen Prozentsatz der Mitgliederzahl fast eines jeden Gewerkes aber schon permanent geworden ist, die Aufrechterhaltung der Löhne zur Unmöglichkeit und jede zeitweilig errungene Lohnerhöhung illusorisch macht. Die Thatsachen, deren Wirkung die Lohnarbeiter täglich zu fühlen bekommen, überzeugen immer mehr, daß alle Mittel, die zur Verhinderung eines weiteren Versinkens des Arbeiterstandes oder zur Hebung und Besserung der Lage desselben vorgeschlagen werden, entweder von Unkenntniß der Verhältnisse oder von der Absicht, die Arbeiter zu betrügen und zu täuschen Zeugniß ablegen, wenn nicht als erstes Mittel Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit genannt wird.

Es zeigt sich denn auch, daß in allen organisirten Gewerken diese Frage immer mehr in den Vordergrund tritt und in sehr vielen die Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit als das zunächst zu erstrebende Ziel hingestellt wird. Aber noch mehr. Die Gewalt der Thatsachen bewirkt nicht nur immer mehr, daß die Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit als das in erster Linie zu erstrebende Ziel in's Auge gefaßt wird, sie bewirkt auch schließlich immer mehr eine Ausgleichung der Ansichten über die Wege, welche zur Erreichung dieses Zieles einzuschlagen sind. Die Erfahrung hat gezeigt, daß das Bemühen, die Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit durch Staats- oder Bundesgesetze zu erlangen, unter den gegenwärtigen Verhältnissen ein wenig Erfolg versprechendes ist und daß selbst im Falle der Erlangung eines solchen Gesetzes dieses bloß dann einen Werth hat, wenn die Arbeiter durch ihre Organisation die Macht besitzen, die Ausführung zu erzwingen. Es ist deshalb nicht einzusehen, warum die Arbeiter zur Erlangung dieses Zieles den Umweg durch die kapitalistischen Gesetzgebungen machen sollten, wenn schließlich doch die Entscheidung darin liegt, ob die Organisationen eine genügende Macht entfalten kann, um die Durchführung dieser Maßregel aus sich selbst heraus zu bewirken. Ist dies einmal geschehen, so wird die gesetzliche Regelung, welche allerdings, da es sich um das Gesammtwohl handelt, erfolgen muß, verhältnißmäßig leicht. Ferner lehrt die Erfahrung, daß die Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit auch in einem kleineren Kreise nicht durchzuführen ist, da die Concurrenz dem entgegen ist und daß wenigstens ein bestimmter Industriezweig hierin einheitlich vorgehen muß.

Es bedingt aus allen diesen Gründen einer möglichst starken und einheitlichen gewerkschaftlichen Organisation, um die Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit herbeizuführen.

(Möbel Arb. Zeitung.)

— Die Geschichte oder die Vergangenheit, richtig verstanden, schließt stets die Bedeutung der Gegenwart auf und zeigt im Voraus die Umrisse der Zukunft.—Lasalle.

Gedanken über Reichthum und Armuth.

Die Armuth war vor dem Reichthum, jetzt ist der Reichthum vor der Armuth.

Das Prassen des Reichen bedingt das Hungern des Armen.

Der Geldsack des Reichen stützt sich auf den Bettelsack des Armen; je schwerer der erstere, desto schmächtiger der letztere.

Unverdienter Reichthum bringt Ehren, unverschuldete Armuth Verachtung.

Das Verbrechen des Reichen heißt Fehler, der Fehler des Armen Verbrechen.

Das Unrecht des Reichthums wird zum Recht, das Recht der Armuth zum Unrecht.

Der Reiche erntet, wo er nicht gesäet, der Arme säet, wo er nicht erntet.

Dem Reichen fallen die Aehren der Gesetze zu, dem Armen das Stroh.

Ein schlechter Reicher gilt mehr als hundert brave Arme.

Der Reiche wird gelobt für das was dem Armen Tadel bringt.

Wenn die Armen alle auf einmal stürben, was würde aus den Reichen?

Die Armen können ohne die Reichen leben, nicht aber die Reichen ohne die Armen.

Der Reichthum verhärtet das Herz, Armuth macht empfindlich für fremdes Leid.

Das Bestehen eines Gewerk-Vereins.

Das dauernde Bestehen eines Gewerkvereins bringt nothwendig mit sich, daß er die Masse der besten Arbeiter umfasse: denn nur der stetige Arbeiter kann ihn durch seine Beiträge erhalten; nur der intelligente ihn vor Verschwendung seiner Mittel in unvernünftigen Kämpfen bewahren. Jedoch ist es unzweifelhaft wahr, daß in beinahe jedem Gewerbe einige der vorzüglichsten Arbeiter, wie auch der schlechtesten, außerhalb des Vereins bleiben. Und nichts ist natürlicher. Selbstverständlich ist das Zusammenbinden der menschlichen Stäbe ein nicht allen angenehmer Prozeß. Diejenigen, welche sich für zu kostbar halten, oder für zu stark, oder vielleicht für zu geschmeidig, um gebrochen zu werden, können wohl beanspruchen, draußen zu bleiben. Die größte Vollkommenheit der Arbeit, welche Dem, der sie erreicht hat, eine stetige Nachfrage nach seinen Diensten sichert, macht die Coalition für ihn überflüssig; stark ausgeprägter Individualismus hält einen andern zurück.

Ludlow.

Die englischen Gewerkschaftler.

In der großen nordenglischen Industriestadt Bradford trat vor Kurzem der Gewerkvereins-Congreß zusammen. Anwesend waren 162 Bevollmächtigte, welche 590,045 Gewerkvereinsmitglieder vereraten, während im vorigen Jahre durch 156 Bevollmächtigte 574,000 Mitglieder vertreten waren. Das Handelsamt hat den Statistiker John Burnet entsandt.

Das ist, seitdem 1867 in Manchester der erste Jahres-Congreß der Gewerkvereine stattgefunden hat, das erstemal, daß die Regierung das „Arbeiterparlament" solchergestalt amtlich anerkannte. Und gerade heuer scheinen die Verhandlungen durchaus nicht den „oben" gewünschten Verlauf nehmen zu sollen.

Vermischte Notizen.

— Die zwei größten Civilisatoren dieser oder irgend einer Zeit sind kürzere Arbeitsstunden und bessere Löhne Disraeli.

— Die nächste Folge der energischen Haltung des Gewerkschafts-Congresses in London scheint ein großer Ausstand in den schottischen Kohlen-Distrikten werden zu sollen. Die Arbeiter dort beanspruchen eine gründliche Aenderung ihrer bisherigen Arbeitsbedingungen. Achtstündiger Arbeitstag bei 6 Arbeitstagen per Woche und 10 Prozent Lohnerhöhung. Auch die Kohlenarbeiter von Stafford und Worcester werden ähnliche Forderungen stellen. Unter den Kapitalisten herrscht schon Heulen und Zähneklappern, und viele sprechen bereits davon, daß sie ihre Etablissements schließen wollen, ehe es zum Strike kommt.

— Der Congreß der Baugewerksmeister, der in Stuttgart tagte, hat die freien Hilfskassen als „schädlich" bezeichnet und dementsprechend an Kanzler und Reichstag petitionirt. Die Innungskranken-Kassen mit ihren 30,000 Lehrburschen als Mitglieder sind natürlich nützlich—für die Meister.

— Wenn wir einen Mann verdammen, der die Stelle eines Strikers antritt und dadurch versucht, für seine Beschäftigung einen bescheidenen Lohn sich zu gewinnen, was sollen wir aber dann von einem Union-Mann sagen, welcher, indem er Nicht-Union-Waare kauft, es dem unredlichen Fabrikanten und Verschleißer ermöglicht, Geschäfte und damit Geld zu machen?

— Die Geschichte ist ein Kampf mit der Natur, mit dem Elend, der Unwissenheit, der Armuth, der Machtlosigkeit und somit der Unfreiheit aller Art, in der wir uns befanden, als das Menschengeschlecht im Beginn der Geschichte auftrat. Die fortschreitende Besiegung der Machtlosigkeit—das ist die Entwickelung der Freiheit, welche die Geschichte darstellt.—Lasalle.

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Victor Saw Filer.

Latest and Best Machine for Filing Saws of every description.
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Descriptive Circular sent on Application.

PRICE FOR COMPLETE MACHINE, $2.50. Address,

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FOX'S CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL.

This Tool is Light, Simple, Accurate and Indispensable. Is made from best Spring Steel.

This cut shows it attached to a straight edge, by which a level of any length may be made for long and high work. For sale by Hardware Dealers. Sent pre-paid for $2.50.

Manufactured by the CHAMPION STEEL LEVEL CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

FALES' COMBINATION TRAM, PANEL AND THUMB GAUGE.

This is one of the most useful tools for the purpose for which it is intended ever put on the market. It can constitute a Tram or Panel Guage of any desired length, also a very useful Thumb Guage.

Fale's Pat. Variable Bench Planes.

TAKES THE PLACE OF MORE THAN EIGHTY DIFFERENT WOOD PLANES.

Can be done up in space less than a cubic foot.

SUBSTITUTING: Plow and Dadoes, 1/16, 3/32, 1/8, 3/16, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8, 7/16, 1/2, 9/16, 5/8, 11/16, 3/4, 13/16, 7/8, 15/16, 1, 1 1/8, 1 1/4, 1 3/8, 1 1/2, 1 5/8, 1 3/4, Front and back Fillisters, Matching Planes of all sizes; Sash Planes of various kinds; Side Rabbet, Hollows and Rounds (9 pairs) with fine adjustable Mouth Beads and Center Beads, from 1/8 to 7/8 with adjustable mouth; Nosing Planes, 3/8, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/4 snipe-bill; V Plane, from peculiar shape of cutter, will cut a groove any way of grain; Quarter Round Ogee Case-Moulding Planes; Stop Chamfer Plane, &c., &c.

Quickly adjusted. Easy of application. Works better than tools of the ordinary make.

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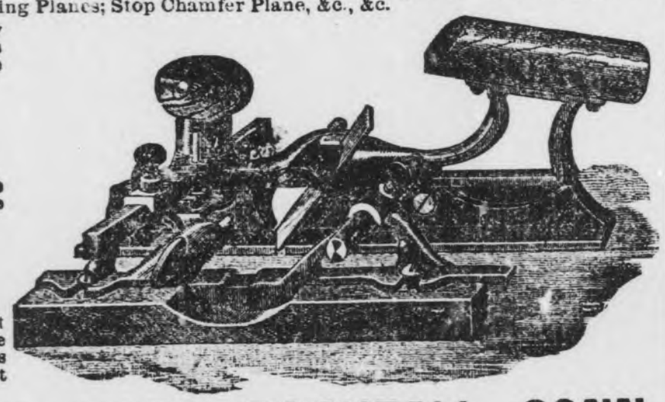


The whole or any part sent to all parts of the United States by express prepaid on receipt of list price.

Address AMOS FALES, ROCKFALL, CONN.

— Indianapolis, 6. Sept. In der hier tagenden Convention der „Federation of Miners & Mine Laborers" erstattete gestern das Committee, welches beauftragt war, mit dem Beamten der Distrikt Assembly No. 135, Knights of Labor, wegen der Vereinigung beider Körperschaften zu konferiren, seinen Bericht. Es machte den Vorschlag, am 12. Dezember eine gemeinschaftliche Sitzung in Columbus, O., abzuhalten, um die Angelegenheit gründlich zu berathen. Ferner wurde beschlossen, daß vom 1. September 1889 ab neun Arbeitsstunden, und vom 1. September 1890 ab acht Stunden in den Bergwerken ein Tagewerk bilden sollen.

— Karl Marx's Kapital enthält folgende höchst bemerkenswerthe Stelle: „Kapital," sagt der „Quarterly Reviewer", „flieht Tumult und Streit und ist ängstlicher Natur. Das ist sehr wahr, aber doch nicht die ganze Wahrheit. Das Kapital hat einen horror (Abscheu) vor Abwesenheit von Profit oder sehr kleinem Profit, wie die Natur von der Leere. Mit entsprechendem Profit wird Kapital kühn. Zehn Prozent sicher, und man kann es überall anwenden; 20 Prozent, es wird lebhaft; 50 Prozent, positiv waghalsig; für 100 Prozent stampft es alle menschlichen Gesetze unter seinem Fuß; 300 Prozent, und es existirt kein Verbrechen, das es nicht riskirt, selbst auf die Gefahr des Galgens.

— Wenn 1000 Arbeiter 10 Stunden per Tag arbeiten, so macht dies 10,000 Arbeitsstunden, arbeiten dieselben 1000 Arbeiter aber nur 8 Stunden, so macht dies nur 8000 Arbeitsstunden, arbeiten 800 Arbeiter 10 Stunden per Tag, so macht dies ebenfalls 8000 Arbeitsstunden. Wir sehen also, daß eine Reduction der Arbeitsstunden oder Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit dieselbe Wirkung im Arbeitsmarkt hat, als wenn man die Anzahl der Arbeiter verringern könnte oder würde. Da nun der Preis aller Waaren sich nach Angebot und Nachfrage regulirt, und man will den Preis der Waare „Arbeitskraft"—beziehungsweise den Arbeitslohn erhöhen, so muß man, da man die Anzahl der unter sich koncurrirenden Arbeiter nicht verringern kann, nothwendiger Weise die Arbeitszeit abkürzen.

— Die am 6. September in Indianapolis tagende Convention der Kohlengräber hat beschlossen, daß vom 1. September 1889 ab neun Arbeitsstunden, und vom 1. September 1890 ab acht Stunden in den Bergwerken ein Tagwerk bilden sollen.

— Die Solidarität ist das Feuer, das jede eigennützige Regung im Menschen verzehrt. Menschen, die kein Solidaritätsgefühl kennen, sondern nur vom krassen Egoismus beherrscht sind, stehen in sittlicher und moralischer Beziehung auf thierischer Stufe.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held Aug. 6—11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

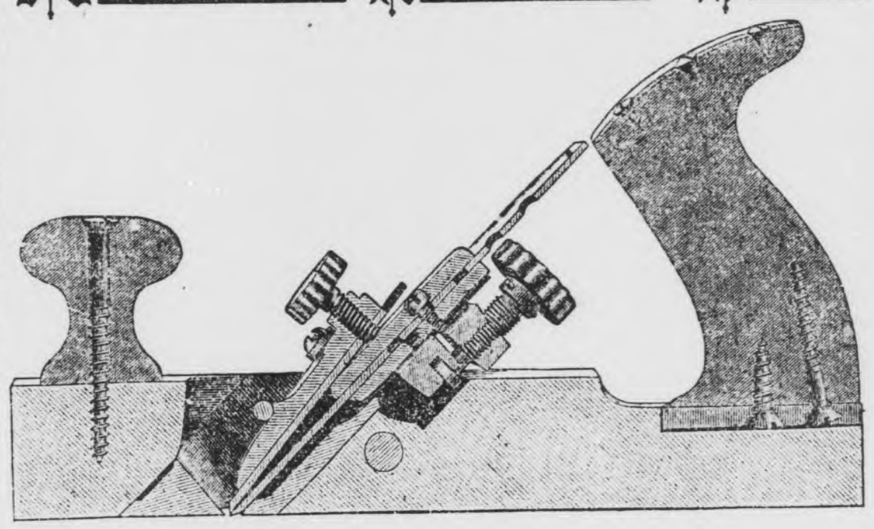
SEC. 4 When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

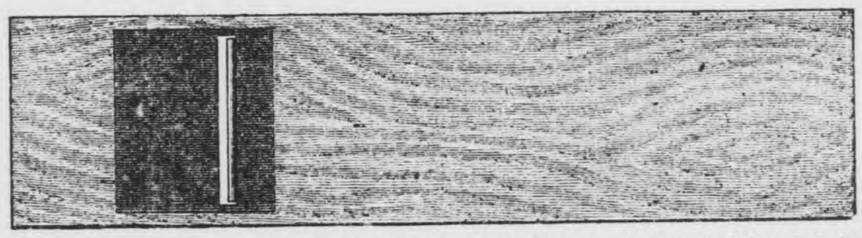
SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Der beste Hobel in der Welt

—ist der—

Automatisch-Regulirende Hobel.





Dieses Werkzeug vereinigt in sich die Vorzüge aller Eisen- und Holz-Hobel, und besitzt viele Vortheile.

Der Hobel stellt sich selbst in jeder Beziehung und kann mit geschlossenen Augen der feinsten Arbeit angepaßt werden. Man braucht blos das Hobeleisen in den Lauf fallen zu lassen und der Hobel ist auf das Genaueste gestellt.—Wenn nach Vorschrift behandelt, kann das Hobeleisen nicht falsch gestellt werden. Kappe und Hobeleisen können in genau fünf Sekunden heraus genommen und wieder in die Lage gebracht werden, wie praktisch erwiesen ist. Dies allein erspart viele Tage im Verlauf eines Jahres, die sonst für das Stellen des Hobeleisens verwendet werden müssen. Die einzelnen Theile sind so eingerichtet, daß man die Schneide auch rechtwinklich zur Sohle einstellen kann, selbst wenn erstere beim Schleifen nicht genau rechtwinklig geblieben sein sollte. Das Keilloch ist vor Ausbrechen dadurch beschützt, das es sich in einem eisernen Block befindet.—Man kann selbst während des Hobelns durch Drehen der Schraube mit Zeigefinger und Daumen die Spahndicke variiren, da die Kappe nicht am Hobeleisen sitzt, sondern feststeht.—Der Hobel kann leicht und in zwei Sekunden von einem doppelten in einen einfachen und vice versa umgeändert werden. Er ist der schwersten und der feinsten Arbeit angepaßt.

Dieser automatisch-regulirende Hobel

kann im Querschnitt über das härteste oder das weichste Holz gebraucht werden. Der hölzerne Hobelkasten wird in heißem Wachs oder Oel getränkt. Wir garantiren jedes Eisen. Man merke auf: wir garantiren jedes Eisen. Sollte eines gefunden werden, das nicht vollständig befriedigend ist, so sende man dasselbe binnen 30 Tagen zurück und ein anderes wird sogleich gesandt.

Alle Arbeit wird an diesen Hobeln auf das Sorgfältigste gethan, so daß, obgleich der erste Kostenpreis etwas größer als bei dem gewöhnlichen Hobel ist, sich dieses dennoch in einem Jahre schon durch die Zeitersparniß und in feinere Arbeit ausgleicht.—In der inneren Ausstattung neuerer Häuser in werthvollem Holze ist dieser Hobel unentbehrlich.

Man wende sich an die

Gage Tool Co., Vineland, N. J., U. S. A.

Man lese die Attestate und Zeugnisse.

Wir, die Endesunterzeichneten, sind mit Obengesagtem in Betreff auf den automatisch-regulirenden Hobel der Gage Tool Co., völlig einverstanden.

D. S. Robinson,	Vineland, N. J.	Baumeister.	W. H. Loppy	Vineland, N. J.	Postmeister.
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Joseph Vine,	do.	Schreiner bei Kimball, Prince & Co.	S. C. Cranmer,	do.	"
M. M. Boyce,			F. C. Cranmer,	do.	"
J. A. Temple,			Frank P. Robinson,	do.	Baumeister.
H. R. Wing,			J. L. Decker,	do.	Eisenwaarenhändler.
Kimball, Prince & Co.,	do.	Holzhändler und Fensterladen Fabrikanten.	A. B. Pigley,	do.	Holzhändler.
			George Suydam,	do.	Schreiner.
			Gould & Thorndike	do.	Eisenwaarenhändler.
H. B. Beardsley,	do.	Schreiner.	J. P. Hoopes,	do.	Wagenbauer.
L. S. Farwell,	do.	"	Edward Hoffman,	do.	"
J. Turner,	do.	"	H. C. Harvey,	do.	Tischler.
Will Starr,	do.	"	A. Waldman,	do.	"
M. Roberts,	do.	"	Wm. A. Thorn,	do.	Leichenbestatter.
J. R. Chandler,	do.	"	Joseph Neal,	do.	Wagenbauer.
J. F. Carey,	do.	"	George P. Capen,	do.	Architekt u. Baumeister.
W. L. Fisch,	do.	"	William G. Bobb,	do.	" "

Als Tischler schließe ich mich meinen Mitbürgern und Mitarbeitern an in der Empfehlung des automatisch-regulirenden Hobels, der in jeder Beziehung ein ausgezeichnetes Werkzeug ist, und alle Vorzüge besitzt, die sie demselben beilegen. Die Möglichkeit automatisch zu stellen ist an und für sich genügend um den Preis des Hobels an Zeit zu ersparen, und die Leichtigkeit mit welcher er sogar von denen die wenig Erfahrung haben, gehandhabt werden kann, machen dieses Werkzeug eine Nothwendigkeit in jeder Werkstatt.

Vineland, N. J., den 2. April 1888. Oliver D. Graves, Bürgermeister.

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No.		Zoll		Zoll			No.		Zoll		Zoll		
1.	Schlichthobel,	8	lang,	1¾	Schmiedeeisen,	$3.00	12.	Schrothobel,	18	lang,	2	Schmiedeeisen,	$3.75
2.	"	9	"	1¾	"	3.00	13.	"	20	"	2	"	3.75
4.	"	9	"	2	"	3.25	14.	"	18	"	2¼	"	4.00
6.	Stoßhobel,	12	"	1¾	"	3.25	16.	"	20	"	2¼	"	4.00
7.	"	14	"	1¾	"	3.25	17.	Großer Hobel	22	"	2¼	"	4.25
8.	"	12	"	2	"	3.50	18.	"	2[illegible]	"	2¼	"	4.25
9.	"	14	"	2	"	3.50	19.	"	22	"	2½	"	4.50
10.	"	16	"	2	"	3.50	21.	"	22	"	2½	"	4.50

Zeugnisse.

„Die Mitglieder der Schreiner- und Tischler-Union, No. 358, von Vineland, N. J., gebrauchen ohne Ausnahme den Gage automatisch-regulirenden Hobel der hier gemacht wird, und geben wir freudig Zeugniß, daß jedes Werkzeug befriedigend ist, und wir glauben, daß es wirklich der beste Hobel der Welt ist. Die Schneideisen sind die besten, die wir jemals gebraucht haben.

„Obgleich etwas höher im Preise als einige andere, sind sie dennoch die billigsten, indem sie ihren Preis in Zeit und Kraft ersparen, und es möglich machen, daß man schwierige Arbeit leichter, besser und schneller fertig bringt als irgend andere. Da uns die Fabrikanten persönlich bekannt sind, so sind wir überzeugt, daß jedes Versprechen bis zum letzten Buchstaben ausgeführt wird." Edw. K. Brick, Präs. p. t.

20. Juni 1888. Geo. P. Capen, Sekr.

Prof. J. L. Morris, Sibley Collegium der Mechanischen Künste, Cornell Universität, Ithaca, N. Y. 16. März 1887.

„Ich bin daran ein feines Haus zu vollenden für eine unserer Universitäts-Gesellschaften, Wände, Decken und Treppen aus Herzeiche. Ich nahm den Hobel den sie mir geschickt haben hinüber und ließ ihn von allen Arbeitern dort versuchen. Sie sagen es ist der beste, den sie je gebraucht. Auch unsere regelmäßigen Schreiner stimmen mit diesem überein."

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A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
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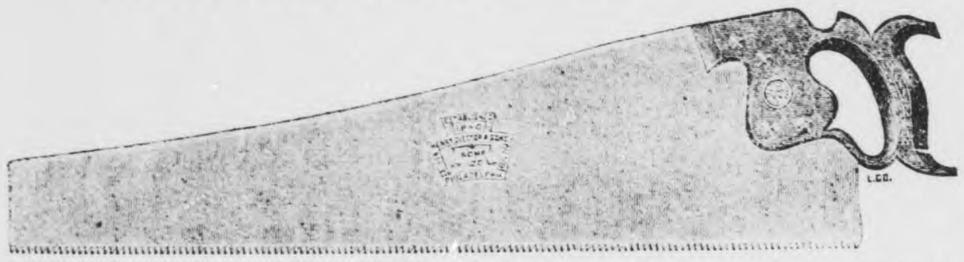

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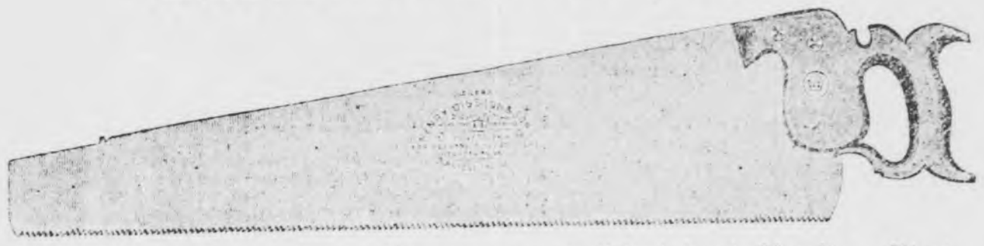

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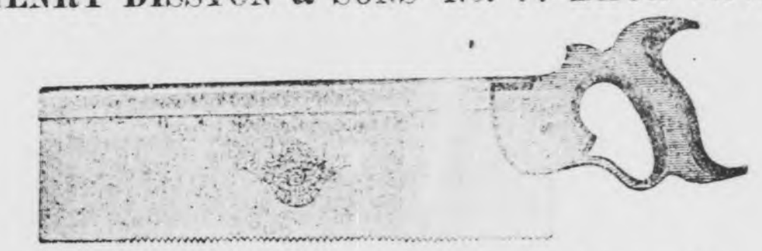

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To Organized Labor.

Hall Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2.

We again beg to call your attention to the fact that *The Evening Item* and *The Sunday Item* is still a non-union office, and still refuses to pay its printers a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

We are vigorously pushing the boycott against them, and ask that you renew your efforts to the end that *The Item's* circulation may be still further reduced.

While well satisfied with the aid and support given us in the past, it is a fact that thousands of good union men are patronizing that paper, ignorant of that paper's position toward organized labor and considering it a union paper.

We are fighting for a principle and a right—the right of workingmen to organize for the common good and to secure and maintain a fair and uniform scale of wages.

This fight is your fight, and if every union man will do his little a grand result will be attained.

All that is necessary is to thoroughly advertise the fact of boycott.

The following are the Newspapers of the City employing Organized Labor:

MORNING,

Public Ledger, Record, Press, North American, Inquirer, Times.

AFTERNOON,

Telegraph, Bulletin, Call, News, Herald, Star.

WEEKLY,

Sunday World, Republic, Mercury, Dispatch, Taggart's Times, Saturday Night, Railway World, Catholic Standard, Sporting Life, Medical Register, Journal of United Labor.

The Sunday Item and Transcript are the only non-union Sunday papers in the city.

Committee,

Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2.

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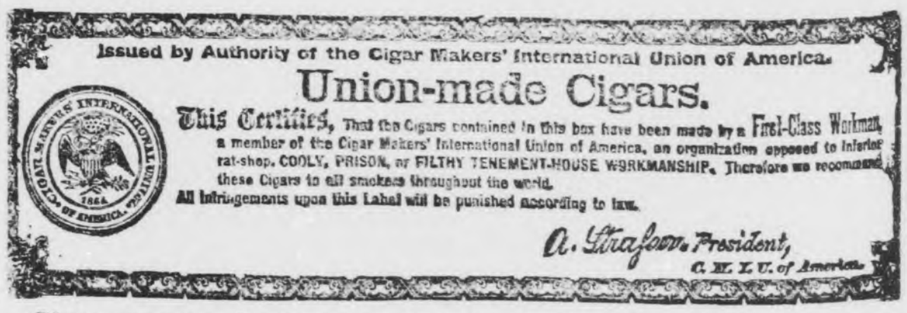
THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union made cigars.

If you are opposed to convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio, and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX.

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 11. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 15th, 1888. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Stay away from all California towns and from the Pacific Coast, as they are over-crowded, and also from

St. Joseph, Mo.	Owosso, Mich.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Chicago, Ill.
La Crosse, Wis.	Marine City, Mich.
Sheffield, Ala.	Marlboro, Mass.
Wichita, Kansas.	Huntsville, Ala.
Savannah, Ga.	Fostoria, Ohio.
Homestead, Pa.	Seattle, Wash. Ter.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Alton, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.	Jeffersonville, Ind.
Beatrice, Neb.	Kansas City, Mo.

BROTHERHOOD GOSSIP.

WAVERLY, N. Y.—Work scarce, wages $2 to $2.50. Union growing.

FREEPORT, Ill.—This is no place for traveling chips. It is very dull for carpenters.

TRINIDAD, Colo.—An abundance of carpenters here and work quiet. Union 46 is prospering grandly.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa.—Union 436 has arranged a prize raffle for a $40.00 dinner set at fifty cents a chance.

HUTCHINSON, Kan.—Work dull; wages, $1.50 to $2.25 per day. Carpenters will find it well to stay away.

CLEVELAND, O.—Union 11 is making arrangements to procure a handsome banner for to use in street parades.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The annual ball of Union 286 on Oct. 30, was all that could be wished for, both socially and financially.

ST. CATHERINES, Canada.—All union carpenters at work. Prospects for winter dull. Union men virtually control this town.

PARIS, Tex.—Men are leaving this place for want of work. We have a surplus of ten carpenters for one job—not a good place to come to.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Union 4 held a splendid ball on the 14th inst. This Union is now on the gain upwards in membership. Eight hours a day is the battle cry!

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb.—Union 112 has frequently had friendly visits from Union 58 of Omaha and it has encouraged us very much. Trade dull; wages, 20 to 30 cents per hour.

EX-GENERAL President Shields spoke in Bath, Me., Oct. 25, under auspices of Carpenters' Union 345. His presence was of immense service to the carpenters of Bath who have a live union.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—It is a mistaken idea to think we have a boom in this city. The only boom we have is in the increase of men out of work, and a continual influx of carpenters from other cities.

BOSTON, Mass.—Contractors are becoming more favorably impressed with our Unions. Quite a number come to the Employment Bureau of Union 33 and apply for men whenever they need them.

NEW YORK.—Trade here is not very promising at present, though it is usually so at this time of year. The curse of this city is the horde of unemployed labor crowding in here to work at any price.

EASTERN SASH, Door and Blind Manufacturers have formed a separate organization to oppose the Western Manufacturers in that line. A meeting for that purpose will be held in Springfield, Mass., Nov. 20, and again in December.

WELLSTON, O.—Bro. H. C. Schweinburg of Union 183 was killed by a moving railroad train while crossing the tracks to go to work. Though not long enough a member to be in benefit, the local union by individual donations paid the funeral expenses.

SANTA ANA, Cal.—A typographical error in financial report in last month's paper shows Union 282 paid only 50 cents for September where it ought to read $8.80. The account is correct in the books of the G. S. and this correction is made to set Union 282 right.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

FRESNO, Cal.—The Eureka Mill has conceded nine hours as a days work with ten hours pay.

HAMILTON, Canada.—Building trade dull; a number of men idle in the carpenter trade.

PUEBLO, Colo.—Our Union promises to become one of the strongest in the State; trade fair, and union men preferred.

THE CONNECTICUT State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, numbers 31 affiliated unions with over 2000 members.

CHICAGO, Ill.—All the building trades in this city are extremely dull, but none worse than carpenter work. Hundreds are tramping the streets idle.

DENVER, Colo.—Our Walking Delegate is doing excellent work to maintain the eight hours, and we propose to soon have the machine mill men in a union.

THE MINERS Amalgamated Association and National District 135 of the K. of L. coal miners will meet to form one united trade body in convention at Columbus, O., Dec. 5.

MALDEN, Mass.—We have issued a notice to all carpenters and contracters that on and after April 1 they will demand nine hours for a day's work and on Saturday eight hours.

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—We are prepared to insist on the demand for a working day of nine hours. We now work ten hours a day and asked the contractors to reduce the time to nine.

THE Tin Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' International Association advertises its next convention to be held in Kansas City, Mo., in January next. See advertisement this month.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Times are very quiet. We still maintain the nine-hour day and hope to see it reduced eventually to eight hours. Wages average $3.00 per day for good hands and $2.50 for poor ones.

ORGAN MAKERS have issued a call to form a National Union of Journeymen. A convention is to be held in Meridon, Conn., December 2, 1888, and we wish it every success. For full particulars apply to W. W. Christine, Box 388, Washington, N. J.

SEVENTY ladies met in the Palmer House, Chicago, last month, and formed "The Illinois Womans' Alliance" to secure the passage and enforcement of the state laws in regard to womens' employment, factory inspection and compulsery education.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Union men all employed. Hundreds of non-union men idle. Prospects for winter gloomy. Considerable piece work is being done here by "Rats," who average $1.50 to $1.75 per day. Regular wages for other men $1.75 to $2.75. We advise carpenters to not come to Kansas City.

DENVER, Colo.—This is no place for carpenters to come to this winter. We are overcrowded now with men and work is slacking up. Wages run from $2.50 to $3.00 per day for Union men, the latter work eight hours per day. "Scabs" work ten hours or as long as the "Boss" wants them.

THE BUILDING TRADES section of the New York Central Labor Union are making a concerted movement to wipe out the contract system on all government building[illegible] invite the cooperation of all building trades councils throughout the country. Address, Josiah B. Dyer, 35-37 Frankfort Street, New York, N. Y.

SEATTLE, Washington Ter.—Union 351 has issued to the trade of that city an excellent circular, modelled very largely after the style of the circular recently put forth by Union 257 of St. Louis. This practice of disseminating printed matter explanatory of the aims and work of our Brotherhood is very commendable and repays the Union doing so.

CHIPS OF ALL SORTS.

ON OCT. 28, the trades' unions of France held a national labor Congress at Bordeaux.

CAMDEN, N. J.—The fair arranged by Union 20 ran very successfully from Oct. 20th to Nov. 3d. It was well patronized and netted several hundred dollars surplus.

"You would naturally expect plane talk from a carpenter," suggested the horse editor. "Yes," assented the snake editor, "and he ought to be quite familiar with old saws."

EXPERIMENTS with cypress and walnut woods, and also with cypress and cedar, show that they will rot each other while joined together; but on separating them the rot will cease, and both woods then remain sound for a long time.

NATIONAL conventions of the two great branches of the organized labor movement in America are soon to be held: The Knights of Labor will meet in Indianapolis in November and the American Federation, in St. Louis in December.

MEMBERS, and especially officers of a labor organization, should study carefully the constitution of their society, and ever be governed thereby; where experience shows that it is wrong, hasten to amend it, but while in force stand firm for its upholding.—*The Tailor.*

AN INGENIOUS inventer has devised a new screw—half nail and half screw; two blows of the hammer, two turns of the screw-driver, and it is in. Its holding power in white pine is said to be 382 pounds, against 298 pounds, the holding power of the present screw.

WHEELING, W. VA.—The Bricklayers and Stone Masons are in the Building Trades' League with the Carpenters, and we have an interchange of working cards. It brings all the boys to time. Union 3 is in tip-top order ready to "hustle" for eight hours as soon as the fiat goes forth.

ALL CARPENTERS belonging to the Brotherhood are asked to guard against working or handling material furnished by Scheutte & Co., of the South Side, Pittsburg, as the firm insists upon running their mill ten hours per day. Their material is being delivered at jobs in an indirect way. So watch for it.

"THE SHORT HOUR movement," says *The Pittsburgh Commoner*, "is assuming more definite shape and a winter's lively campaign can be expected. The carpenters, with the pushing P. J. McGuire in the front, are leading in the movement. Let us educate and agitate until the eight-hour day becomes universal in all trades."

FOR TEN YEARS, John Siney's grave remained unmarked after a life of devoted toil for his fellow coal miners. As President of the Miners National Union, John Siney was a prominent figure in labor reform circles. He died in 1878, and on Nov. 1, of this year an elegant granite shaft was erected over his grave in St. Clair, Pa., solely by popular subscription of the miners.

THE CARPENTER is a plane, level-headed sort of a man, and is always ready to do the square thing; he sometimes gets a rebate for so doing which adz to his small bits. He is not a farmer, although he knows how to handle the plow, and it takes a smart man to match him; his voice is not cultivated, yet people like to see him on the stage; he, like all others, has his vices, but seldom breaks his rule.

LIGHTNESS which is a commendable quality in interior doors of dwellings, is certainly possessed by the new doors announced to have been brought out abroad, made of thick paper boards; several sheets of which stamped and moulded into panels are attached together with glue and potash, and then subjected to heavy pressure. A water-proof coating is followed by painting or by graining an imitation of mahogany or other choice hard wood.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

ALL LOCAL Unions should now set to work and amend their by-laws to conform with the newly amended General Constitution and Local Rules.

TEN CENTS per month capita tax is the rule, same as formerly. The 12½ cents amendment has been rejected by vote of the Local Unions.

THE CONSTITUTION and Rituals in the German and French languages are being pushed as rapidly as circumstances will permit, as they required time for translation.

WHEN a star (*) appears in the monthly report in this paper, it indicates the F. S. of the Local Union has neglected to send in his monthly report to reach the G. S. prior to the 10th of the month.

PRINTED PROCEEDINGS of the Detroit Convention will be sent any local union, expressage free, for five cents per copy. Each union should send in an order for sufficient to supply each member with a copy.

IT IS the duty of the Financial Secretary to send his monthly financial report promptly to the G.S. It ought to be made out at the end of each month, after the last meeting of the month, so to reach the G.S. in time to be inserted in the CARPENTER. Otherwise the union will be marked with a star (*) for the neglect of their F. S.

THE G. S. sends a receipt for all moneys received by him, even if it be but five cents. The local unions should require the treasurer or whoever forwards any money to the G. S. to show a receipt for the same within a reasonable time after sending the money. This will be a safeguard against any fraud.

CONSTITUTIONS, RITUALS, Clearance Cards, and all other printed matter required by the new constitution are now all in readiness to ship to the local unions as fast as the orders come in. The change of name required that all cards, blanks, and other matter had to be reprinted, which involved considerable labor and expense on the general office.

A CORRECTION.

By a misprint last month, we said the carpenters of Dundee, Scotland, worked 56 hours per week. The fact is they work only 51 hours per week.

RAILROAD BRAKEMEN.

At the convention of the Railroad Brakemen in Columbus, O., last month, the annual report of Grand Secretary O'Shea showed that the cash receipts for the year had been $145,405, of which $123,006 was paid out in the beneficiary claims. The membership of the order was 12,000, an increase of over 3,000 for the year. The membership now is estimated at 14,000. Twenty-six new lodges were organized last year. The number of lodges has increased 206 in the last three years, and the membership has increased 10,000. In the same period the death and disability claims amounted to about $300,000. The next convention will be held at St. Paul, Minn., in October, 1889.

THE MOVEMENT IN LINCOLN, NEB.

The unions of Lincoln, Neb., are now affiliated under one head, known as "The Lincoln Central Trades and Labor Union." This is a live body. This Central Union secured written pledges from all the Republican and Democratic candidates to House and Senate, to work for the revision of the Mechanics' Lien Law, so that it will cover all public as well as private dwellings; to make 9 hours a legal work day; to make September 1, Labor Day, a legal holiday; to forbid the introduction of Pinkerton men into the State, etc. The central body publishes a labor paper, and they are organizing the laborers, teamsters, and street car men.

FEDERATION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

Ever since the strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R., the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen have been agitating the propriety of a federation of all railroad employes. At present the following brotherhoods exist in the railroad service: The Locomotive Engineers, Railroad Conductors, Locomotive Firemen, Railroad Brakemen, Railroad Switchmen, and Railroad Porters. A federation of these separate organizations, it is argued, should be effected to assist each other in case of a strike or trouble in any branch.

For years each of these societies has pursued its single, individual course, regardless of the other. When one would strike against a reduction or for an increase the others would remain to work and thus enable the railroad corporations to more readily fill the places of the strikers. In this way the Locomotive Engineers have been defeated on several occasions.

The old-time policy of the Engineers has found expression in the sentiment frequently expressed by their chief, P. M. Arthur, "we propose to have no entangling alliances with other organizations." This policy was first laid down in the same words by Arthur's predecessor, Mr. Chas. Wilson, and it is evidently largely supported by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, for in their recent Convention in Richmond, Va., they rejected the proposition of the Firemen to form a federation of railroad employes.

The lesson of the C. B. and L. strike it was supposed had taught the Engineers the importance of a closer alliance with other labor bodies, more particularly with other railroad men. And for the time being such an alliance was formed temporarily with the Firemen, Brakemen, and Switchmen, whose respective chiefs cooperated heartily with Mr. Arthur all through the strike. Various conferences were held, and the labor world in general were exulting in the prospect of soon seeing the railroad engineers in line with their fellow workmen.

The Firemen took the initiative in the movement for federation and were heartily seconded by the Switchmen, whose convention, by an overwhelming vote, adopted the plan. Mr. Eugene V. Debs, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Firemen, with indomitable energy and laudable zeal advocated the movement, and in a vigorous and powerful address before the Railroad Brakemen's Convention at Columbus, last month, urged them to affiliate. But the action of the Engineers seemed to act as a damper on the Brakemen, and thus for the present the proposed Federation can not be consummated. In the course of time, however, the force of circumstances, no doubt, will lead the Engineers to realize, as all other trades now recognize, the interdependence of one branch of labor with the other.

EIGHT HOURS IN 1890.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have fixed upon the spring of 1890 as the proper time to make a concerted demand for the inauguration of a national eight-hour work day. The Cigarmakers' union are already working only eight hours per day, and it is hoped that every labor organization in the country will second the carpenters in this attempt to increase wages by reducing the hours of labor. By unity of action among the labor organizations this can be accomplished.

By persistent agitation for the coming year, enough interest can be awakened to have each labor society in the United States send delegates to a national eight-hour convention in the fall of '89, where methods may be adopted and committees appointed to carry out the idea of "eight hours in 1890."—*The Laster.*

PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, has been placed in a curious dilemma. He was taught the handicraft of a carpenter in his youth, and the striking carpenters of Paris have written to him complaining that he has not attended their meetings nor subscribed to their fund.

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1888.

THE HYMN OF LABOUR.

God said, I am tired of kings,
I suffer them no more:
Unto mine ears the morning brings
The outrage to the poor.
Think ye I made this ball
A fief of havoc and war,
Where tyrants great and tyrants small
Might harass the weak and poor?

Lo! I uncover the land
Which I had of old time in the West,
As the sculptor uncovers the statue
When he has wrought his best.
I will divide my goods,
Call in the wretch and slave:
None shall rule but the humble,
And none but toil shall have.

I will have never a noble:
No lineage counted great;
Fishers and choppers and plowmen
Shall constitute a state!
I will have never a noble:
No lineage counted great;
Fishers and choppers and plowmen
Shall constitute a state!

Ralph Waldo Emerson.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27th, 1888.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Trade Union Congress in London assembled:

COMPANIONS—The American Federation of Labor in the name of its 3,000 self-governing local trade unions, with an aggregate membership of more than 600,000 working people, send you fraternal greeting and congratulates you upon the happy auspices under which you assemble as the true representative body of the proletarian class.

That your deliberations may be harmonious and that they may result in strengthening the impetus toward republican institutions and social guarantees against idleness, with all its concomitant misery and crime, is the earnest prayer of the workers of the land of Washington and John Brown. We would be glad to be represented in your body by a delegate of our own, but the work at home requires the active presence of our most available men. The late war of slave emancipation has added to the ranks of our class more than 4,000,000 people who stand in direct necessity of organization and education. With the emancipation of the slaves has arisen a fervent aspiration for the establishment of equitable and normal relations between the possessor of the implements and means of industry and the main body of the people. You are no doubt cognizant of the many attempts that have been made to unite the toilers of this broad continent, and realize that aspiration. You are also probably aware of the small measure of success which has attended those efforts, and will readily believe us when we state that the failure to unite the workers is directly traceable to the lack of ability on the part of pseudo leaders to grasp the historical and social importance of the trade union.

That the trade union is the historic and natural form of working class organization is becoming day by day more evident to the minds of our people. And the conviction is slowly but surely gaining ground that by the organization of the working people upon the basis of their trades and callings, and the federation of the various unions in a grand universal union, with the autonomy of each guaranteed by all, will be found the practical realization of the aspiration voiced by our lamented President, Abraham Lincoln, in the memorable sentence "The government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Having declared our unswerving fidelity to the trade union as the best method of organization upon the workers in the industrially advanced countries, you will permit us to state that, in our opinion, the most efficacious means of removing the obstacles to free combination of the working people would be the establishment of a permanent bureau, whose functions should be the compilation and dissemination of trade union statistics and literature with view of forming a healthy public opinion on the subject of the organization of labor.

Upon the subject of the limitation of production by means of the reduction of the hours of labor, you will allow us to say that we do not favor any limitation of production while any human being is lacking food and shelter. But in view of the fact that the application of steam machinery and the minute subdivision of the process of industry are continually throwing large numbers of our fellows out of employment, and that the permanently unemployed class is rapidly increasing—so that in this country, where the natural opportunities are so vast, more than 5 per centum of the population are doomed to a fate worse than death—we should make a strenuous effort to reduce the hours of labor to such a point as would afford to all the opportunity to labor; that is to say, to the means of life.

Concerning the desirability of the State regulation of the hours of labor, we hold that in the face of actual social conditions the State should be urged, in the name of humanity, to regulate the hours of labor of children under eighteen years of age. For ourselves we are chary of invoking State interference, for we are convinced that when the right to free combination is definitely assured we shall be able to work out our own salvation as a class, and ultimately achieve that grand social transformation for which the whole efforts of our ancestors in toil and suffering have been one long and arduous preparation.

Under another cover you will receive a pamphlet published by this body, containing a brief sketch of the present standing of the National International Unions of America.

Again wishing you every success, and regretting our enforced absence from your councils, we are

Yours Fraternally,

SAM'L GOMPERS, President,
DANIEL MCLAUGHLIN,
1st Vice-President,
WILLIAM MARTIN,
2d Vice-President,
G. EDMONSTON, Treasurer,
P. J. MCGUIRE, Secretary.

HINTS TO CARPENTER.

Find out everything about your business that you can.

Read, if you can, all the building papers and books on architecture, the building trades, and all kindred subjects.

Study, and think over what you read.

A good carpenter should have a fair theoretical knowledge of stone masonry, bricklaying, plastering, plumbing, gasfitting, tinning, painting and slating.

The more he knows of these subjects the more he is worth to his employer and to himself.

The reason is obvious.

System in doing work holds the same relation to good workmanship that "cleanliness does to godliness"—therefore, what ever you do, use some system in doing it.

In hanging doors or sashes, have one regular rule for doing the work.

Be sure the rule is a good one, then stick to it.

If you have the control, see that all doors in each story are the same size, or as many as possible.

Much time and labor may be saved by attention to these small matters.

For example, in hanging a number of doors which are of the same size, the time expended upon measuring the correct position of the hinges may be saved in a very simple manner, which is as follows: Take a lath and mark upon it top and bottom the exact position where the hinges should come; drive in at these marks sharp pointed brads and you have a gauge which may be used in hanging all doors of the same size. In using it all that is necessary is to place it against the edge of the door with the top of the lath on the level with the top of the door, give it a sharp tap of the hand, when the brads will mark the exact position of the hinges. The same gauge lath may be used in marking out the position of the hinges of the stile of the door frame, excepting that a nail should be driven in the bottom of it, so that there may be sufficient room left at the bottom to allow for the proper play of the door; the use of a gauge lath in the case referred to is an example of its use. It is of equal utility in hanging many other pieces, such, for instance, as inside and outside blinds, shutters, etc.—*Building.*

HENRY GEORGE OPPOSED TO TRADES' UNIONS.

In Henry George's *Standard* we regret to see he places himself in a position as unfavorable to Trades' Unions. We have no doubt if he will give the subject more careful thought and read "Trant's Essay on Trades' Unions" he may find reason to change his mind. In his paper, October 27, he put himself on record by saying:

"Trades' Unions and all similar organizations of labor, as I have never hesitated to say when addressing men who belonged to them, are in their nature not good, but evil. They involve coercion, and can only be effective through coercion or the fear of coercion. The organization of men into trades' unions, like the organization of men into armies, must necessarily be at the sacrifice of individual liberty, and while the methods of the one are those of passive war, and those of the other of active war, they are both destructive—both aim at the infliction of loss and suffering upon those who oppose them, even at the expense of loss and suffering to those who belong to them. The justification of both trades' unions and armies, is not their essential goodness, but the existence of other evils which make them for a time necessary for the maintenance of a partial liberty."

In the above Mr. George lays great stress on *coercion*, but he forgets that all society is held together to-day and forever will be bound together by the surrender of some individual rights in order to maintain other rights by collective action.

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 499.—JOHN MCCRACKEN, age 42, admitted March 5, 1886, Union 119, Newark, N. J., died of Phthisis Pulmonalis, July 24.

No. 500.—MRS. CHRISTINA M. BOLL, age 41, wife of Martin Boll, admitted Nov. 14, 1887, Union 240, Lake View, Ill., died of Typhoid Fever, Sept. 1.

No. 501.—MRS ELVIRE GEROUX, age 29, wife of Charles Geroux, admitted April 26, 1887, Union 59, Detroit, Mich., died of Typhoid Fever, Aug. 28.

No. 502—MRS ELLEN SULLIVAN, age 26, wife of Michael J. Sullivan, admitted Jan. 17, 1888, Union 176, Newport, R. I., died of Consumption, July 20.

No. 503.—HENRY WAGNER, age 47, admitted May 18, 1886, Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., died in Dayton, Ohio, of Chronic Jastritis, Aug. 10.

No. 504.—J. R. C. MCKINNON, age 30, admitted May 14, 1885, totally disabled by the fall of a derrick while at work, May 17, 1887, Received June 18, 1888.

No. 505.—MRS. CLARA E. BEAN, age 41, wife of Wm. H. Bean, admitted May 15, 1852, died of atarrhal Pneumonia, Sept. 24.

No. 506.—MRS MARGARET E. RAYNSFORD, age 40, wife of R. S. Raynsford, admitted Oct 5, 188-, Union 30?, Waterford, N. Y., died of Cerebral Apoplexy, Aug. 19.

No. 507.—MRS. MARY B. CRUSE, age 20, wife of Frank Cruse, admitted June 7, 1887, Union 297, Niagara Falls, Ont., died of Typhoid Pneumonia in St, Thomas, Ont., Sept. 13.

No. 508.—MRS. WILHELMINE ZUECHNER, age 48, wife of Frank Zuechner, admitted April 25, 1887, Union 240, Lake View, Ill., died of Heart Disease, Oct. 4.

No. 509.—CALEB S. CRAMER, age 43, admitted Feb. 20, 1888, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died of Tetanus, Oct. 3.

No. 510.—ROBERT MATTHEWS, age 49, admitted Nov. 7, 1884, Union 57, Savannah, Ga., died of Congestion of brain, Sept. 19.

No. 511.—MRS MARIA M. FAUSTMANN, age 28, wife of Julius Faustmann, admitted March 17, 1888, Union 15, Syracuse, N. Y., died of Puerperal Fever, Oct. 8.

EXPULSIONS.

H. J. MARTIN, from Union 176, Newport, R. I., for working in Bryn Mawr, Pa., on a job declared on strike by Union 420 of the latter place.

JOHN WENGSTROM, from Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., for working 10 hours and employing non-union men. We warn all unions against admitting him to membership.

C. W. GRANGER, W. J. BENNETT, P. JONES, and J. A. RIGGS, from Union 365, Fresno, Cal., for violating 9-hour rule, and J. B. PRICE from the same Union for slandering a Brother.

FRED KLAUTSCHEY, from Union 55, Denver, Col., for violating the working rules of the Union.

ALFRED ROBERTS, from Union 142 Pittsburgh, Pa., for violation of Union rules and for slandering the Union.

JOSEPH A. CROSSLEY, F. P. BORMAN, and GEO SELLERS, rejected by above Union for incompetency and lack of union principles.

JAMES M. HARRIS, from Union 315, Elmira, N. Y., for defrauding workmen of their pay. He has gone from Elmira and may try his game elsewhere, so watch for him.

M. M. LEDFORD, from Union 384, Asheville, N. C. for violation of obligation and contempt of Union.

HENRY SNYDER, from Union 385, Pittsburg, Pa., for violation of his obligation.

MYERS WILSON, from Union 59, Detroit, Mich., for working 10 hours in violation of Union rule.

THOMAS LEYBOURNE, from Union 31, Chicago, Ill., for violating Trade rules. Working 10 hours.

H. W. ARNOLD, from Union 148, Lincoln, Neb., for misapplication of the funds of the Union and ruffianly conduct.

C. R. HERRFERTH, from Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn., for an attempt to defraud the Union.

A. J. RYAN, from Union 101, Onlonta, N. Y., for fraudulent practices.

A. W. WALKER and A. M. ST. LETCHELL, from Union 142 Pittsburg, Pa., for violation of obligation and hiring non-union men and scabs.

J. FETTERLY, from Union 392, Marquette, Mich., for defrauding members. He is a genuine dead-beat.

E. J. EDWARDS, from Union 123, Wichita, Kan., has "skipped off" defrauding his workmen of their wages. Keep a sharp lookout for him.

WHAT TRUSTS ARE DOING.

Here are some of the burdens placed upon the people by wrongful combinations. One trust adds 2 cents a pound to the price of sugar; another adds 1 cent a pound to the price of salt; another adds 30 per cent. to the price of slate pencils; another adds 40 per cent. to the price of oilcloth; another adds 80 cents a gallon to castor oil; another adds 25 per cent. to paper envelopes; another 100 per cent. to cotton bagging; another adds 2½ cents a pound to the price of copper; another adds 1½ cents a pound to the price of lead; another rests upon a tax of 15 cents a pound on nickel; another adds 30 per cent. to the price of cordage; another rests upon a 35 per cent. tax on gutta-percha; another adds 25 cents per gallon to the price of linseed oil; another adds 5 cents a pound to the price of borax and boracic acid, 3 cents a pound to the price of crude borax and borate of lime, and 4 cents a pound to the price of commercial boracic acid; and still another adds 2½ cents a pound to the price of zinc.

WHAT MUST GO?

Long hours must go.
Child labor must go.
Land-grabbers must go.
Trusts and pools must go.
Starvation wages must go.
"Special privileges" must go.
Robber legislation must go.
The conspiracy laws must go.
Monopolists and Shylocks must go.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa

General-President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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MONTHLY REPORT.

(The monthly report, as below, includes on first line, the charter number of the local union, name of city, and state of trade. The second line gives the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, the number of members in benefit in said union, and the amount of moneys received by the G. S. from said union for tax and supplies for the month ending **Oct. 31, 1888,** inclusive. All moneys received in November will appear in next month's CARPENTER. The [*] denotes the unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.)

		Oct. Report.	Oct Tax, etc.
ALABAMA.			
	MOBILE—Dull. 9 hours.		
89.	Ed. Marschal, S. S. Elmira, 3d W. Bayou	92	...
92.	(Colored) J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress	* 96	4 60
389.	SHEFFIELD—Dull. Crowded. Ward Parker	16	3 40
ARKANSAS.			
327	HELENA. P. Robertson,	* 10	...
	LITTLE ROCK—Dull		
292.	D. W. Gaskill, Box 371	* 43	4 60
106.	(Col.) E. Burks, 1800 Chester St.	* 12	1 30
CALIFORNIA.			
47.	ALAMEDA—Quiet. 9 hours. John Larkin, Box 16	*50	4 90
263.	ANAHEIM— R. M. Gamble		...
62.	BERKELEY—Quiet. 9 hours. F. A. Wass		...
365.	FRESNO—Crowded. 9 hours. C. F. Chipman, Box 537	83	9 65
56.	LOS ANGELES—Crowded. 9 hrs A. Vinette, Box 482	*410	...
433.	(East) R. E. Shaw, 103 S. Walnut	24	3 60
439.	(West) Geo. C. Parish, 42 Morris St.	57	5 00
289.	MONROVIA—Dull. 9 hours. J. F. Twitchell, Box 170	14	1 00
36.	OAKLAND—Dull. 9 hours. J. F. Gallin, 1419 Ninth St.	*341	33 90
312.	OCEANSIDE—Flat. 9 hours. G. W. Wilber		...
303.	ONTARIO—Crowded. 9 hrs. W. S Wolfe	28	2 60
195.	PASADENA—Prostrate. 9 hrs. J. D. Benham, Box 1044	161	17 10
298.	POMONA—Dull. Crwded. 9 hrs George Schaefer		...
114.	REDLANDS—Quiet. 9 hours. J. Hendrickson,	18	1 80
235.	RIVERSIDE—Medium. 9 hrs. S. R Jumper, Box 270,	45	10 10
341.	SACRAMENTO—Medium. 9 hrs. J. G. Monkhaus, State House Hotel	69	6 90
86.	SAN BERNARDINO—Flat. 9 hrs. H. Wegnori, Box 797	86	9 60
182.	SAN DIEGO—Very dull; 9 hrs. F. Hurlburt, Box 327	185	27 35
	SAN FRANCISCO—Dull. 9 hrs.		
22.	N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St.	584	60 25
304.	(Ger.) H. Bruecker, New Atlantic Hotel	41	4 10
316.	SAN JOSE—Very dull. 9 hours. T. W. McClellan, 329 E. Santa Clara St.	163	15 30
35.	SAN RAFAEL—Dull. 9 hours. Chas. I. Jacobs, Box 673	40	4 10
282.	SANTA ANNA—Quiet. 9 hrs. N. L. Galbraith, Box 33	64	5 90
226.	SANTA BARBARA—Dull. 9 hrs. W. N. Day, Box 510	62	6 70
133.	SANTA CRUZ—Slack. 9 hours. G. W. Reid, Box 353	58	5 60
293.	SANTA MONICA—Dull. 9 hrs. W. W. Dexter	23	2 30
75.	SANTA ROSA—Prostrate. Wm. Griffin		...
337.	STOCKTON—Dull. Geo. H. Field, 469 Eldorado Street	28	3 50
CANADA.			
161.	BELLEVILLE—Dull. 59 hours. Richard McPherson	30	...
280.	BRANTFORD—Dull. 59 hrs. John L. Kew	* 24	...
83.	HALIFAX, N. S. Brisk. 9 hrs. A. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.	198	20 50
18.	HAMILTON—Dull. 55 hours. Wm. Nex 42 James St., No.	55	5 50
194.	LONDON—Very dull. 9 hours. Edward Aust, 670 King St.	34	3 40
	MONTREAL, CANADA. Dull.		
134.	(French) O. Lavigneur, 181 Beaudry St.	* 84	8 70
311.	(French) Ovide Proulx, 3101 Notre Dame St., St. Cunegonde, Canada	* 71	7 10
376.	Sam'l Slater, 187 Chatham St.	32	3 20
297.	NIAGARA FALLS—Dull. W. E. McCredie, Box 112, Niag. Falls, South	* 19	...
375.	PETERBOROUGH—Dull. James Froude, 92 Weller St.	42	4 20
38.	ST. CATHARINES—Dull 9 hrs. Henry Bald, Water St.	63	6 30
397.	ST. JOHN'S, N. B—Fair. 59 hrs W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St.	80	7 50
128.	ST. THOMAS—Flat. Crowded. H. A. Osgood, Box 222	20	2 10
	TORONTO—Dull. 50 hours.		
27.	And. Graham, 95 Peter St.	86	8 60
279.	And. Monteith, 218 McCaul	* 25	2 50
335.	(West.) Daniel Byrne, 16 Waterloo St.	* 25	2 50
342.	(East.) John Ross, 349 Girard	17	1 60
343.	WINNIPEG, MANITOBA—Dull. R. Bell, Box 56.	56	5 50
COLORADO.			
55.	DENVER—Dull. 8 hours J. P. Greenwood, 1166 11th	132	18 20
410.	PUEBLO—Crowded. James Hall 305 E. Sixth St.,	59	$11 50
46.	TRINIDAD—Dull D. O. Jones	22	2 20
CONNECTICUT.			
115.	BRIDGEPORT—Medium. 9 hrs. Geo B. Dorling 200 Warren St.	37	3 70
121.	DANBURY—Dull. Stay away. Geo. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St.	87	8 70
43.	HARTFORD—Fair. 59 hours. Frank Murray, 37 Church St.	62	6 20
49.	MERIDEN—Improved 9 hrs. Geo. J Stanley, 213 Colony	49	4 80
97.	NEW BRITAIN—Fair. 59 hrs. Sam'l L Whaples, 369 Park	* 41	3 40
126.	NEW HAVEN—Dull. 9 hours. Thos. Kennedy, 56 Ames St.	* 26	...
137.	NORWICH—Quiet. 9 hours. Fred. Wilson, 266 W. Main St.	58	5 80
DELAWARE.			
40.	WILMINGTON—Crowded. John J. Shannon, 205 Monroe	*104	8 55
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.			
190.	WASHINGTON—Dull. 53—9 hrs. A. H. Johnson, 810 I St., N. W.	11	1 30
FLORIDA.			
224.	(Col.) JACKSONVILLE—Flat. S. B. Taylor, 137 Market St.	24	2 40
74.	PENSACOLA—Slack. 9 hours. R. H. Massey, Box 4	66	6 50
127.	(Colored) A. B. Pettiway	* 36	7 20
	ST. AUGUSTINE—Crowded.		
259.	J. H. Poore, Box 864	* 80	8 00
455.	(Col.) J. H. Williams	17	...
GEORGIA.			
150.	AUGUSTA—Flat. J. D. Young, 1641 Woodlawn	* 29	...
136.	(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad	46	11 75
387.	BRUNSWICK—Quiet. Chas. L. Steiner	* 10	...
42.	(Colored) L. P. Pinckney.	* 37	...
144.	MACON—Dull. G. H. Trolinger, care C. R. R. Car Shops	42	7 55
448	(Col.) Titus Deloach, 22 Holt	25	2 80
286.	SAVANNAH—Dull A. W. Owens, Box 190	32	9 00
57.	(Colored) P. A. Proctor, 267 Gwinnette St.	57	...
437.	TALLAPOOSA—Slack. J. M Pitts	22	2 20
330.	THOMASVILLE—Dull. W. T. Roberts	12	...
457.	(Col.) S. J. Smith,	15	...
ILLINOIS.			
79.	ALTON—Dull. Plenty of men. T. J. Chapman, Box 265	12	1 85
207.	AURORA—Very dull. D. E. J Lintner, 268 Pennsylvania Ave.	* 7	...
70.	BRIGHTON PARK—Quiet. 8 hrs Charles Fournier	29	3 00
	CHICAGO—Quiet. 8 hours.		
1.	James Pake, 4320 Cottage Grove Ave.	130	20 25
13.	S. Stennett, 1040 Lincoln Ave., Lake View, Ill.	167	15 40
21.	(French) S. Sauvageau, 223 Aberdeen St.	*110	12 10
28.	W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St.	374	80 50
54.	(Bohem.) A. Cada, 107 Fisk St.	194	19 00
73.	(Ger.) Anton Schackmuth, 175 Napoleon Pl.	62	6 20
181.	(Scand.) C. T. Olsen, 36 Rice St.	105	10 50
241.	(Ger.) F. Ewert, 419 Dudley St.	419	44 10
244	(Ger.) A. Ruhland, 378 Augusta Street	141	28 60
256.	(Boh.) V. Kral, 727 Loomis St.	84	...
284.	(Pol.) P. Masiak, 641 Dickson	* 18	3 00
291.	(Ger.) J. Stuhlfaut, 61 Rees St.	111	11 90
355.	Wm. T. Edmondson, Box 279, Humboldt Park, Ill.	* 17	...
416.	A. Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell	* 28	...
419.	P. A. Pauls, 18 Mark St.	28	...
369.	DANVILLE—Middling. W. G. Gunnison, 507 Chandler	* 13	...
169.	EAST ST. LOUIS—Fair. 9 hrs. Albert Bailey Box 92	69	6 50
71.	ENGLEWOOD—Slow. 8 hours. S. H. Jones, 6402 Winter St.	38	...
281.	FREEPORT—Dull. Abner Johnson,	* 37	6 35
141.	GRAND CROSSING—Middling. John S Lightbown, Box 187.	18	2 10
243.	(Ger.) HUMBOLDT—8 hours. R. Schmidt, Box 19, Simmons P. O., Ill.	28	2 80
162.	HYDE PARK—Fair. 8 hours. A Horlock, 4608 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago	92	9 20
319.	JACKSONVILLE—Dull. E. T Mason, 926 S. Clay Ave.	40	4 00
442.	JOLIET—Dull. J. Jackson, 627 Cass St.	14	1 40
434.	KENSINGTON—Fair. Edward Lapolice, Box 18 Gano P. O.	* 18	4 70
240.	(Ger.) LAKEVIEW—8 hours. H Kaden, 921 Belmont Ave. (Gross Park P. O.)	100	11 70
446.	OTTAWA. Henry Wiesner	* 9	...
	PEORIA—Dull. 9 hours.		
245.	John C. Brady, Box 94	35	3 90
313.	(Ger.) E. Flemmig, 1410 1st.	* 18	...
189.	QUINCY—Fair. 59 hours. A. D. Young, 609 S. 12th St.	39	4 40
166	ROCK ISLAND—Quiet. 59 hrs. R. G. Hudson, 1423 7th Ave	33	1 00
199.	SOUTH CHICAGO—Fair. 8 hrs. S. Eggleston, Box 541	49	4 90
16.	SPRINGFIELD—59 hours John Sime, 18th & Jackson.	24	2 40
23.	TOWN OF LAKE—Dull. 8 hrs. Thos. P. Doran, Lake Hall, 315 Root St.	58	5 80
88.	Geo. Dahlmann, 325 B 58th, Englewood, Ill.	40	4 00
242.	(Ger.) A. Mannig, 4722 Frazer St.	*20	6 00
INDIANA.			
352.	ANDERSON—Overcrowded, W. W Fifer	25	2 50
383.	AURORA— J. J. Henderson, Cochran, Ind	22	2 20
90.	EVANSVILLE—Good. J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St.	53	4 60
	FORT WAYNE—Good.		
153	J. O Brown, 279 W. Main St.	38	3 00
374.	(Gr.) D. Boedeker, 81 Wall St.	* 62	...
	INDIANAPOLIS—Mod. 58 hrs.		
60.	(Ger.) Herman Meyer, 427 E. Vermont St.	* 43	...
299.	A. J. Mankin, 14 Brookside Av.	153	...
332.	JEFFERSONVILLE—Dull. P. G. Renn, Box 283.	* 30	...
265.	KOKOMO—Quiet. Thos. J. Mason, Box 848.	29	3 40
429.	MUNCIE—Dull. S. C. Cochrane	* 12	...
19.	NEW ALBANY—Dull. 9 hours J. W. Switzer, Lock Box 246.	39	3 70
105.	OAKLAND CITY—Dull.	* 20	...
48	TERRE HAUTE—Crowded. John Ohmart, 909 S. 3d St.	26	8 50
IOWA.			
108.	CEDAR RAPIDS—Very dull. W. H. Baylis, 60 Fifth St.	* 12	2 40
156.	CRESTON—Dull. Men leaving. I. B. Jordan, Box 359	13	1 30

	Oct. Report.	Oct. Tax, etc.
68. Des Moines—Work scarce. H. R. Stewart.	15	$1 50
338. Muscatine—Very poor. C. O. McBride, 403 Mulberry	13	. . .
Sioux City—Dull. 59 hours. 147. H. O. Potter, 414 Iowa St. .	* 25	2 00
151. (Scan.) A. Beckman, Box 630	* 25	. . .
KANSAS.		
159. Armourdale—Dull. Crowd'd H. R. Stewart.	* 41	3 00
264. Atchison—Middling 9 hrs. H. Sack, 418 S. Seventh St.	31	3 10
163. Chanute—Quiet. L. A. Clevenger, Box 200 . .	* 16	. . .
65. Coffeyville—Very dull. M. M. Scott.	* 14	1 40
384. Fort Scott—Very dull. W. S. Bell, 703 S. Clark St.	* 20	2 00
48. Girard—Very dull. J. R. Henneman	* 14	. . .
368. Hutchinson—Dull. J. N. Royce	78	9 10
482. Kansas City—Dull. J. O. Sexton, 817 Minnesota av	14	. . .
412. McPherson—Flat. J. W. W. George, Box 903 .	* 22	. .
356. Pittsburg—Dull. Adam Wurstler	30	3 00
360. Salina—Overcrowded M. E. Bond, 349 S. Seventh St.	22	4 10
158. Topeka—Many idle. Chas. Hale, 1015 Jackson St.	77	. . .
123. Wichita—Overcrowded J. K. Adams, 855 Eagle St. .	10	. . .
KENTUCKY.		
Louisville—Middling. 7. W. F. Straw, 3d and D Sts .	* 38	3 50
274. (Ger.) Bell, 716 Laurel St.	* 24	. . .
205. Paducah—Mod. Stay away. A. L. Woods, 829 Court St. .	33	3 20
142. Paducah—Dull. A. E. Jacobs	* 19	7 80
LOUISIANA.		
76. New Orleans—Dull. J. G. Bourne, 42 , S Liberty	16	5 00
Shreveport—Quiet. 45. Peter Carson	52	7 00
217. Vidalia—W. J. Graves, 1338 Texas Ave	* 14	. . .
MAINE.		
345. Bath—Medium. Aylmer Gove	* 38	7 55
407. Lewiston—Fair. R. Flagg 46 Court St., Auburn	18	. . .
344. Portland—Quiet. W. H. Gilpatrick, 22 Casco St.	65	12 70
MARYLAND.		
29. Baltimore—Dull. 9 hours. H. W. Hale, 404 Courtland St.	254	28 80
MASSACHUSETTS.		
221. Abington—Good. 59 hours. E. B. Harwood, Box 390 . .	27	2 70
333. Attleboro—Very dull. Calvin B. Goff	9	. . .
36. Boston—Very dull. 53 hrs. C. E. Jordan, 35 Broadway (3 Hs Extension)	*639	57 90
130. Brockton—Dull. 9 hours. Ed. Shattuck, 30 Shell St. .	35	3 50
321. Brookline—Quiet. 9 hours. J. D. McIntosh, Pearl St . .	42	4 95
Cambridge—Dull. 9 hours. 138. D. Mahoney, 3 Wyeth Square	160	17 90
294. Harvard Square) A. B. Taylor, 7 Clarendon Avenue, West Somerville.	18	. . .
324. Charlestown—Dull. 59 hrs. J. F. Kelly, 3 Bunker Hill Ct.	14	. . .
135. Chelsea—Medium. 59 hrs. H. J. Miller, 311 Broadway	44	5 25
400. Clinton— J. T. Marshall	8	80
373. Dedham—Fair. 9 hours. D. P. C. Gray	31	. . .
218. East Boston—Good. 9 hrs. Hector McKay, 5 Union Pl.	109	10 90
405. Fall River— Lewis Hayden, 60 Maple St.	* 38	3 40
306. Fitchburg—Fair T. Richardson, 21 Hazel St.	* 37	3 70
380. Gloucester— G. P. Parsons, 366 Main St.	* 43	. . .
82. Haverhill—Dull. 59 hours. M. H. Goodman, 33 Emerson	48	4 25
424. Hingham— Colin Campbell, North St. .	11	1 10
95. Holyoke—Fair. E. J. Mahoney, 19 O'Connor	* 20	5 10
196. Hyde Park—Slack. 9 hours. B. Daly, Box 337	46	4 60
111. Lawrence—Dull. Geo. Kingston, 5 Florence Pl.	42	11 30
448. Leominster—Fair. Geo. W. Cogswell, ...	* 14	. . .
269. Lowell—Medium. H. E. Davis Box 705.	134	13 40
430. Lynn—Good. H. Saunders	40	. . .
152. Malden—Good. Plenty men. C. W. Conklin, 185 Lebanon	27	2 70
154. Marlborough—Dull. Crowd. G. W. White, 32 Devens St. .	55	7 70
423. Melrose— Chas. E. Wilson, Box 491 . .	22	2 20
192. Natick—Middling 9 hours. N. J. Swenson, Box 477 . .	75	9 00
409. New Bedford— C. H. Gordon, Hunter St. . .	28	7 50
275. Newton—Quiet. James Randall, Lock Box F.	404	12 60
193. North Adams—Bright. 59 hrs A. T. Quinton, 34 E. Union St.	32	. . .
435. Norwood—Fair. Chas. . Turner, Box 18 .	* 22	2 45
444. Pittsfield— Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St. . .	35	3 80
417. Quincy—Fair. 59 hours. W. F. McCalder, Box 27, S. Quincy	55	7 00
67. Roxbury—Fair. 9 hours. M. Fisher, 12 Winslow St. .	109	12 20
140. Salem—Fair. 9 hours. J. H. Murphy, 6 Messervy St.	30	1 00
24. Somerville—Flat. 9 hours. T. Donohue, 8 Parnell St., East.	* 65	7 00
220. S. Framingham—Middling. Albert B. Reid, Box 402 . .	52	. . .
96. Springfield—Dull. 9 hours. Stephen L. Malone, Box 1298.	102	12 20
415. Taunton—Quiet. C. W. Mason, 15 Purchase St.	30	3 20
216. Waltham—Dull. 9 hours. O. W. Horton, Box 1005 . .	* 44	4 40
331. Watertown—Fair. 59 hrs. Jos. N. Alarie, Box 165 . . .	21	2 10
420. Weymouth—Dull. John J. Downs, E. Braintree.	15	. . .
421. Woburn— J. W. Smith, Box 462	39	3 70
93. Worcester—Very dull. Thomas Brady, 173 Front St.	* 98	16 05
MICHIGAN.		
85. Ann Arbor—Crowded. 59 hrs Chas. Poland, 85 Broadway	* 30	7 90
77. Battle Creek—Improving. M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay St. .	20	. . .
120. Bay City—Very dull Jos. A. Lessard, 304 Stanton	79	10 50
418. Charlotte—Dull. J. H. Bacon, Box 634	22	. . .
357. Delray—Fair. 9 hours. George S. Moran	34	3 40
Detroit—Fair. 9 hours.	Oct. Report.	Oct. Tax, etc.
10. F. A. Mellick, 775 Rivard St.	356	$36 10
32. J. Siemon, 708 Howard St. .	163	17 20
59. G. A. Scheich, 12 Jay St. . .	123	13 70
219. (Ger.) G. Seelbinder, 327 Sherman St.	225	22 50
250. John Lavelle, 887 4th ave . .	* 51	. . .
452. (Machine Hands). J. B. Fournier, 718 Champlain St. . .	* 39	2 70
163. East Saginaw—Brisk. 9 hrs. O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St.	74	10 40
65. Grand Rapids—Quiet. 10 hrs W. S. Jones. 625 S. Division St.	* 68	7 00
80. Hastings—Dull. Miles Main	14	1 40
26. Jackson—Quiet. C. M. Goodale, 317 Backus St.	65	7 10
260. Lake Odessa. Frank E. Smith, Box 18, .	18	6 10
278. Manister—Dull. C. G. Headland, cor. 5th and Sycamore Sts	14	1 40
372. Marine City. Wm. Kliemann	34	3 80
392. Marquette—Dull. Stay away J. Bertrand, 603 N. Third St.	* 73	8 30
215. Menomonee—Quiet. R. S. Grocock, Box 565, Marinette, Wis . . .	11	. . .
100. Muskegon—Dull. 9 hours. G. H. Sprague 38 Chestnut St.	* 73	10 40
110. Owosso—Crowded. Lloyd Webb, Box 23	25	2 50
347. Port Huron—Medium. Stephen Wilson, 1310 Ninth	* 24	. . .
334. Saginaw City—Quiet. . . .	65	8 00
325. St. Joseph—Improving. Warren McDaniel, Box 555.	* 18	. . .
322. West Bay City—Crowded. J. F. Wallis, Box 985	* 27	. . .
MINNESOTA.		
364. Albert Lea—Dull. W. P. Farnham, Box 386 . .	* 19	2 10
361. Duluth—Overcrowded. Hugh Wakefield, 19½ E 4th	* 88	. . .
Minneapolis—Quiet. Crowd. 34. Thos McCourt, 12 No. 8th St.	* 37	. . .
411. (Scand.) T. M. Finten, 1313 2½ Street, South	32	4 80
St. Paul—Dull. 9 hours. 87. A. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St.	71	6 70
157. (Ger.) F. Aufenast, 515 Thomas	44	5 00
212. (Scan.) P. L. Lindskog, 69 E. Eleventh St.	* 10	2 25
Winona—Quiet 362. R. E. Huffman, 555 Olmsted St.	82	8 80
427. (Mill) John Case, 362 Vine St	* 10	. . .
MISSISSIPPI.		
317. Biloxi—Fair. 9 hours. W. T. Harkness, Box 8 . . .	11	1 20
456. Greenville. W. H. Vaughn, Box 28, .	10	5 00
MISSOURI.		
255. Hannibal—Very dull. Morris Ditts, 207 S. Eighth St.	16	355
Kansas City—Dull, crowded. 113. R. C. Robinson, 2201 E. 18th	* 47	4 50
160. S. W. Sawin, 1314 Wyandotte	167	16 70
441. Nevada—Fair. J. O. Berry, ...	* 27	. . .
98. Sedalia—Business dead. J. W. Travis 315 Harvey St.	10	1 00
377. Springfield—Dull. A. J Vaughan, 6 2 N. Main St.	* 19	1 90
St. Joseph—Very dull. 91. T. J. St. John, 18th & Jule Sts.	46	6 00
295. J. W. Williams, 1905 Angelique St.	47	6 95
St. Louis—Dull. 9 hrs. 4. W. N. Whipple, 1515 Washington Ave.	77	13 70
5. (Ger.) J. Egle, 2210 Menard St.	43	4 30
12. (Ger.) J. G. Gorg, 2236½ Dodier	43	4 00
257. H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon	49	4 80
NEBRASKA.		
353. Beatrice—Poor. 59 hours. S. H. Manon, 1308 Elk St. .	* 17	. . .
248. Crete. C. A. Hill.	12	0 80
231. Kearney. Dull. J. S. Horne, Box 837.	8	. . .
148. Lincoln—Dull. 9 hours. J. W. Emberson, Box 716 . .	* 79	15 15
330. Nebraska City—Very poor. C. N. Painter	* 16	. . .
Omaha—Flooded. 53 hours. 58. H. W. Rust, 18th & Vinton Sts.	* 136	14 45
271. (Ger.) R. Butke 846 S. 21st St.	25	. . .
112. South Omaha—Dull 59 hours. Wm. McCollister, Box 646 .	51	. . .
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
386. Dover—Quiet. John E. Leizer, 30 Cushing St	31	8 00
118. Manchester—Quiet. Chas. W. Powell, 540 Maple St.	66	13 60
393. Nashua. Jas. Hopwood, 3 McDonald's Ave.	37	3 90
NEW JERSEY.		
428. Atlantic City—Dull. A. Moore, 24 Mississippi Ave.	* 62	6 20
20. Camden—Fair. 9 hours. T. J. Flemming, 310 Walnut	* 261	27 50
167. Elizabeth—Dull. 9 hours. E. M. Sendal, 213 Union St.	76	7 60
232. Milburn. J. H. White, Short Hills, N.J.	19	1 90
Newark—Flat 9 hours. 119. G. Winnett, 264 13th Ave. . .	305	30 50
172. (Ger.) R Mueller 244 Charlton	155	15 50
308. I. T. Syphers, 84 Gareide St.	20	2 20
310. (Sash etc.) N. Schubert, 16 Prince St.	* 45	2 00
253. Orange—Fair. 9 hours. Val. Strobert, 52 Snyder St.	* 30	. . .
399. Phillipsburg—Good. G. L. Creveling Snimers, N.J.	* 15	. . .
155. Plainfield—Quiet. 9 hours. Levi C. Kline, Box 249 . . .	76	8 10
31. Trenton—Middling. 9 hrs. O. B. Gaston, 221 Mercer St.	40	4 40
358. Vineland—Bad. $2 to $2.25. Geo. P. Capen	* 13	. . .
NEW YORK.		
274. Albany—Fair. 53 hours. G. H. Anderson, 20 N. Lark St.	27	3 00
6. Amsterdam—Fair. 59 hours. O. H. Delamater, 26 Garden	* 51	5 50
453. Auburn		6 50
N. Van Auken, 52 Seymour St.	12	
262. Ballston—Very dull. Martin Larrabee, Box 95 . .	20	. . .
402. Bath Beach—Quiet. 53 hrs M. F. Smith, Box 21	28	8 05
131. Binghamton—Fair. A. N. Doolittle, L. B. 113 . .	48	8 80
Brooklyn—Very dull. 9 hrs. 247. G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave.	* 117	12 80
258. W. T Hall, 2149 Fulton St . .	3	4 85
296. (E.D.) C. E. Byrns, 141 Skillman Ave.	24	2 40
349. (Sash, etc.) W. J. Shaw 888 Atlantic Avenue. . .	17	1 70
451. George W. Oelker, Sackman St. East New York . . .	110	18 30
Buffalo—Fair. 9. G. Bickelman, 152 Goodrich	* 195	26 75
355. (Ger) A. F. Goehle, 203 Stanton	* 125	12 25
99. Cohoes—Middling. 9 hours. S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson	* 74	6 60
315. Elmira—Dull. E. M. McAllister, 609 E. Church	112	6 75
323. Fishkill-on-Hudson—Fair. 59 hours. Edward Briggs, Box 85 . . .	23	. . .
200. Fort Plain—Middling. Charles W. Sauer	11	. . .
229. Glens Falls—Quiet. 59 hrs. L. Thompson. 285 Glen St.	47	. . .
139. Gloversville—Dull. J. G. Smith, 144 W. Fulton St.	58	5 80
272. Herkimer—Dull. 10 hours. C. H. Mack	* 25	2 50
173. Hoosick Falls—Good. 59 hrs. Edwin Chapman	21	1 85
405. Harlem—9 hours	* 10	. . .
404. Long Island City— Geo. F. Arthur, Box 17 . .	* 13	. . .
283. Little Falls—Very dull. A. A. Miller. 22 Arthur St. .	* 13	1 80
301. Newburgh—Dull. 9 hours. H. Batchelor. 78 Benkard .	* 84	8 30
350. Niagara Falls—Quiet. R. G. Paige, Box 140	36	8 30
302. Ogdensburgh—Quiet. Frank Beach, 36 Kiah St. .	* 35	. . .
101. Oneonta—Very quiet. C. L. Ward. Box 1151 . . .	44	9 40
443. Oswego—Fair. F. W. Preston, 140 W. Van Buren St	43	2 75
203. Poughkeepsie—Medium. W. A. Hawley, 90 Catharine	93	9 00
Rochester—Quiet. 9 hours. 72. Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman St. .	156	19 55
179. (Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North St.	57	5 40
251. Rondout—Medium. Harry Dunn, Kingston, N.Y.	33	. . .
249. Saratoga—Dull. Stay away. C. L. Champine, Jr., 67 N. 2d St	* 28	2 80
146. Schenectady—Fair. 9 hrs. W. H Crosb , 606 T. Trace Pl	84	8 30
Syracuse—Very dull. 59 hrs. 15. (Ger.) Fred. Hafermalz, 199 Butternut St . . .	122	11 90
124. J. C. French, 16 Delhi St. . .	184	18 80
363. (Fr.) N. Lavaute, 30 Pattison	20	. . .
78. Troy—Middling 9 hours. Thos. Soutar, Box 145 . . .	* 57	5 70
125. Utica—Dull. John B. Andes, 14 Philip St.	* 55	6 35
307. Waterford—Middling. J. C. McGill. Box 589	* 19	1 90
233. Waverly—Scarce. M. Hotalin	22	2 45
252. West Troy—Moderate 8 hrs. G. W. Sherwood, 1006 2d St	23	6 10
273. Yonkers—Crowded. 58 hrs.	* 105	21 10
NORTH CAROLINA.		
384. Asheville—Dull. A. Shell, Box 81	48	4 80
OHIO.		
84. Akron—Dull. Many leaving. Jac. Glass, 111 Thornton St.	31	. . .
17. Bellaire—Dull. 9 hours. G. W. Curtis	49	5 12
44. Bowling Green—Dull. H. B. Brooks Box 52 . . .	18	2 30
143. Canton—Improving. 59 hrs. C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry St.	67	6 70
Cincinnati—Dull. Crowded. 2. C. A. Rockwood, Box 185 . .	320	. . .
209. (German) J. A. Leininger, 90 Findlay St. . . .	121	12 00
326. (Mill wrights) J. F. Ralston, Elmwood Place, Ohio . .	* 9	. . .
61. Columbus—Middling. C. M. Smithers, 261½ N. High	14	3 00
Cleveland—Dull—9 hours. 11. J. W. Chrisford, P. O. .	* 176	34 70
39. (Bohem.) S. Jindrich, 28 Mead	24	2 40
234. (Ger.) Wm Deuring, 121 Hoyt Ave	93	9 55
419. (Ger.) F. Behrens, 1194 Clark St.	* 27	3 20
Dayton—Dull. 104. J. H. Garner, 211 S. Henry St.	* 51	6 10
346. (German. Paul Wirth, Wortman Ave . N. Dayton . . .	* 26	. .
328. East Liverpool—Dull. 9 hrs. Harvey McHenry . . .	* 61	6 10
188. Findlay—Very dull. R. H. Walle 615 West St. . .	110	12 25
202. Fostoria—Dull. Crowded. F. M Smith, Box 180	58	5 90
120. Jackson— J. H. Beerly, Box 580	* 35	2 70
267. Lima—E G. Taylor, 832 W. High St.	* 10	7 40
14. Martin's Ferry—Slack. 9hrs. J. H. Madden	28	2 80
270. Middletown—Dull. 59 hrs. W. H Countryman, 21 Moore	* 17	. . .
294. Piqua—Flat. Stay away. Ed Speelman, 529 Park Ave.	13	1 20
168. Salem—Crowded. Stay away. John R. Test	* 14	. . .
107. Sandusky—Very dull. James Cross, 528 Railroad St.	17	1 70
186. Steubenville—Medium. Chas. Caldwell, Box 346 . .	50	5 00
25. Toledo—Fair. 9 hours. C. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St. .	238	25 00
183. Wellston—Dull. E. C. Wallace	44	5 85
171. Youngstown—Middl'g. 9 hrs. N. E. Holland, 120 Baldwin St.	78	7 30
OREGON.		
348. La Grande—Dull. 9 hours. C. R. Thornton	7	3 00
50. Portland—Very dull. 9 hrs. T. F. Mahan, 5 Caruthers St.	* 250	. . .
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Allegheny City—Medium. 211. C. L. Mohney, McNaugher Av.	411	37 70
237. (Ger.) E. Mueller, 43 Herrmann St., Troy Hill . . .	70	12 60
246. Beaver Falls—Fair. 9 hrs. W. H. McClarren, Jr., 1822 Sixth Ave.	63	6 30
254. Bellefonte—Very dull. Richard W. Miller	29	5 10
180. Braddock—Fair. 9 hours. J. V. Branthoover	76	7 10
450. Bryn Mawr. Walter Warnick, Box 113, Rosemont P. O.	24	2 00
222. Butler—Very dull. Wm. F. Lytle	* 32	. . .
116. Erie—Dull. H. A. Lillibridge, 1601 German	37	3 60
422. Frankford—Fair. 9 hours W. H. Cheeseman, 4602 Leiper	54	1 00
401. Franklin. S. Wise, Box 935	* 16	. . .
122. Germantown—Quiet. 9 hrs. W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson	115	15 15
398. Greenville—Dull. 9 hours. T. M. Campbell	* 22	2 20
287. Harrisburg—Quiet. J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth St.	* 44	. . .
288. Homestead—Slack. 9 hrs. Edwin Rowe, Lock Box 18 .	65	7 66
205. Johnstown—Fair. John Way, 891 Bedford St. .	25	5 00
208. Lancaster—Dull. G. Miller. 234 W. James St.	* 102	10 30
436. Lock Haven—Crowded. J. B. Sperring	16	1 40
177. McKeesport—Fair. 9 hours. T. W. Davis, Lock Box 134	26	8 50
438. Manayunk—Fair. J. S. Harley, 507 E. Jefferson	39	3 75
431. Mansfield—Dull. J. W. Dushane, Mansfield Valley P. O.	* 31	3 10
184. Middletown—Medium. Ammon W. Beard	* 10	1 00
187. Monongahela City—Dull. 9 hours. Geo. V. L. Wickerham . . .	13	2 80
440. Nicetown. Colbert Walker, 3878 Nice St.	* 30	3 00
206. New Castle—Dull. 59 hours. E. Morrow, 201 Chestnut St.	25	8 50
388. Norristown—Quiet. Elmer Slough, 622 Astor St.	* 29	2 90
414. Oil City—Quiet. L. Thompson. 285 Glen St.	15	. . .
Philadelphia—Dull. 9 hrs. 8. Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.	586	56 60
227. (Kensington) John J. McKinstry, 2358 E Susquehanna Av.	113	. . .
238. (German) Paul Ruge, 484 Dillwyn St.	117	12 20
239. (W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks, 4022 Poplar St.	163	. . .
306. (Southwark) L. D. Gorman, 1211 Monterey St	110	11 20
359. (Mill hands) Samuel L. Stem, 2406 Stewart St.	72	12 45
81. Philipsburg—Quiet. H. H. Hewit	* 25	5 10
Pittsburgh—Dull. 9 hrs. Secretary of District Council—W. P. Patten, 61 Mahan Ave., Pittsburg.		
Business Agent—A. M. Swartz, 154 Esplanade St., Allegheny City.		
142. G. A. Rankin, 71 Carroll St. Allegheny City	304	54 10
164. (Ger.) J. P. Dreikosen, 153 16th St., S. S. . . .	138	13 50
165. (East End) Robert Toppin, 206 Highland Ave.	111	12 00
230. (South Side) B. B. Baumgardner, 386 Webster Ave.	151	23 10
385. (West End) G. H. Burton, 387 Rebecca St., Allegheny City	42	7 80
236. Pottstown—Fair. A. M. Yerger, 528 Chestnut	* 8	. . .
336. Reading—Fair. Overcrowd'd T. Kissinger, 929 Buttonwood	81	. . .
368. Rochester—Dull. A. N. Gutermuth	20	2 33
37. Shamokin—Medium. Isaac A. Kerlin, Box 327 . .	31	. . .
268. Sharon—Poor. 9 hours. G. W. McClary, Box 511 . .	* 51	6 85
185. Sharpsburgh—Med. 9 hrs. William C. Pfusch	31	3 10
276. Tarentum—Very dull. 9 hrs. James Goldinger	18	1 90
459. Uniontown.	45	7 50
370. Verona—Dull. 9 hours. J. A. Householder	32	3 00
102. Wilkes-Barre—Quiet. G. W. Nichols, 25 Hakes al .	30	. . .
458. Wilkinsburg. C. C. Freeman.	10	5 00
266. Williamsport—Crowded. Levi F. Irwin, 646 Centre St.	68	6 80
191. York—Quiet. Plenty men. Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn St.	95	14 60
RHODE ISLAND.		
176. Newport—Medium. A. Duffany, cor. Perry and Spring	60	5 90
145. Pawtucket— Bernard Burns, 44 Branch		
94. Providence—Fair. Frank Shanley, 51 Evergreen	65	7 90
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Charleston—Overstocked. 52. (Col.) J. F. Drayton, 5 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave.	129	12 90
69. (Col.) Columbia—Dull. A. W. Curtis	* 18	1 70
TENNESSEE.		
Chattanooga—Crowded. 213. D. E. Andrews, Box 401 . .	* 10	. . .
309. (Colored) B. J. Higginbotham, 764 W. 6th St	* 12	. . .
447.	* 8	. . .
174. Jackson—Moderate. J. T. Holmes	* 24	2 40
225. Knoxville—Crowded. J. R. Scott. 169 Hardee St. .	100	9 90
394. Memphis—Dull. 59 hours. James Cannon, 40 Washington St.	47	4 70
TEXAS.		
360. Austin— A. W. Thielepspe, 305 W. 13th St.	* 8	3 60
198. Dallas—Quiet. 9 hours. H. F. Stiff Box 299. . . .	* 70	7 00
371. Denison—Dull. E. A. Leediker, Box 28 . .	* 22	2 20
277. Fort Worth—Crowded. W. F. Remington, 323 St. Louis Ave.	25	3 45
426. Greenville—Dull. F. M. Metcalf	26	3 80
210. Paris—Dull. . . . . G. N. Martin	31	5 45
367. San Antonio—Quiet. P. U. Rothenflue, 67 Utica St.	46	. . .
406. Tyler—Flat. M. J Kilpatrick	30	5 70
117. Waco—Moderate. J. E. Ulander, Box 725 . . .	39	25
VERMONT.		
329. Burlington—Dull. A. L. Austin, 95 S. Union St.	* 71	7 10
53. Rutland—Fair. 59 hours. A. P. Wait, 20 North St. . .	* 58	5 40
VIRGINIA.		
390. Danville—Fair. W. G. Carlisle, N. Danville.	* 16	. . .
285. Norfolk—Quiet. 58 hours. C. H. Powers, cor. Chapel and Charlotte Sts.	* 97	17 95
320. Petersburgh—Dull. W. A. McCulloch, 411 West St.	19	3 05
132. Richmond—Dull. 9 hours. J. H. Biesen, 413 W. Broad St.	66	6 60
WASHING. TERRITORY.		
351. Seattle. Dull. Overcrowd'd. Robert Martin, Box 816 . .	37	3 40
41. Spokane Falls—Crowded. John C. Bodley, Box 85 . .	31	. . .
197. Tacoma—Quiet. 9 hours. A. S. Knight, 1401 Pacific St.	82	8 20
WEST VIRGINIA.		
261. Buckhannon—Slack. W. H. Ferris, Box 153 . . .	21	2 35
425. Wellsburg—Dull. Samuel Patterson, Box 243 .	* 12	1 20
3. Wheeling—Fair. 9 hours. E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey	183	17 80
WISCONSIN.		
379. Ashland—Overstocked. J. Campeau, 411 St. Claire St.	* 29	10 35
378. La Crosse—Very dull. F. H. Oles, 1233 Green Bay	56	6 10
Milwaukee—Very dull. 9 hrs. 30. (Ger.) Chas. Heuer, 501 25 St	162	16 20
228. (Ger.) A. Seifer, 538 Maple St.	48	4 80
290. (Ger.) Wm. Hiltz, 843 3d St. .	81	8 10
305. John E. Voss, 657 Jackson St.	* 16	. . .
318. (Ger.) R. Schwarze, 608 18th St.	21	2 10
454. West Superior.	10	10 00
Total,	27,125	$2731 46

"He who will not reason is a knave,
He who dare not reason is a slave,
He who must not reason is a tool,
He who cannot reason is a fool."

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS—October, 1888.

Balance, Oct., 1, 1888	$2631 41
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	2731 46
" Advertisers	70 00
" Subscribers	1 00
" Members of lapsed and suspended unions	8 70
Total	$6,442 57

EXPENSES—October, 1888.

For Printing and electrotyping	$ 329 87
" Office, etc.	396 92
" September tax, A. F. of L.	67 85
" 500 Badges	100 35
" Testimonial in memory of Bro. Thos. P. Glody	25 00
" Travelling and organizing	36 40
" Removing Office and fitting up new office	74 31
" Benefits Nos. 499 to 511 inclusive	1100 00
Balance, Nov. 1, 1888	4311 87
Total	$6,442 57

DETAILED EXPENSES—October, 1888.

Printing 2000 Proceedings Detroit Convention	61 75
" 1000 German Circulars	2 25
" 500 Postal cards	1 25
" 1000 Stamped envelopes	1 25
" 10 000 Appeals	15 00
" 1000 Business envelopes	2 50
" 2000 Ode cards	5 00
" 3500 cards "For Carpenters to Read."	11 77
" 1000 French Appeals	2 75
" 5000 Applications	7 50
" 1000 Circulars "How to form Unions"	3 50
" 10 Gen. Sec. receipt books	4 00
" 29.000 Copies Oct. Journal	200 00
Electrotyping Resolutions, German Circular, Headings for Carpenter, and cards	11 85
Wrapping and Mailing Oct. Journal	13 00
Postage on Oct Journal	16 95
Expressage on Supplies, etc	6 41
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	27 40
1000 Stamped Envelopes	21 60
500 Postal cards	5 00
Office Rent for October	25 00
8 Telegrams in October	3 15
Salary and assistance for October	234 66
Services of E. B. for October	29 00
Sept. capita tax Amer. Fed. of Labor	67 85
500 Badges and Expressage	100 35
Quarterly rent of P. O Box	3 00
John J. Maguire. Investigating in Washington. D. C.	31 40
Rent of hall for organizing, Kearney, Neb.	5 00
Engrossed and Framed Testimonial in memory of Thos P. Glody	25 00
2 packages Twine for office	1 50
2 oak Frames for office	4 00
Coal for office and putting in	6 25
Benefit No. 499. John McCracken	200 00
" 500, Mrs. Christina M. Boll	25 00
" 501, Mrs E yire Geroux	50 00
" 502, Mrs. Ellen Sullivan	25 00
" 503, Henry Wagner	200 00
" 504, J. R. C. McKinnon (disability)	100 00
" 505, Mrs. Clara Beam	50 00
" 506, Mrs. Margaret E Raynsford	25 00
" 507, Mrs. Mary Bell Cruse	50 00
" 508, Mrs. Wilhelmina Zuechner	50 00
" 509, Caleb S. Cramer	200 00
" 510, Robert Matthews	100 00
" 511, Mrs. Maria M. Faustmann	25 00

Removal of Office and Fitting up new Office.

Moving safe	10 00
Cartage of office Furniture	6 00
Stove for office, Zinc, feeder etc.	15 10
Shades for office	1 30
Painting office signs	4 00
Changing Gas fixtures	1 80
Office utensils	1 25
Scrubbing office floor and Janitor	4 00
Sundries and Incidentals	4 70
Carpenter work moving and putting up cases and counters	26 16
Total	$2150 70

THE MECHANIC'S LIEN LAW OF PENNSYLVANNIA DECLARED UNCONSTIT

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,

AT

124 North Ninth St., Phila., Pa.,

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

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P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1888.

NOTICE TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS.

The office of the General Secretary since October 1st has been removed to No. 124 Morth Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. It is in a good central location, right in the heart of the business quarter, only a short distance from the post-office. The continued growth of the brotherhood demanded this change.

LOCAL UNIONS need not heed any circulars or appeals for strike aid or boycotts coming from any individual or any organization, unless the same is sent through the office of General Secretary McGuire and is approved by the General Executive Board.

LET SOME Republican employers who will not take heed of any argument in favor of reduced hours of labor listen to the following from the lips of James G. Blaine in one of his recent speeches. He says: "The legitimate consequence of labor-saving machinery is to require from the human laborer a less number of hours of toil, and towards that goal the economy and the philanthropy of the age are both tending."

THE PRINTED cards "Something To Read," as well as the printed "Appeals to Carpenters," have been of great service to the Local Unions, wherever they have been freely distributed. This class of printed matter gives a brief history of the objects and work of our Brotherhood, and can be had in small quantities free, on applying to the G. S. In larger quantities the cost is 25 cents per 100. Some unions have ordered hundreds of copies.

PETER COOPER ON THE SOCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF WEALTH.

The late Peter Cooper, New York's most honored philanthropist, in an address May 31, 1871, gave utterance to a beautiful sentiment as to the social nature of wealth and the just obligations of the rich. These are his words:

"I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the production of wealth is not the work of any one man, and the acquisition of great fortunes is not possible without the co-operation of multitudes of men; and that, therefore, the individuals *to whose lot these fortunes fall,* whether by inheritance or the laws of production and trade, *should never lose sight of the fact* that, as they only hold them by the will of society, expressed in statute law, so they should administer them as trustees for the benefit of society, as inculcated by the moral law."

A VERY COMMENDABLE COURSE.

It has come to our special notice that a member of Union 33 applied not long since for a Wife Funeral Benefit. Of course he represented that his wife was in good health when he joined the Brotherhood and was entitled to the benefit. On investigation made by the President and F. S. the contrary was found to be the case, and these officers very properly refused to approve or sign the claim. We have in mind several cases—yes, a multitude of cases—where if the same caution and deliberation had been used by the Local officers, the E. B. might have been spared the trouble of disapproving claims, that on their very face were illegal, and showed plain evidence of ill health before joining. But out of pure sympathy in the Local unions, the claims were forwarded and the ones of disapproval placed on the E. B.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GENERAL PRESIDENT.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

OFFICE OF GENERAL PRESIDENT,
CINCINNATI, Nov. 1, 1888.

To the members of Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenter's and Joiner's of America: GREETING:—

BROTHERS AND FELLOW CRAFTSMEN:—Permit me to take this occasion to express to you the high appreciation I have for the honor conferred on me by the Detroit Convention in chosing me as your General President. I feel it an honor conferred, not so much on myself as an individual, as it is an honor on the organized carpenters' of Cincinnati and the Western States, and I shall make every endeavor to prove always worthy of the trust reposed in me, and shall perform the duties of my office with a strict regard for the welfare of every member, and for the continued advancement and prosperity of the Brotherhood.

In this great work in which we are all engaged it is absolutely necessary that each member should do his part, and if all will only take that deep interest they should, our organization will not only maintain its present high rank but will move forward to better and greater achievements in the future. Every gap in the ranks must be closed up; every petty quarrel must be subdued; every narrow thought and selfish action must be subordinated—and, with unbroken front and united feeling, we must march on for the general adoption of the eight-hour workday in 1889.

This coming winter each union should arrange a series of public meetings for the furtherance of the eight-hour movement. The carpenters need to be awakened to the importance of this question and to the value of our organization. Unceasing, steady and intelligent agitation is the lifeblood of the labor movement. Agitation provokes discussion, and discussion results in enlightenment and education. Let our aim be to teach public opinion that our objects are lawful, peaceable and proper. We have naught to fear, and all to gain, by an investigation of our purposes and work. Many local unions now weak can be built up this winter, and strengthened by public meetings, and by the distribution of printed documents and appeals in the interest in our United Brotherhood.

A good deal also depends on the election of good, competent officers in the Local Unions—men who are competent and will attend regularly and be attentive to the requirements of their office. Such officers are the main stay of a union and I am proud to know our organization is not without a host of such men. These local officers need the help and cooperation, and the active assistance of the members, as it helps to lighten their tasks and arouses that spirit of fraternal regard for one another, so essential to the success of our movement. In the same way let the same spirit be shown to the General Officers in their labors.

And now by virtue of my office as General President, I hereby announce to all officers and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, that all Amendements to the Constitution as adopted at the Detroit Convention, with exception of Amendments 7, 9, 30 and 40, are ratified by more than the necessary two-third vote, and from this date, Nov. 1, 1888, become the law of our organization, which will be hereafter known under the title of "The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." Amendments 7, 9, 30 and 40 not receiving the necessary two-third vote are hereby declared lost and do not go into effect.

All local unions are hereby requested to amend their By Laws, in such parts as are necessary, to conform with the constitution as amended.

Financial secretaires will also square up the accounts of all members to the first of November 1888, and from this date have all accounts for dues begin on the first of each month as required by the new rule.

The Local Unions will also preserve their Protective Fund and hold it intact in their local treasuries as under the old law, until called for by the E. B. The capita tax to headquarters as usual will be 10 cts. per month for each member. All local unions charging less than 35 cents per month dues, or less than $2 initiation fee, are called on to at once raise the same to the above figures.

In the addmission of new members from this date, none can be admitted to Beneficial Membership, who are under 21 or over 50 years of age, save only as honorary members entitled only to trade benefits. Members now in good standing, who are over 50 years of age, still remain entitled to all the benefits previously guaranteed to them by our laws. The new amendments as to reinstating of members and as to members in arrears must be strictly observed and enforced. After the forthcoming election of local officers next month, owing to the change in the name of our organization, new bonds must be prepared for all the local treasurers. It is to be hoped the above requirements will be heeded and attended to.

And now in conclusion, let me urge upon each officer and member one more important matter. Let each procure a copy of the newly amended consitution and read it over thoroughly and become familiar with its provisions. This will enable them to conduct the business of their union in a business-like manner.

Trusting to have your cordial support, I remain.

Yours fraternally
(signed) D. P. ROWLAND,
General President.

VOTE ON AMENDMENTS.

The preparation for publication of the detailed vote on the amendments to the Constitution was done with considerable care. However if any errors appear, the same will be corrected in the December number on notice of same to the G. S.

A FEW WORDS OF CHEER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1888.

Having been a member of the Brotherhood since the year of its organization, and having read the reports of the G. S. at each of its six conventions, it was very gratifying to me to note the rapid growth from one convention to another, but the most gratifying of all is the report of the Detroit convention this year.

When I look back to the time when I became a member of No. 9 of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1881, when the total membership was about 2000 in only 12 unions, and then look at the present report, which shows 476 unions, and 53,000 members, I am proud to know that I am one of the pioneers in an organization that has made more progress both numerically, and financially than any other union in the building trades or any trade.

The report is a powerful argument in favor of the Brotherhood, and should be furnished to the members (ad libitum) for distribution among non-union Carpenters, for if a report giving such an account of progress as the Brotherhood has made during seven years of existence, will not convince a carpenter that it is an organization worthy of his support, then his case is indeed hopeless.

It was with great personal satisfaction that I read in the proceedings of the late convention, of the election of Bro. D. P. Rowland to the office of General President.

Having been a member of Union No. 2 of Cincinnati for three years, a good part of which Bro. Rowland was its presiding officer, I can say that a more straightforward, earnest and honorable union man I have never had the good fortune to meet. He was a model president, well versed in parliamentary law, impartial in his decisions and courteous to all.

In my opinion the convention honored itself in his election, and I can safely predict that he will faithfully fulfill the trust confided to him.

Of the G. S. I. would like to add a few words commendatory of his official actions, but space in our Journal is limited, so I will close with a Hurrah! for the "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

Yours Fraternally
JAS. CANNON.

GENERAL SECRETARY McGUIRE ON THE ROAD.

In response to innumerable and urgent requests, the General Secretary has consented to visit various sections of the country, where his presence is absolutely necessary. With the present wide extent of our organization it is impossible for him to visit every one of the 480 local unions in the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood. All he can do at best is to visit the leading or principal points in each district, leaving to the District Organizers and General Vice-Presidents the work of visiting such Unions in each district as may desire a public speaker from abroad.

The routine duties of his office are more than enough to keep the G. S. confined closely to his desk without ever having time to go elsewhere. And when he undertakes these trips, he does so at the cost of extra labor to himself, for all mail requiring his personal attention has to be forwarded to him to each point of travel, and before and after his public speeches, he must attend to a vast correspondence. Then on his return even after a few week's absence, it takes many nights and days of hard labor to supervise the office work done while he was away. For these reasons the G. S. can not attend to or accept every one of the 142 invitations sent him the past three months, and he hopes the reasons given will be sufficient excuse.

From Maine to California, and from Canada to Texas, these invitations have been pouring in, and those now on hand would take fully a year to fulfill. In due time however, all sections and districts will be duly covered by able speakers from our ranks.

The programme of travel of General Secretary McGuire covers this ground:

Danbury, Conn., Nov. 12; Waterbury, Conn., Nov. 13; New Haven, Conn., Nov. 14: Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 15; Worcester, Mass., Nov. 16; Boston, Mass., Nov. 17 and 18; Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 19; Lowell, Mass., Nov. 20; Manchester, N. H., Nov. 21; Springfield, Mass., Nov. 22; Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 23; Saratoga, N. Y., Nov. 24; Troy, N. Y., Nov., 25; Utica, N. Y., Nov. 26; New York City, Nov. 27; Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 28; Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 28.

Will then remain in Philadelphia Nov. 28 to Dec. 3, when as an officer of the American Federation of Labor he will have to attend the Convention at St. Louis, and *enroute* will visit the following places:

Waverly, N. Y., Dec. 3; Toronto, Canada, Dec. 4; Port Huron, Mich., Dec. 5; E. Saginaw and Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 6; S. Bay City and Bay City, Mich., Dec. 7; Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 8; St. Louis, Mich., Dec. 10 to 16.

While there he will address two meetings and visit in the evenings the cities below named to address public meetings of Carpenters: E. St. Louis, Ill., Dec. 13; Alton, Ill., Dec. 14; Belleville, Ill., Dec. 15.

On his return home he will speak in Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 17; Cleveland, O., Dec. 18; Salem, Ind., Dec. 19; E. Liverpool, Ind., Dec. 20; Erie, Pa., Dec., 21; Lock Haven, Pa., Dec. 22.

After that, only after pressing requests and in compliance with repeated promises, he will visit the Pacific Coast sometime in February.

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

At the forthcoming Convention of the American Federation of Labor in St. Louis, Mo, which opens Dec. 11, 1888, the great important topic will be: the inauguration of a general Eight-Hour movement of all the trades and labor organizations in America, in June, 1890. Our delegates are instructed by the Detroit Convention to favor such a movement. The delegates of the United Brotherhood, chosen by the Detroit Convention, are: W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass.; H. H. Blackmore, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Kliver, Chicago, Ill., and Frank Filden, Detroit, Mich.

DURING the street car troubles in Chicago, Carpenters' Union No. 1 was one of the first to offer financial aid to the strikers.

CALL FOR JOINT MEETING TO ELECT A GENERAL TREASURER AND G. E. B.

PHILA., PA., Nov. 12th, 1888.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF ALL LOCAL UNIONS IN PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY, GREETING—

Brothers: In conformity with the amended Constitution of the United Brotherhood I hereby notify you that a general or joint meeting of all the Local Unions of Philadelphia and vicinity, within a radius of ten miles, will be held in Young Mannerchor Hall, corner of Sixth and Vine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., on Friday Evening, November 30th, 1888, at 8 o'clock sharp. The object of said meeting will be the election of the following general officers, viz.: one General Treasurer and five members of the General Executive Board to serve for the term of two years from January 1st, 1889.

All your members are invited to attend and participate. None will be admitted without the current quarterly password. Also bring cards of membership as they may be needed.

Per order of G. E. B.

P. J. McGUIRE,
Gen. Secretary.

SEVEN NEW UNIONS.

During the past month charters were granted to the following named seven new unions:

178, Rhinelander, Wis.; 314, Lawrence, Mass. (French); 455, St. Augustine, Fla. (colored); 456, Greenville, Miss.; 457, Thomasville, Ga.; 458, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; 459, Uniontown, Pa.

INCREASE OF MILLIONAIRES.

The increase of wealth in the hands of the few is one of the evils of the day. Goldsmith expressed the evil in powerful words when he wrote:

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
When wealth accumulates and men decay."

There are millions of men alive to day who can remember when a millionaire in the United States was a curiosity. There were scarcely a dozen of them in the United States thirty years ago. Forty years ago, perhaps there was not one. To day they can be counted by the thousands.

Thirty years ago the word "tramp" had never been heard of, to day this name is legion.

Thirty years ago the street beggars were about as scarce as millionaires; to-day they are more numerous.

Thirty years ago the wealth of the nation was largely distributed among the masses; to-day it is largely owned or controlled by comparatively few men.

Class legislation;
Monopolies;
Syndicates;
Rings;
Trusts;
Corporations;
Land Stealers;
Coal Barons;
Boards of Trade;
Unjust laws;
Usury;
Money mongers!

All these things are written with an iron pen in the history of this increase of millionaires.—*Chicago Sentinel.*

ECONOMY AND WAGES.

The capitalist comes home with his specific. He tells the workingman that he must be economical—and yet, under the present system, economy would lessen wages. Under the great law of supply and demand every saving, frugal, self-denying workman is unconsciously doing what little he can to reduce the compensation of himself and fellows. The slaves who did not run away helped to fasten chains on those who did. So the saving mechanic is a certificate that wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker should live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it his fate to work one day that he may get enough food to be able to work another? Is that to be his only hope—that and death?—*R. G. Ingersoll.*

WHAT ONE OF OUR EXCHANGES SAYS.

It is a remarkable fact, which certainly reflects credit on the moving spirits in the organization, that while nearly all other labor organizations in the country have only been able to hold their own during the past two years, and in some cases have retrograded in membership and funds, the Carpenters' Brotherhood has nearly doubled in membership, while its financial condition is highly prosperous. — *Detroit Advance.*

DETAILED VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS.

The vote of the local unions if published in every detail would more than fill one entire issue of this paper. Hence we will confine this statement to a report of the affirmative and negative vote on the amendments meeting with the largest opposition. In addition to that we give the total number and detailed list of unions opposed to each of the whole 63 amendments. These reports have been carefully canvassed and investigated by Brothers C. Thorn, T. J. Fleming and W. J. Phillips, as a committee of the General Executive Board who vouch for their correctness. The vote on some amendments reaches over 7,300. The popular vote on the amendments arousing the greatest opposition is as follows: The amendments receiving less than a two-thirds vote are declared lost.

	Affirmative.	Negative.	
Amendment No. 1	5494	1806	Carried
" " 6	4880	2191	Carried
" " 7	4439	2371	LOST
" " 8	5455	1289	Carried
" " 9	4317	2241	LOST
" " 10	4736	2064	Carried
" " 13	4524	2425	Carried
" " 28	5106	1237	Carried
" " 30	3706	2549	LOST
" " 40	5117	1678	Carried
" " 41	4679	1197	"
" " 42	4227	1425	"
" " 44	4776	891	"
" " 45	4767	796	"
" " 49	4303	1991	"
" " 65	4246	1129	"

From the above returns it is evident that amendments 7, 9 and 30 are *lost*, not having the requisite two-thirds vote, and, therefore, cannot become law. The corresponding sections in the old Constitution consequently remain the law.

DETAILED LIST OF UNIONS OPPOSED TO AMENDMENTS.

Below we give the detailed list of unions opposed to any amendments:

AGAINST AMENDMENT A.—Unions 73, 76, 125, 146, 175, 211, 365, 366, 428—9 Unions.

AGAINST AMENDMENT B.—6, 9, 53, 73, 77, 93, 99, 118, 146, 160, 165, 173, 177, 211, 249, 274, 307, 366, —18 Unions.

AGAINST No. 1.—Unions 1, 10, 13, 30, 43, 49, 53, 67, 71, 73, 76, 80, 93, 93, 94, 96, 99, 101, 107, 108, 110, 112, 117, 146, 165, 171, 173, 180, 183, 188, 197, 198, 199, 207, 219, 238, 245, 252, 266, 268, 272, 273, 276, 278, 282, 288, 294, 299, 301, 307, 322, 331, 334, 344, 345, 350, 362, 366, 367, 398, 409, 425, 427, 428, 435, 438, 441—88 Unions.

AGAINST No. 2.—13, 53, 67, 73, 80, 90, 94, 99, 107, 108, 110, 117, 165, 173, 184, 188, 197, 219, 238, 244, 247, 252, 272, 273, 275, 276, 282, 289, 334, 344, 350, 366, 398, 407, 425, 428, 433, 441—38 Unions.

AGAINST No. 3.—Unions 9, 53, 64, 73, 76, 80, 99, 108, 125, 146, 156, 244, 249, 272, 274, 282, 294, 299, 315, 366, 406, 428—23 Unions.

AGAINST No. 4.—Unions 53, 67, 71, 73, 99, 108, 110, 134, 146, 146, 165, 180, 188, 230, 238, 244, 249, 272, 276, 277, 279, 292, 299, 308, 321, 344, 355, 359, 409, 418, 438—31 Unions.

AGAINST No. 5.—Unions 53, 73, 90, 99, 108, 146, 165, 238, 249, 272, 274, 344, 366, 438.—14 Unions.

AGAINST No. 6.—Unions 1, 9, 13, 20, 30, 33, 38, 53, 73, 76, 77, 80, 90, 93, 94, 99, 101, 107, 110, 118, 121, 125, 132, 142, 146, 146, 148, 152, 165, 173, 175, 180, 183, 188, 189, 192, 208, 209, 225, 228, 241, 244, 245, 252, 256, 261, 265, 268, 272, 276, 282, 288, 294, 299, 302, 311, 324, 327, 336, 338, 344, 347, 350, 358, 363, 364, 378, 384, 385, 394, 397, 409, 418, 427, 428, 441, 443—73 Unions.

AGAINST No. 7.—Unions 6, 19, 21, 23, 25, 30, 53, 59, 60, 67, 71, 73, 80, 82, 90, 91, 94, 96, 99, 110, 112, 118, 125, 129, 132, 142, 146, 148, 165, 171, 173, 175, 180, 187, 188, 189, 192, 201, 219, 225, 228, 239, 241, 244, 249, 252, 261, 265, 268, 272, 273, 274, 275, 277, 282, 288, 292, 294, 295, 301, 303, 307, 315, 321, 322, 325, 328, 338, 341, 345, 350, 352, 356, 358, 363, 364, 366, 367, 375, 378, 384, 386, 398, 407, 418, 425, 427, 428, 441, 443—91 Unions.

AGAINST No. 8.—Unions 6, 10, 21, 23, 53, 67, 73, 76, 80, 90, 96, 99, 108, 110, 118, 125, 132, 146, 148, 165, 175, 176, 180, 187, 197, 198, 201, 214, 244, 245, 252, 259, 262, 266, 268, 272, 274, 275, 292, 294, 299, 301, 307, 315, 338, 344, 350, 356, 358, 364, 409, 418, 441—55 Unions.

AGAINST No. 9.—Unions 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 21, 23, 25, 30, 33, 59, 60, 67, 71, 73, 80, 90, 94, 96, 99, 108, 110, 118, 125, 132, 142, 146, 153, 167, 171, 173, 175, 187, 188, 189, 197, 198, 201, 208, 225, 228, 239, 241, 244, 249, 252, 261, 262, 264, 266, 272, 273, 274, 277, 279, 282, 284, 294, 301, 305, 307, 315, 321, 322, 331, 336, 338, 341, 347, 356, 358, 365, 364, 366, 367, 378, 380, 384, 386, 398, 409, 418, 427, 428, 441, 443—85 Unions.

AGAINST No. 10.—Unions 1, 6, 10, 13, 15, 24, 25, 26, 30, 33, 53, 60, 73, 80, 84, 89, 93, 94, 99, 108, 115, 121, 132, 135, 144, 146, 160, 163, 165, 167, 173, 174, 175, 180, 183, 186, 188, 189, 204, 211, 225, 234, 239, 249, 257, 262, 265, 272, 274, 277, 279, 282, 294, 299, 307, 315, 321, 322, 336, 345, 380, 397, 408, 411, 413, 414—71 Unions.

AGAINST No. 11.—Unions 9, 10, 30, 34, 53, 73, 76, 80, 99, 108, 110, 146, 165, 165, 167, 174, 225, 262, 272, 274, 279, 284, 299, 307, 308, 359, 409—27 Unions.

AGAINST No. 12.—Unions 30, 53, 73, 76, 80, 146, 366—7 Unions.

AGAINST No. 13.—Unions 1, 6, 15, 24, 25, 28, 27, 29, 30, 33, 36, 49, 73, 76, 77, 80, 84, 86, 90, 93, 108, 110, 118, 125, 132, 133, 146, 148, 165, 173, 174, 175, 180, 186, 188, 189, 192, 195, 198, 201, 202, 211, 239, 238, 239, 241, 244, 249, 257, 265, 272, 274, 275, 276, 282, 288, 294, 299, 302, 303, 317, 320, 332, 338, 347, 363, 364, 367, 373, 383, 398, 407, 410, 417, 418, 422, 433—77 Unions.

AGAINST No. 14.—23, 30, 73, 108, 132, 146, 160, 173, 180, 186, 202, 265, 275, 302, 321, 367, 409, 438—18 Unions.

AGAINST No. 15.—4, 6, 11, 24, 29, 31, 53, 73, 76, 93, 94, 108, 132, 134, 146, 148, 152, 173, 175, 197, 214, 245, 257, 266, 272, 274, 279, 308, 322—29 Unions.

AGAINST No. 16.—Unions 73, 76, 90, 108, 132, 146, 173, 201, 245, 249, 252—11 Unions.

AGAINST No. 17.—Unions 73, 96, 99, 108, 146, 177, 188, 209, 274, 277, 362—11 Unions.

AGAINST No. 18.—Unions 4, 21, 25, 38, 53, 73, 84, 108, 118, 146, 150, 171, 177, 180, 195, 201, 225, 244, 257, 272, 292, 303, 307, 317, 322, 336, 359, 428—28 Unions.

AGAINST No. 19.—49, 53, 55, 67, 73, 99, 101, 108, 183, 146, 171, 183, 210, 225, 245, 274, 276, 282, 307, 315, 322, 359, 410, 418, 428—25 Unions.

AGAINST No. 20.—9, 53, 73, 77, 93, 108, 132, 146, 166, 307, 428—11 Unions.

AGAINST No. 21.—53, 73, 77, 108, 132, 146, 245, 273, 276, 282, 307, 323—13 Unions.

AGAINST No. 22.—8, 53, 73, 76, 77, 80, 87, 93, 99, 101, 108, 146, 173, 198, 249, 266, 273, 274, 282, 302, 346, 436—29 Unions.

AGAINST No. 2320, 350, 436—29 Unions.

AGAINST No. 24.—2, 73, 146, 296—4 Unions.

436—9 Unions. 141, 146, 197, 256, 299, 398,

AGAINST No. 25.—73, 146, [illegible].

AGAINST No. 26.—73, 146, 210, [illegible] Unions.

AGAINST No. 27.—19, 25, 38, 53, 73, 398—5 Unions.

238, 239, 241, 245, 252, 274, 307, 41[illegible], 119, 122, 146, [illegible]7 Unions.

AGAINST No. 28.—6, 8, 10, 19, 24, 26, 27, 41, 76, 80, 84, 96, 99, 108, 118, 122, 125, 132, 14[illegible]71, 73, 156, 196, 227, 228, 241, 244, 245, 268, 274, 276, 280, 287, 331, 347, 350, 362, 376, 415, 417.—42 Unions.

AGAINST No. 29.—9, 24, 29, 25, 38, 73, 96, 99, 108, 110, 124, 132, 146, 165, 188, 195, 238, 239, 244, 245, 266, 275, 345, 380, 428—25 Unions.

AGAINST No. 30.—1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 38, 40, 43, 53, 59, 72, 73, 76, 77, 80, 86, 90, 93, 94, 96, 101, 108, 110, 111, 115, 118, 125, 132, 135, 146, 150, 165, 166, 169, 173, 177, 183, 186, 188, 190, 195, 197, 198, 201, 209, 210, 218, 230, 237, 238, 239, 244, 245, 252, 266, 268, 279, 282, 285, 287, 302, 304, 307, 308, 321, 322, 344, 345, 355, 364, 380, 389, 393, 401, 414, 416, 417, 422, 425, 426, 427, 428, 438, 445, 452—97 Unions.

AGAINST No. 31—14, 59, 73, 76, 82, 99, 124, 132, 146, 165, 174, 177, 188, 196, 201, 238, 239, 241, 244, 252, 266, 273, 279, 347, 373, 410, 418, 425—28 Unions.

AGAINST No. 32.—8, 12, 32, 53, 59, 73, 90, 99, 103, 132, 146, 164, 174, 186, 188, 197, 201, 238, 239, 245, 252, 266, 275, 279, 282, 321, 363, 380, 393—29 Unions.

AGAINST No. 33.—10, 11, 53, 73, 146, 201, 210, 268—8 Unions.

AGAINST No. 34—73 and 146—2 Unions.

AGAINST No. 35.—25, 32, 73, 146, 241, 422—6 Unions.

AGAINST No. 36.—73, 80, 110, 146, 322—5 Unions.

AGAINST No. 37.—53, 73, 80, 99, 146, 174, 201, 364, 425—9 Unions.

AGAINST No. 38.—53, 73, 110, 146, 174, 177, 315, 344, 425—9 Unions.

AGAINST No. 39.—53, 73, 99, 108, 110, 125, 132, 146, 160, 201, 225, 249, 274, 307, 364—15 Unions.

AGAINST No. 40.—6, 9, 25, 53, 67, 71, 73, 82, 90, 93, 99, 108, 110, 112, 118, 125, 129, 132, 146, 160, 163, 171, 173, 175, 189, 195, 197, 201, 210, 225, 241, 244, 245, 252, 259, 261, 273, 274, 275, 282, 292, 299, 303, 315, 321, 322, 336, 338, 344, 347, 350, 358, 363, 364, 378, 384, 398, 407, 415, 418, 427, 441—62 Unions.

AGAINST No. 41.—23, 26, 41, 53, 59, 73, 82, 90, 96, 99, 108, 119, 129, 132, 136, 146, 148, 150, 174, 180, 186, 201, 210, 225, 241, 244, 245, 252, 268, 274, 275, 277, 282, 294, 303, 307, 321, 347, 358, 363, 367, 398, 418, 428, 438, 441, 443—47 Unions.

AGAINST No. 42.—6, 8, 24, 26, 40, 49, 53, 55, 59, 73, 95, 99, 108, 110, 117, 125, 129, 146, 153, 163, 165, 173, 174, 187, 188, 195, 197, 198, 225, 244, 245, 249, 252, 273, 274, 279, 282, 287, 294, 299, 301, 303, 315, 320, 322, 344, 347, 350, 352, 356, 358, 366, 373, 398, 410, 418, 428, 438, 441, 443, 445, 448, 452—63 Unions.

AGAINST No. 43.—8, 56, 73, 129, 132, 146, 249, 303—8 Unions.

AGAINST No. 44.—6, 8, 9, 10, 26, 49, 53, 67, 73, 93, 108, 110, 125, 129, 136, 146, 160, 165, 173, 174, 177, 187, 195, 210, 225, 244, 249, 274, 299, 303, 307, 344, 418, 441, 442—35 Unions.

AGAINST No. 45.—25, 40, 55, 73, 99, 108, 110, 117, 124, 129, 132, 133, 146, 163, 165, 174, 188, 195, 244, 274, 276, 299, 301, 315, 320, 338, 356, 358, 410, 418, 438, 443, 452—33 Unions.

AGAINST No. 46.—53, 59, 69, 73, 80, 99, 108, 110, 117, 125, 129, 132, 146, 148, 163, 195, 197, 198, 201, 210, 249, 274, 276, 286, 307, 320, 321, 338, 344, 350, 378, 398, 401, 418, 438—41 Unions.

AGAINST No. 47.—73, 99, 108, 125, 129, 132, 146, 201—8 Unions.

AGAINST No. 48.—73, 129, 132, 146, 273—5 Unions.

AGAINST No. 49.—12, 26, 29, 73, 93, 101, 108, 110, 117, 124, 125, 129, 132, 133, 146, 163, 174, 186, 195, 210, 241, 244, 219, 252, 259, 268, 282, 292, 294, 315, 320, 332, 336, 344, 350, 378, 398, 401, 418, 438—41 Unions.

AGAINST No. 50.—73, 125, 132, 146, 174, 252, 299, 344—8 Unions.

AGAINST No. 51.—73, 101, 108, 125, 132, 146, 252, 265, 299, 344—10 Unions.

AGAINST No. 52.—73, 108, 132, 146, 274, 435—6 Unions.

AGAINST No. 53—73, 125, 132, 146, 307—5 Unions.

AGAINST No. 54.—49, 73, 108, 125, 132, 146, 174, 195, 201, 274—10 Unions.

AGAINST No. 55.—73, 125, 132, 146—4 Unions.

AGAINST No. 56.—73, 108, 132, 125, 146—5 Unions.

AGAINST No. 57.—73, 125, 132, 146, 174, 411—6 Unions.

AGAINST No. 58.—73, 132, 146, 174, 175, 331—6 Unions.

AGAINST No. 59.—73, 125, 132, 146, 274, 275, 322—7 Unions.

AGAINST No. 60.—6, 10, 12, 14, 19, 20, 25, 43, 67, 73, 90, 96, 108, 110, 125, 129, 132, 136, 146, 148, 165, 186, 188, 210, 241, 257, 378, 418, 428, 438—30 Unions.

AGAINST No. 61.—49, 73, 108, 110, 146, 148, 180, 183, 186, 241, 285, 307, 350, 386, 452—15 Unions.

AGAINST No. 62.—73, 146, 303—3 Unions.

AGAINST No. 63.—1, 6, 8, 10, 22, 25, 43, 53, 56, 67, 73, 82, 91, 110, 119, 121, 122, 132, 133, 146, 165, 167, 169, 173, 175, 180, 186, 187, 189, 190, 195, 201, 210, 214, 238, 239, 261, 262, 274, 282, 303, 322, 336, 338, 345, 344, 350, 363, 378, 435, 438, 443, 445—53 Unions.

OUR THANKS ARE DUE.

We are under favor to a host of labor papers for recently publishing circulars in the interest of our Brotherhood. Among those worthy of mention in this regard are:

The Labor Leader, Boston; Labor Advocate, Norfolk, Va; Trades Journal, Pittsburgh; Ohio Valley Budget, Wheeling, W. Va.; Bakers' Journal, Paterson, N. J.; Journal of Industry, Quincy, Ill.; Labor Tribune, Pittsburgh; New Order, St. Louis, Mo.; Labor Standard, Paterson, N. J.; Texas Tribune, San Antonio, Tex.; New York Volkszeitung; Builder and Wood Worker, New York; Labor Record Louisville, Ky.; North Western Labor Union, Minneapolis, Minn.; Saginaw Valley Unionist; St. Paul Labor Echo; Labor Tribune, Hannibal, Mo.; The Commoner; Pittsburgh; Buffalo Arbeiter Zeitung; Buchdrucker Zeitung; Moebel Arbeiter Zeitung; Backer Zeitung; Philadelphia Call; New Jersey Unionist; Philadelphia Tageblatt; Baltimore Free Press; Albany Independent Citizen: Washington Craftsman; Dubuque Industrial Leader; New Britain Independent; Detroit Advance; The Tailor; The Lynn Laster; Toronto Labor Reformer; Hannibal Labor Tribune; and Stone Cutters' Monthly Circular.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

OCT. 5.—Union 119 appeals to next convention, 1890, on overpaid tax.

Appeal John Metzger, Union 238, Phila., Pa. Action of Union not sustained and union advised to rescind fine.

Letter from Cohoes, N. Y., asking for reopening of the J. Daley claim. Case reopened for further evidence.

Appeal Union 176, Newport, R. I., to reopen the Mrs. E. Sullivan claim. Case reopened and on further evidence claim approved.

Claim disapproved. Mrs. [illegible] McKnight. Union 22, San Francisco. (Sick when admitted).

Com. Union 23, Chicago, regarding difference with Unions 71 and 242, G. S. instructed to secure further information.

E. B. approved appointment of C. A. Rockwood as District Organizer, appointed by G. P.

Auditors reported having examined accounts of G. S., for Sept., and found the same correct.

OCT. 12.—Com. R. S. Wilen, Dallas, Tex., offering to revive Union 109, Galveston, Tex. Offer accepted.

Com. Union 43, Hartford, Conn., asking reconsideration of the Green claim. Case again considered and former decision reaffirmed.

Com. Union 33, Boston Mass., in the McKinnon claim. Case reopened, and on further evidence the claim was approved.

Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., sends notice of death of one of its members last June and claiming benefit. E. B. disapprove claim on 60 days limit.

Claims referred: Adam [illegible]eff, M. Krissor, Mrs. M. B. Cruse.

Com. Union 214, Louisville, Ky., in the Mrs. Oebe claim. Case reopened and former decision reaffirmed.

A committee was appointed to canvass general vote on amendments. Bros. Thos. Flemming, and Phillips,

OCT. 19.—All present. Report of Bro. J. J. Maguire on his efforts in Washington, D. C., received and accepted.

Appeal, Union 52, Charleston, S. C., in the disapproved Manigault claim received, also cash book of Union 52. Papers all carefully considered and claim again disapproved as payments given on abstract do not correspond with the entries on the books.

Claims of Edward Pinkney and Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins, both of Union 52, Charleston, S.C., for above reasons.

Com. Union 10, Detroit, Mich., asking reconsideration of the Mrs. Sarah Ashton claim. Claim reopened for the union to forward its books, as there is a difference between abstract furnished and statement sent by committee.

Com. Union 8, Philadelphia, referring three disputed claims to E. B. G. S. instructed to refer two of them back to Union 8, as they were never presented to the E. B., and the third was rejected on satisfactory evidence.

Com. Union 231, Kearney, Neb., requesting E. B. to pay bill of $5 incured in organizing the Union. Bill ordered paid.

Com. Union 10, Detroit, Mich., in regard to a member entering on a withdrawal card after one year from date of its issue. E. B. ruled according to Sec. 4, Art. 19, that a withdrawal card at end of one year from date of issue is null and void.

Com. Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., in reference to a member who became blind and four months in arrears. The F. S. then accepting dues at the end of fourth month. E. B. decide according to Art. 10, Sec 1 and 2, the said member was suspended by his nonpayment of dues, and can only be readmitted as an honorary member without benefits.

Com. Union 334, Saginaw, Mich., desiring sanction to strike for nine hours Nov. 1st, 1888. E. B. decide to support no strike prior to May 1st in any year.

Permission granted Union 55, Denver, Col., to reinstate Thos. Muirhead, formerly expelled.

OCT. 27.—Com. Union 214, Louisville, Ky., in the Oebe claim, asking consent to submit the same to a vote of the L. U. Consent not granted.

Appeal, B. F. Cross, Union 137, Norwich, Conn., against his expulsion. Action of union sustained.

Committee on canvassing vote report all amendments adopted, excepting Nos. 7, 9, and 30. Balance of report made a special order for next meeting, also the question of electing a new E. B.

Claim disapproved. Fred. Horn for disability benefit. Evidence of doctors show Bro. Horn is not permanently disabled.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY.

"Robert Dale Owen over fifty years ago demonstrated beyond contradiction that six hours' labor performed by every able adult would produce sufficient to supply the wants of all, and provide palatial and comfortable houses for all aged and indigent people. This being true, what may be said at this day, with all the improvements in machinery and chemical appliances brought to bear since his time? An eight hour work day is a modest claim compared to what justly belongs to the industrial workers, and in the coming effort to enforce this modest demand, it is to be hoped that no more compromises of nine hours will be proposed or accepted by any branch of trade. The Brotherhood of Carpenters have sounded the "Tocsin" for the next campaign, and have fixed June 1, 1890, as the day for all branches of toil to lay down their tools and establish by unalterable decree that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work."—From the Painter.

Eight hours a day will eventually be the sum of daily labor, though it will not come without a struggle, and a brave, heroic one at that. Every benefit that labor secures will come only through unions and iron-clad organization. No other way do we ever expect to see it, and no other method will ever bring it about. With the enormous economy in labor saving machines there must come some economic device that will enable a man just distribution. As a nation we are pretty well versed in production, but in distribution we are in the infant period. In fact, we know nothing of a just distribution. The general good is nowhere, or at least, by few, discussed. The motto is: "Everybody take care of himself and the d—l take the one in the rear." While this canabalistic custom reigns we are not approaching towards eight hours very rapidly or even ten.

Exchange.

RISEN FROM THE BENCH.

Not from the Judicial Bench only, but also from the Joiner's Bench, have arisen some of the noblest of men; thus proving that where the hard-toiling mechanic rightly and perseveringly applies his talents he may rise, not only to influence, but frequently to affluence.

Inigo Jones, the celebrated architect, who was patronized by the nobility and crowned heads, not only of England, but of other countries, commenced life as a common carpenter.

Braham, the celebrated engineer, who conferred so great a boon upon his country and the world by the invention of the "Hydraulic Press," was apprenticed as a carpenter.

Dr. John Hunter, who by the common consent of all his successors is regarded as the greatest man who ever practiced surgery; he who left behind him one of the greatest momuments of skill of which Great Britain can boast—the Hunterian Museum—was the son of a Scotch farmer, and until nearly twenty years of age worked as a carpenter with Mr. Buchanan, of Glasgow. Though rough in his manners, and very deficient in his education, he rose by his indomitable perseverance to the highest pinacle of fame.

John Harrison, born at Foulby, near Pontefract, the inventor of the "Compound Pendulum" and the "Time Keeper" for ascertaining the longitude (for which invaluable invention he received £20,000 from the Government), was the son of a working carpenter.

Opie, so well known as the late president of the Royal Academy, was the son of a carpenter.

George Harvey, Fellow of the Royal Society, the celebrated mathematician and president of the Plymouth Athenæum, started life as a carpenter.

Sir John Hawkins, an eminent London magistrate, whose remains were interred in Westminister Abbey, was originally a carpenter.

Dr. Samuel Lee, the celebrated professor of Hebrew at the University of Cambridge, was, at the age of twelve, apprenticed as a carpenter. This eminent and accomplished scholar received his education in the Charity School of Longnor, near Shewsbury.

Thomas Cubitt, who designed and built Queen Victoria's residence, Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, was once a working carpenter.

Tredgold, one of the ablest engineers of which England can boast, the author of the popular work on the Steam Engine, was appenticed to a common carpenter in his native village of Brandon, near Durham. For five years he worked as a journeyman carpenter in Scotland. His biographer says: "During his leisure hours he diligently studied chemistry, geology, and mathematics, which was the secret of his extraordinary success in after life."

Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., was not ashamed to own that he once worked as a carpenter.

Alderman Cubitt, one of the greatest builders of the present age, worked at the bench as a carpenter.

These illustrations of eminent Englishmen who have started from the carpenter's bench might be largely increased by the examples of our own countrymen whose industry and perseverance have enabled them to overcome obstacles and to rise to distinction. Good use of leisure hours is a stepping-stone to success.—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor assembles at St. Louis, Mo., on December 11, 1888.

The American Federation of Labor, with its constituent local unions which now number more than 3,000, with a membership exceeding half a million, is fully recognized as the agent and representative of more than twenty years of unremitting effort for the emancipation of the American working people. We need look but casually at the proud position the working class form of organization—the Trade Union—has attained to-day, and compare it with the contempt and ridicule with which avowed enemies and pseudo friends once regarded it. To-day all recognize its power and influence in securing improved conditions for the toiling masses of our country.

BEWARE OF GEORGE TASKER.

We have made every endeavor to get George Tasker, ex-president Union 32, Detroit, Mich., to settle up for monies he received from Delegates at Detroit for photographs of the convention, but can get no reply from him. Recently we heard from Union 129, Bay City, Mich., that he appeared at a meeting of that union and represented himself as "a public speaker and organizer for the Brotherhood." We wish it known that George Tasker is not an organizer for our Brotherhood, and if anything we warn all unions against admitting him to their meetings as he is expelled from Union 32 for not only defrauding the Brotherhood, but various other bad practices.

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1887.

Feb 23.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to G. E. B.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended, a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place, an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 25. — All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after decisions of G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and uplifting the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

BUILDING BOOMS.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That, while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian government in appropriating moneys to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment, not only of the citizens of the Provinces, but to the workingmen of America at large.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

THE EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage;

Resolved, That this Convention state a time, not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the same to be submitted to the Local Unions for their approval, a two-thirds vote being necessary to adopt.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

NOTES ON CARPENTRY AND JOINERY.

The following notes on the above subject formed the basis of a very interesting and practical address delivered by Mr. Wm. Simpson. Secretary of the Master Carpenters' Association, to the members of the Architectural Draughtsmen's Association of Toronto, recently.

Regarding joisting I would suggest that trimmers should, as a rule, be hung on iron hangers, or stirrups, as they are sometimes called, with a tie-bolt to bring snug up to trimmer joists. It is quite enough for the tail joist to be framed with usual double tenon. I have on several occasions been called on to put supports at this point on account of the trimmers splitting.

For deafening I would recommend that felt be used in place of mortar, as being equally effective, and adding only a trifling weight to the floors. The value of felt will depend on its quality, and the number of thicknesses to be used.

I think that strips should be used in brick walls, and plugs in stone. The strips should be kept at least half an inch from face of wall in order to give sufficient depth for rendering by plaster. In many cases they are all but flush, so that to give the wall a proper coat the ground is lost sight of, and the carpenter is obliged to scrape off the mortar, or, as is very often done, drive his nails in the bricks, if they are soft enough to receive them. In many parts of the wall I have known the mortar to be not over ¼ inch, which can be of no service whatever.

I will also remark with regard to strapping that an error is very often made by the carpenter not furring out beams and trimmers coming flush with the ceilings and walls. The neglect is the cause of so much faulty plastering, especially in staircases In frame houses this is particularly noticeable, when the lath is nailed on the firth, or plate, as the case may be.

I consider that in all cases ground shall be used for trimmings, even when the joiner work may not be fixed on the first coat of mortar. As to the ground being beveled, I do not think it is of much consequence, nor do I think that their being dressed is at all necessary. When the job is first class I think the windows should have the ground and straps combined—that is a piece 2 by 3 with 7-8 by 7-8 checked out, thus giving good and firm nailing.

The subject of roofing is so extensive that I will only offer a thought on the commonest treatment of the jack rafter. I think that in many cases the introduction of principal and purlines could be avoided by increasing the depth of the common rafters and collar ties, and by the use of struts or braces where the span is wide. I have seen principals of great strength on church roofs, but placed at such a distance that the purline was overtaxed, and, as a consequence, the dripping of the ridge would be quite apparent, and were you to cast the eye along the wall line at the eve you would find that it was rounding considerably.

I will next give you my opinion as to the treatment of rafters when molded at the line of cornice. You will really see that it is difficult, as well as a laborious task, to mould the rafter on itself. I believe that more accurate work can be assured by the rafter proper terminating at the wall plate, and the mould portion being nailed or bolted on a separate piece.

I have just a word to say on the subject of arches. You will have noticed in many cases the elliptic arch is crippled to such an extent as to be painful to witness, and as the carpenter has usually to stand the consequences of the line being true, I would simply say that in my opinion the best method of describing the ellipse is with the trammel. I would also point attention to a defect in masonry. You will have noticed what a variety of lines is in practice in the formation of the skew-back of a flat arch. Now I believe I am correct in saying that generally speaking the bricklayers have no fixed rule to work by, and the consequence is, the arches in many of our speculation buildings are scarcely self-supporting. I think the angle of 60 degrees is the best and simplest rule for guidance in this matter.

On the subject of joinery I desire, first of all, to say that the carpenter has much to contend with in the matter of window finish, as no matter how carefully the frame may have been squared on the bench or how plumb it may have been set, he often finds that when he comes to finish that it is neither plumb nor level, and thus gives him much trouble should the window be finished with box shutters. This, of course, is all avoided when the building is of stone, as the carpenter than sets the frame with "screeds," and wedges it to its true position. The weight drags on back pulley stile when made of thick material. Pulley stiles should not be more than 7-8 thick, instead of 1½ to 1¼ as is often the case. I might describe various methods of hanging shutters and blinds, for example, a separate shutter in front hinged to architrave, the shutters and blinds proper being hung to window casing, and thereby being concealed, the window presenting a finished appearance at all times, also a method lately introduced of sliding the shutter into a pocket similar to sliding doors.

In a jib head window the bottom sash should have the horn of a stile left long and molded so as to carry up the slip head without coming in contact with sash fastener.

The subject of stairs is to my mind one of the most interesting in the department of joinery, but I will not have time to give it only a passing notice, and will simply refer to such points as may have happened to escape your observation. The dog-legged stair being the most common, requires no comment, but I would suggest that when the stair is a good one, and situated between walls, the first flight might be wider than the return flight. This will give the stairs a finer appearance toward the hall, and show less soffit, besides giving more light to the staircase window. Where there are quarter landings I would suggest square newels where at all practicable, in order to meet the different heights of rail. In an open newel stair I would also advise that the position of step be such as to procure equal height of newels on the landing. In the treatment of a cylinder stair, it is advisable to diminish the stey before reaching the cylinder, which will have the effect of lowering the height of rail over the nosing from pitch to pitch. With regard to the art of hand railing I would observe that the hard and fast rules as laid down by Nicholson and others need not be followed in their entirety, but should be humored to suit the hand as well as to appear pleasing to the eye. As to difficulties often met with, in stair-building, these can best be overcome by the practical stair builder if well skilled in the art.

The soffit of stairs in good buildings should either be sheeted or paneled according to finish. When a stair has a continuous rail, string molding should be eased, and mitred in a newel stair. Steps of inside stairs should have a fall of ⅛, and outside steps ⅜.

The proper height of rail over nosing is usually considered to be 2-6½, and the landings 2-8. As to the fixing of balusters, I think the better plan is to groove out the rail and cap of string with pieces set in between. The curtail step is of great advantage in fixing the newel, as well as enhancing the appearance of the stairs. In fixing rises and steps it is best to tongue the riser into tread, but not the cove, as used to be the practice, and in all cases the joint should be plain at back of step.

In the hanging of doors the first thing to be done after the door is fitted is to apply it to the frame at right angles, and project the bottom hinge to suit any irregularity of the floor.

If possible, casings should not mitre through, but only as far as the first molding, so that the other members may break the joint, thus preventing shrinkage.

When difficult to obtain thoroughly seasoned lumber for counter stops, etc., it is well to fasten same at the frieze and button down to counter framing.

Canadian Architect.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

The combined carpenters unions of our Brotherhood in St. Louis and vicinity have made a formal demand for eight hours as a day's work, and $3.20 a day as the minimum wages, to go into effect April 1, 1889. Circular notices to the above effect have been sent out to 398 contractors and builders, and to 74 architects. The St. Louis unions are all growing splendidly.

AFFAIRS IN OMAHA, NEB.

Union 58 is still holding its own against large odds. Trade is middling, no Union man idle, and the outlook for winter much better than we expected. Our somewhat depleted ranks are rapidly filling up. Initiations of new members and reinstatements of old ones are adding to our numbers each meeting night. We are on the eve of inaugurating a series of public meetings, by means of which, with every other effort possible, we hope to increase our forces, so that in the spring, we shall be able to make an aggressive movement all along the line. We are in perfect harmony with the other unions and K. of L. assemblies, and are joining heartily with the engineers in the gigantic movement now on foot against the B. & M. R. R. system, to bring it to terms.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

The International Trades' Union Congress went into session in London, England, Nov., 6, with delegates present from all parts of Europe. The subjects for consideration were:

1st. The most efficacious means for removing the obstacles to free combination in foreign countries.

2d. The best methods of combination among the workers in various countries.

3d. The limitation of production by means of the reduction of the hours of labor.

4th. The desirability, or otherwise, of State Regulation of the hours of labor.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, November, 1888.

Offizielle Notizen.

— Neuwahlen im Sekretärs-Amt sollten sofort dem G. S. berichtet werden.

— Sendet keine Postmarken als Zahlung für Rechnungen an den G. S. Alle Steuern ꝛc. sollten per Post Office Money Order, Postelnote oder Bankwechsel bezahlt werden.

— Alle Postsachen an dem G. S. sind an P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa., zu senden. Schickt keine Briefe nach 124 Nord Neunte Straße, da die obere Adresse vorgezogen wird.

— Aufrufe in der französischen Sprache über den Zweck, die Prinzipien und Thätigkeit unserer Brüderschaft können vom G. S. zum Preis von 50 Cts für 100 Exemplare bezogen werden.

— Die amendirte Constitution geht am 1. November 1888 in Kraft. Exemplare sind jetzt zur Verschickung an Lokal Unions fertig. Preis 5 Cents per Stück. Sendet Eure Bestellungen an den G S.

— Um Mitgliedscarten zu quittiren, sollten sich Finanz-Sekretäre eines Gummistempels mit Nam und Datum bedienen. Das frühere Systeme eines Karten-Punches ist lange nicht so praktisch und sollte eingestellt werden.

— Alle nichtorganisirte Ortschaften sollten jetzt von den Lokal-Unions organisirt werden. Es sollten ferner in kommenden Winter öffentliche Versammlungen überall einberufen werden, um be den Zimmerleuten ein Interesse für unsere Brüderschaft hervorzurufen. Unthätigkeit eitens der Mitglieder führt oft zu innere Zoistigkeiten in den Lokal Unions.

— Unsere deutschen Unions beharren fortwähren darauf, daß alle Correspondenzen, Karten, Berichte, Anendements, Dokumente und sonstige offiziell Dokumente in deutscher Sprache erscheinen ollten. Wir haben bisher nun Constitutionen, Rituale, Blanks, ꝛc. in deutscher Sprach angefertigt, ferner bedeutend mehr deutscher Lesestoff in diesem Organ zur Verfügung gestellt, nebst Bekanntmachung aller offizieller Notizen in deutscher Sprache. Mehr zu verlangen, würde unbedingt der General Office eine Mehr-Ausgabe aufbürden, welches derselben unbedingt gespart werden sollte.

Brüderschafts-Notizen.

Union 295, St Joseph, Mo., offerirt ein Preis von $5.00 an das Mitglied, welches bis zum 1. Januar 1889 die größte Anzahl von neuen Mitgliedern einführt.

Aus dem Oktober-Bericht ersehen wir, daß die Amalgamated 464 Zweig-Union mit 25,485 Mitgliedern besitzt, davon beziehen 772 arbeitslose Unterstützung, 535 Kranken- und 255 Verfährungs-Unterstützung. Der amerikanische Distrikt umfaßt 2184 Mitglieder, ein Verlust von 148 Mitgliedern seit dem September-Bericht, hiervon fallen allein 137 auf die Stadt New York.

Die Brüderschaft der Painters und Decorators haben nun ihre Constitutionen und Ritualien in deutscher Sprache zur Ausgabe bereit. Wir ersuchen daher alle deutsche Carpenter-Unions uns in unserem Unternehmen, deutsche Unions zu errichten, so viel wie möglich behülflich zu sein. Für Dokumente und nähere Auskunft wende man sich an J. T. Elliott, 1314 Nord Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Denver, Col. Der Achtstundenkampf dauert fort und Union 55 gewinnt ersichtlich an Stärke. Die Mühlenbesitzer annonciren beständig um Bauschreiner und die ‚Pfuscher' überfüllen noch immer die Städte nach Arbeit. Der Contraktor hierselbst am Ver. Staaten Militär-Posten versucht Scabarbeit einzuführen, um dem Achtstundenkampf eine Niederlage zu bereiten. Deßhalb ersuchen wir Bauschreiner, von der Stadt ferne zu bleiben.

Zum Gewerkschafts-Congreß.

Die American Federation of Labor schickt ein längeres Schreiben an den Gewerschafts-Congreß in London.

Vor zwei Wochen wurde von dem parlamentarischen Committee des am 6. November in London tagenden Internationalen Gewerkschafts-Congreß ein letztes Schreiben an alle Arbeiter-Organisationen dieses Landes zur Beschickung desselben abgesandt. Auf demselben soll in erster Linie die Frage verhandelt werden, ob den Uebelständen, unter denen die Arbeiter gegenwärtig zu leiden haben, nicht durch Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit oder durch die staatliche Regulirung derselben abgeholfen werden könne.

American Federation of Labor.

New York, den 27. Oktober 1888.

An die Beamten und Delegaten des Internationalen Gewerkschafts-Congresses in London.

Genossen!

Die „American Federation of Labor" sendet Euch im Namen ihrer 3000 sich selbst regierenden lokalen Trades Unions, der Mitgliedschaft sich auf mehr als 600ach beläuft, einen Brudergruß und wünschen, Glück zu dem vielversprechenden Repräsentanten der Proletarierschaft der Arbeiter Es ist der aufrichtige unter denen Ihr Euch als die versammelt. Agton's und eines des Landes eines Puere Berathungen vom John Brown's, Ke beseelt sein mögen und Geiste der Hall werden, daß sie die Tendenz darin reaktionäre Institutionen hin und auf Abschaffung der Nichtsthuerei, mit dem sie bekämpfen Elend und Laster, stärken. Es sollte uns freuen, wenn wir durch einen Repräsentanten in Ihrer Körperschaft vertreten sein könnten, doch erfordert die hier zu Hause vorliegende Arbeit die unumgänglich nothwendige Gegenwart eines jeden einzelnen thätigen Mannes. Der letzte Krieg, welcher die Emanzipation der Sklaven herbeiführte, hat unserer Klasse mehr als 400,000,000 neue Mitglieder zugeführt, denen sofortige Organisation und Erziehung sehr Noth thun. Zugleich mit der Befreiung der Sklaven hat sich der heiße Wunsch Bahn gebrochen, wirklich normale und beide Theile zufriedenstellende Beziehungen zwischen den Besitzern der Arbeitsmittel und der großen Masse des Volkes herzustellen. Ihr habt ohne Zweifel von den vielen Versuchen gehört, die gemacht worden sind, um die Arbeiter dieses großen Continents zu vereinigen. Ferner werdet Ihr wahrscheinlich wissen, daß der Erfolg, welcher diesen Bestrebungen gefolgt ist, nur ein geringer war. Ihr werdet uns daher wohl Glauben schenken, wenn wir konstatiren, daß das Mißlingen, die Arbeiter zu vereinigen, darin seinen Grund hat, daß die falschen Arbeiterführer nicht im Stande sind, die historische und soziale Wichtigkeit der Trade Union zu begreifen und zu verstehen.

Daß die Trade Union die historische und natürliche Organisationsform für Arbeiter ist, leuchtet dem Verstande unserer Arbeiter mit jedem Tage mehr ein. Langsam aber sicher bricht sich die Ueberzeugung Bahn, daß nur durch ein Organisiren der Arbeiter auf gewerkschaftlicher Grundlage und durch eine universale Federation aller Gewerkschaften in der den einzelnen Trades Unions das Recht der Selbstverwaltung gewahrt bleibt, die praktische Verwirklichung des Wunsches herbeigeführt werden kann, welchem unserer betrauerter Präsident Abraham Lincoln in diesem denkwürdigen Satze Ausdruck gab:— „Die Regierung des Volkes, durch das Volk, für das Volk."

Nachdem wir also erklärt haben, mit unverbrüchlicher Treue an dem gewerkschaftlichen Organisationssystem festhalten zu wollen, nehmen wir uns die Freiheit zu konstatiren, daß nach unserer Ansicht die Hindernisse für eine freie Vereinigung der arbeitenden Klassen am besten dadurch beseitigt werden würden, wenn man ein permanentes Bureau einsetzen würde, dessen Funktionen sein würden: die Compilation und die Verbreitung gewerkschaftlicher Statistik und die Verbreitung von literarischen Werken, um eine gesunde öffentliche Meinung betreffs der Organisation der Arbeiter in's Leben zu rufen. Was die Beschränkung der Produktion durch Verminderung der Arbeitsstunden anbelangt, so wünschen wir Euch darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß wir durchaus keine Einschränkung der Produktion beanspruchen, so lange noch ein einziges menschliches Wesen ohne genügende Wohnung oder Schutz ausfindig zu machen ist. Aber angesichts der Thatsache, daß die Anwendung der Dampfkraft, des Maschinenwesens und der Arbeitstheilung große Massen von Arbeitern beschäftigungslos auf das Straßenpflaster wirft und daß in diesem so reichen Lande mehr wie fünf Prozent unserer Bevölkerung zu einem Loos verurtheilt sind, welches schlimmer wie der Tod ist, sollten wir doch einen sehr energischen Versuch machen, die Arbeitszeit zu verkürzen, um dadurch Allen Gelegenheit zum arbeiten zu geben, was doch so viel heißt, daß man ihnen Gelegenheit verschafft, sich ihren Lebensunterhalt zu erwerben. Was die Einführung der verkürzten Arbeitszeit seitens des Staates anbelangt, so sind wir der Ansicht, daß angesichts der sozialen Verhältnisse, wie sie in Wirklichkeit existiren, der Staat im Namen der Menschlichkeit aufgefordert werden solle, die Arbeitszeit von Kindern unter 18 Jahren zu reguliren. Für uns selbst wollen wir nicht an den Staat appelliren, da wir überzeugt sind, daß wir unsere eigene Emancipation herbeiführen können, wenn uns das Vereinigungsrecht definitiv gesichert ist. Dann werden wir als Klasse schließlich jene großartige Transformation fertig bringen, für welche unsere Vorfahren und unsere leidenden Mitbrüder den Weg gebahnt haben.

Beigeschlossen werdet Ihr einige Copien eines Pamphlets erhalten, welches von dieser Körperschaft veröffentlicht ist, und welches kurze Skizzen der bestehenden nationalen und internationalen Trades Unions enthält.

Indem wir Euch nochmals Erfolg zu Eurem Unternehmen wünschen und es bedauern, nicht in Eurer Versammlung vertreten sein zu können, bleiben wir mit Brudergruß

Sam. Gompers, Präsident,
P. J. McGuire, Sekretär,
Daniel McLaughlin, 1. Vice-Präsident,
Wm. Martin, 2. Vice Präsident,
G. Edmonston, Schatzmeister.

Geschäftlage in Cleveland, O. Ziemlich viel Arbeit; viel Carpenter; lange Arbeitszeit; niedere Löhne seit Oktober. Thätigkeit der hiesigen Unions angestrengt; Erfolge spärlich aber stetig; Durchschnittslohn $1.50 bis $2.50.

Jedem Arbeiter zu empfehlen.

Ein interessantes Werkchen über das Entstehen, die Zwecke und Wirksamkeit der Gewerkschaften.

Der Präsident der American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, kündigt das soeben erfolgte Erscheinen einer für jeden denkenden Arbeiter, welcher irgend einer Organisation angehört, im hohem Grade interessanten Schrift an, welche unter dem Titel: „Trades Unions, ihr Ursprung und Zweck, Einfluß und Wirksamkeit, von Wm. Trau; mit der Geschichte der American Federation of Labor und eine Skizze der Nationalen und Internationalen Gewerkschaften von Amerika, von P. J. McGuire," von der American Federation of Labor in dem Hauptquartier, No. 171 Ost 91 Straße, New York City, gegen Einsendung von zehn Cents bezogen werden kann; Gewerkschaften erhalten 100 Exemplare für $5. Die erste Auflage ist nicht so groß, daß jeder Arbeiter Amerikas sich ein Exemplar davon verschaffen kann; somit wäre es zu empfehlen, daß die Aufträge so bald wie möglich eingeschickt werden. Eine deutsche Uebersetzung wird ebenfalls baldigst erscheinen. Das Werk ist preisgekrönt, denn der Verfasser hat vom Gewerkschafts-Congreß von Großbritannien eine Gratifikation von $250.00 dafür erhalten.

Im ersten Kapitel giebt der Verfasser einen kurzen Ueberblick über die Geschichte der Gewerkschaftsbewegung, beginnend mit einer Beschreibung der Entwickelung der ersten, geschichtlich bekannten Organisationen, welche den Zweck hatten, die Leibeigenschaft abzuschaffen, das Wahlrecht zu erweitern und den rechtlosen Arbeitern dem stimmberechtigten Bürgerthum gegenüber Geltung zu verschaffen. Der Entwickelung der Gewerkschaften in England wird ziemlich bedeutender Raum gewidmet, beginnend im 14. Jahrhundert und die sozialen und politischen Einflüsse aufzählend, welche dabei mitwirkten und die Bewegung beförderten, resp. verzögerten. Dann folgten interessante Mittheilungen über die Zünfte des Mittelalters, die Entstehung der Baugewerks-Organisationen als Maurerlogen und ähnliche geheime Verbindungen, die Verfolgung derselben von Seiten der staatlichen und sozialen Machthaber, die Aufzählung der gegen die Arbeiter-Organisationen erlassenen Zwangsgesetze und rücksichtslosen grausamen Strafbestimmungen und die allmählige politische und ökonomische Emancipation in Folge des Wachsens der Arbeiter-Verbindungen und ihren Einfluß auf Staat und Gesellschaft. Der Beschreibung der schauerlichen Zustände in den Minen- dun Industrie-Distrikten Englands ist ebenfalls beträchtlicher Raum gewidmet. Hierauf folgt eine Aufzählung der Gesetzerlasse zum Schutze der Arbeiter-Interessen, beginnend mit dem Jahre 1824, der Verhandlungen der ersten Gewerkschafts-Delegaten-Conferenz in St Martins Halle, im März 1867, der an englischen Arbeitern seit 1871 verübten polizeilichen Grausamkeiten und Brutalitäten ꝛc. Im dritten Kapitel kommt dann eine kurz gefaßte Ausführung des Zwecks der Trades Unions, ihrer zum Schutz ihrer Mitglieder gefaßten Maßnahmen, der aufgebrachten Riesensummen zur Unterstützung von Strikern und Arbeitslosen, eine Aufzählung der Bestrebungen zur Herbeiführung einer wirksamen internationalen Organisation und was auf diesm Felde bisher erreicht worden ist. Das vierte Kapitel beginnt mit der Frage: „Haben die Gewerkschaften in der Vergangenheit eine Erhöhung der Löhne erreicht?" Und diese Frage wird bejahend beantwortet, mit dem Zusatze, daß die Erfolge der Organisationen in dieser Beziehung gar nicht mehr bezweifelt werden können. Als Beweis werden eine Menge interessanter Zahlen angeführt, wie die Resultate großer Strikes, Lohnansätze seit 1843 u. s. w. Seit dem Bestehen der Gewerkschaften sind die Strikes mit weniger Gewaltthätigkeiten verbunden und von bedeutend größerem Erfolg begleitet gewesen und die gehässigen Entstellungen der Capitalisten über die Absichten Bezug auf die Wirkung der Organisationen auf ihre Mitglieder wird angeführt, daß sie dieselben über ihre Lage aufklären und in ihnen die Ueberzeugung wecken, daß sie nur aus eigener Macht ihre ökonomische Befreiung erlangen können; daß die Organisation das einzige Bollwerk gegen Tyrannei und Unterdrückung bildet.

der Gewerkschaftler und der noch eine Besserung ihrer Lage im Allgemeinen anstrebenden, aufgeklärten Arbeiter verloren mehr und mehr an Wirksamkeit; die Gewerkschaften wurden nach und nach populär und gewannen an Stärke und ansehen. Die Behauptung, daß die organisirten Arbeiter Räuber und Diebe seien, wurde durch das Auftreten und Wirken der Gewerkschaften entkräftet. In

Der von P. J. McGuire geschriebene Anhang giebt eine gedrängte Geschichte der Entwickelung der nordamerikanischen Gewerkschaften seit 1866, der Knights of Labor und schließlich eine chronologische Aufzählung der seit 1850 gegründeten nationalen und internationalen Gewerkschaften unseres Landes.

An unsere Lokal-Unions.

Seit dem 1. Oktober ist die Office des General-Sekretärs nach 124 Nord Neunte Straße, Philadelphia, Pa., verlegt worden. Dieselbe ist nun central gelegen, sozusagen im Mittelpunkt des Geschäftstheiles der Stadt, unweit von der Post-Office, und ist dieser Umzug eine nothwendige Folge des Wachsthums unserer Brüderschaft.

Das Resultat der Urabstimmung über die Amendments.

Philadelphia, Pa., 16 Okt. 1888.

An die Beamten und Mitglieder aller Lokal-Unions der Bruderschaft der Bauschreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika.

Brüder! — Die Abstimmung der Lokal-Unions über die angenommenen Amendments der Detroit Convention ist nun beendet. Die Zeit wurde deßhalb verlängert, um den Lokal Unions genügende Zeit zur Abstimmung zu geben, und das Resultat hätte unbedingt früher bekannt gemacht werden können, wenn nicht etliche Unions zur Abhaltung ihrer Versammlungen nöthig gehabt hätten. In den meisten Fällen war die Verzögerung an denselben eine sehr schwache, welches lediglich dem Umstand zuzuschreiben ist, daß die endgültige Abstimmung erst zur späten Stunde des Abends vorgenommen werden konnte, nachdem die regelmäßige Geschäftsordnung erledigt worden war, wo dann schon viele Mitglieder die Versammlungen verlassen hatten. Das Resultat ist folgendes:

Stimmen dafür	231
dagegen	47
	278

Die Gesammtzahl der Mitglieder, welche sich an der Urabstimmung betheiligten:

Stimmten dafür	4399
dagegen	1246
Stimmten	5645
Stimmten dafür	4799
Stimmten dagegen	3766
	636

Das obige Resultat ergiebt nun die Thatsache, daß 231 Unions mit 4,399 Mitglieder, welche stimmten sich dafür erklärten und 47 Unions mit 1,246 Mitglieder, welche stimmten sich dagegen erklärten. Da nun die Amendments gemäß der Constitution die Zustimmung von über Zweidrittel aller stimmenden Mitglieder erhielten, so werden sie hiermit angenommen erklärt und somit der Constitution der Vereinigten Brüderschaft einverleibt, welcher Name, Titel und Constitution, wie amendirt, am 1. November 1888 in Kraft tritt, und alle Gesetze und Bruchtheile von Gesetzen, welche dieser Constitution widersprechen, werden hiermit vom 1. November 1888 für null und nichtig erklärt. Eine detaillirte Abstimmung der Lokal Unions über jedes Amendment ist in dieser Nummer angegeben, nachdem sie von der General-Executive genau geprüft worden ist.

Die Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages.

Zu unserer großen Befriedigung ist wiederum eine Bewegung im Entstehen begriffen, um die brennendste Frage der Neuzeit—die Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden pro Tag—auf's Neue in den Vordergrund zu drängen und zum Schlachtruf aller organisirten Arbeiter Dieses Landes zu machen. Die jüngsten Ereignisse haben uns wieder einmal gezeigt, daß es mit der politischen Emancipation der Arbeiter noch auf lange Zeit hinaus sehr traurig bestellt ist und eine Einigung derselben in politischer Beziehung in weiter Ferne liegt. Was ist daher natürlicher, als das erneute Bestreben, mit aller Kraft auf ökonomischem Wege vorwärts zu schreiten und eine Einigung der Arbeiter nach dieser Richtung hin anzubahnen.

Die verschiedenen Gewerke bedingen auch eine Verschiedenartigkeit der Interessen, nur ein einziger Punkt bleibt für alle gemeinsam, und dieser heißt: Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit. Es ist dies die erste, dringendste und tiefeinschneidendste Forderung, vor der vorläufig alle anderen Fragen und Interessen verschwinden sollten; denn wie schon Lasalle seiner Zeit sehr richtig aussprach: „Alle Kunst praktischen Erfolges besteht darin, alle Kräfte stets auf einen Punkt zu richten—den wichtigsten—und nicht nach rechts und links zu blicken!"

Die Agitation für Einführung der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit in diesem Lande ist bekanntlich schon sehr alt. Angefeuert durch ihre Arbeitsbrüder in Australien, die sich schon seit dem Jahre 1856 den achtstündigen Arbeitstag erkämpft, kam auch in den Vereinten Staaten kurz nach Beendigung des Bürgerkrieges diese Bewegung lebhaft in Fluß und entwickelte zeitweise eine Stärke und Begeisterung, von welcher heute die Wenigsten eine Ahnung haben. Daß man die Frage damals schon vollständig begriff, zeigt am besten ein Artikel, den wir Anfangs vori[illegible] Jahres in den Spalten dieses Blattes brachten und der von Jos Steward, einen der fähigsten Vorkämpfer des Achtstundentages, schon im Jahre 1871 geschrieben wurde.

Wir brauchen hier nicht näher auf die Vorgänge der damaligen Zeit einzugehen, da dieselben ja in dem Aufsatz Geo. McNeill's über die Arbeiterbewegung in Amerika, welchen wir in voriger Nummer zu veröffentlichen begonnen, sehr interessant und lehrreich beschrieben sind.

Die schwerste Krisis von 1873—'78, welche alle Arbeiter-Organisationen erheblich schwächte, brachte naturgemäß auch die Achtstundenbewegung in's Stocken, aber mit dem Wiedererstarken der Gewerkvereine kam auch diese wichtige Frage wieder in den Vordergrund, und sie wurde vor der 1881 in Pittsburg gegründeten Federation der nationalen Gewerkvereine mit in deren Platform aufgenommen.

Eine Zeitlang wurde die Agitation für den Achtstundentag noch sehr lässig betrieben, bis endlich auf der Convention der genannten Federation im Oktober 1884 zu Chicago der denkwürdige Beschluß gefaßt wurde, alle zur Federation gehörigen Gewerkvereine aufzufordern, geeignete Vorkehrungen zu treffen, um vom 1. Mai 1886 an die achtstündige Arbeitszeit allgemein durchzuführen. Leider wurde das nun folgende Jahr nicht in der Weise agitatorisch benutzt, wie es bei der Wichtigkeit der gestellten Forderung unbedingt nothwendig gewesen wäre; das erwählte Executiv-Comite zeigte sich der ihm gewordenen Aufgabe durchaus nicht gewachsen, und nur sehr wenige Arbeiter erfuhren überhaupt, daß ein derartiger entscheidender Schritt geplant sei.

So kam die nächste Convention (im December 1885 in Washington) heran, ohne daß irgend welche sichtbare Fortschritte in der Bewegung gemacht worden. Die Betheiligung an der Convention war eine schwache, die Stimmung unter den Delegaten im Allgemeinen eine sehr flaue, und ohne das energische Auftreten einiger Weniger wäre die ganze Sache damals in's Wasser gefallen. Wohl einsehend, daß bei der kurzen Zeit und den geringen Vorbereitungen ein Vorgehen auf der ganzen Linie zu riskant sein würde, unterbreiteten die Delegaten der Möbelarbiter geeignete Vorschläge, nach welchem vorläufig nur diejenigen Organisationen, welche dazu entschlossen und stark genug organisirt seien, den Kampf für den Achtstundentag aufnehmen und von den übrigen unterstützt werden sollten. Diese Vorschläge fanden auch Annahme, wurden jedoch von der nun folgenden Bewegung über den Haufen geschwemmt, und ein allgemeiner, undisciplinirter Kampf begann, dessen Geschichte ja noch in Aller Gedächtniß ist. Die Achtstundenbewegung als solche erlitt einen Rückschlag, nur wenige Organisationen vermochten die gestellte Forderung zu erringen oder zu behaupten, aber eine allgemeine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit wurde dennoch erreicht und vor Allem der Anstoß zu einer großartigen Arbeiterbewegung gegeben, vor der die ganze Ausbeuterklasse eine Zeitlang betroffen zurückwich.

Allerdings haben sich die Verhältnisse jetzt wieder geändert; die herschende Klasse bemerkte bald, daß der Ansturm der Arbeiter nur ein wilder und ungeordneter sei und di se noch lange nicht unter sich einig waren, und es gelang ihnen mit allen Mitteln der Gewalt und List, die Arbeiterbewegung zu unterdrücken. Doch haben uns die Ereignisse des Jahres 1886 gezeigt, auf welchem Wege vorgegangen werden muß und zwar mit Erfolg, wenn man aus der Erfahrung etwas lernt und die gemachten Fehler vermeidet.

Die Frage der Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit wird, angesichts der großen Armee Arbeitsloser, täglich brennender; sie wird und muß von den Gewerkvereinen wieder in den Vordergrund gestellt und mit allen Kräften betrieben werden, darüber kann kein Zweifel mehr herrschen. Und die Frage, ob man nicht lieber erst den neunstündigen Arbeitstag fordern soll, läßt sich nach den gemachten Erfahrungen gleichfalls leicht beantworten. Diese Erfahrungen haben uns nämlich gezeigt, daß die sogenannten Arbeitgeber ihren Leuten den neunstündigen Arbeitstag ebensowenig bewilligen, wie den achtstündigen, daß dieser gleichfalls erkämpft werden muß und denselben Widerstand finden wird wie der achtstündige. Zudem ist auch die Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit auf neun Stunden, durchaus nicht genügend und der Kampf müßte bald auf's neue beginnen und neue Opfer fordern, während bei Erringung der achtstündigen Arbeitszeit eine Zeit der Ruhe nach dieser Richtung hin eintreten könnte, die es den Arbeitern ermöglicht, ihre Aufmerksamkeit anderen Fragen zuzuwenden.

Wir begrüßen daher den vor der Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner gestellten Antrag: „Die American Federation of Labor möge auf ihrer nächsten Convention beschließen, daß an einem Tage, nicht später wie 1. Juni 1890, der achtstündige Arbeitstag eingeführt werde"—mit Freuden, und hoffen, die verschiedenen Gewerkvereine werden baldigst mit der Agitation und den Vorarbeiten für diesen wichtigen Schritt beginnen.

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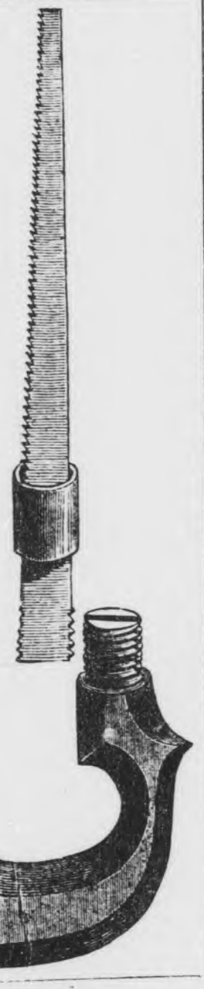

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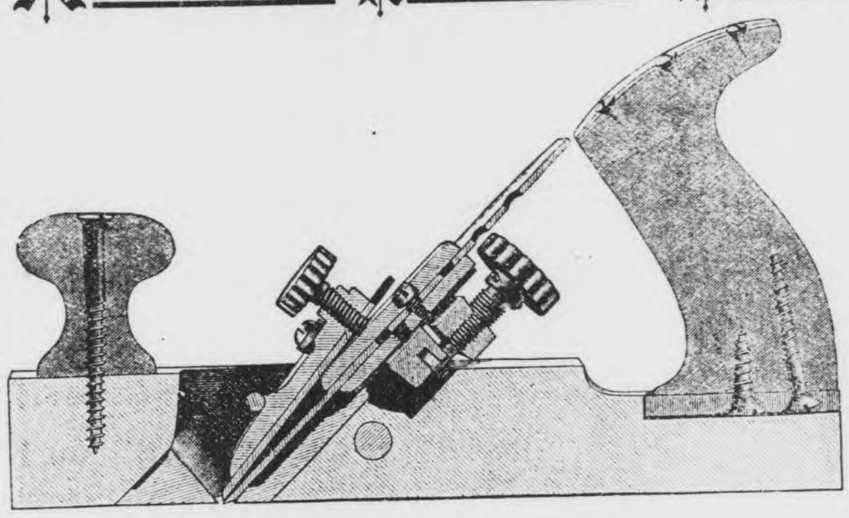

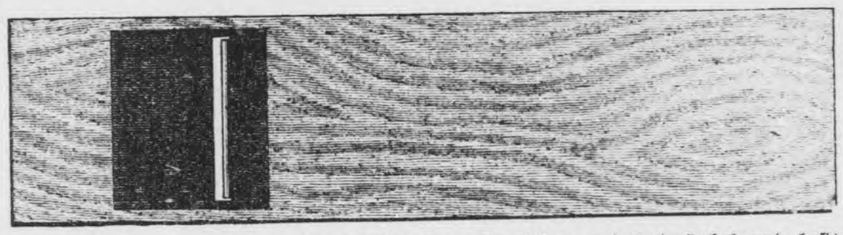

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J. R. Chandler,	do.	"	Wm. A. Thorn,	do.	Leichenbestatter.
J. F. Carey,	do.	"	Joseph Neal,	do.	Wagenbauer.
W. L. Fisch,	do.	"	George P. Capen,	do.	Architekt u. Baumeister.
			William G. Bobb,	do.	"

Als Tischler schließe ich mich meinen Mitbürgern und Mitarbeitern an in der Empfehlung des automatisch-regulirenden Hobels, der in jeder Beziehung ein ausgezeichnetes Werkzeug ist, und alle Vorzüge besitzt, die sie demselben beilegen. Die Möglichkeit automatisch zu stellen ist an und für sich genügend um den Preis des Hobels an Zeit zu ersparen, und die Leichtigkeit mit welcher er sogar von denen die wenig Erfahrung haben, gehandhabt werden kann, machen dieses Werkzeug eine Nothwendigkeit in jeder Werkstatt.

Vineland, N. J., den 2. April 1888. Oliver D. Graves, Bürgermeister.

Preis-Liste.

No.		Zoll	Zoll		
1.	Schlichthobel,	8 lang,	1¾	Schmiedeeisen,	$3.00
2.	"	9 "	1¾	"	3.00
4.	"	9 "	2	"	3.25
6.	Stoßhobel,	12 "	1¾	"	3.25
7.	"	14 "	1¾	"	3.50
8.	"	12 "	2	"	3.50
9.	"	14 "	2	"	3.50
10.	"	16 "	2	"	3.50
12.	Schrothobel,	18 lang,	2	Schmiedeeisen,	$3.75
13.	"	20 "	2	"	3.75
14.	"	18 "	2¼	"	4.00
16.	"	20 "	2¼	"	4.00
17.	Großer Hobel	22 "	2¼	"	4.25
18.	"	24 "	2¼	"	4.25
19.	"	22 "	2½	"	4.50
21.	"	22 "	2½	"	4.50

Zeugnisse.

„Die Mitglieder der Schreiner- und Tischler-Union, No. 358, von Vineland, N. J., gebrauchen ohne Ausnahme den Gage automatisch-regulirenden Hobel der hier gemacht wird, und geben wir freudig Zeugniß, daß jedes Werkzeug befriedigend ist, und wir glauben, daß es wirklich der beste Hobel der Welt ist. Die Schneideisen sind die besten, die wir jemals gebraucht haben.

„Obgleich etwas höher im Preise als einige andere, sind sie dennoch die billigsten, indem sie ihren Preis in Zeit und Kraft ersparen, und es möglich machen, daß man schwierige Arbeit leichter, besser und schneller fertig bringt als irgend andere. Da uns die Fabrikanten persönlich bekannt sind, so sind wir überzeugt, daß jedes Versprechen bis zum letzten Buchstaben ausgeführt wird."

Edw. K. Brick, Präs. p. t.
Geo. P. Capen, Sekr.

20. Juni 1888.

Prof. J. L. Morris, Sibley Collegium der Mechanischen Künste, Cornell Universität, Ithaca, N. Y. 16. März 188[illegible].

„Ich bin daran ein feines Haus zu vollenden für eine unserer Universitäts-Gesellschaften, Wände, Decken und Treppen aus Herzeiche. Ich nahm den Hobel den sie mir geschickt haben hinüber und ließ ihn von allen Arbeitern dort versuchen. Sie sagen es ist der beste, den sie je gebraucht. Auch unsere regelmäßigen Schreiner stimmen mit diesem überein."

"If you want a Saw, it is best to get one with a name on it which has a reputation.
A man who has made a reputation for his goods knows its value, as well as its cost, and will maintain it."
HENRY DISSTON.

"THE MECHANICS' OWN"

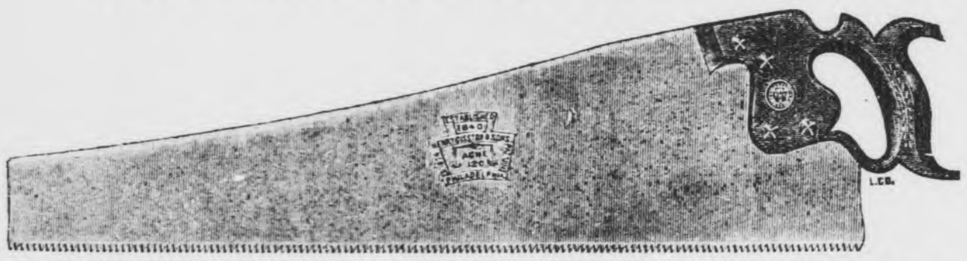
MANUFACTURED IN

RIP, CROSS-CUT AND BACK SAWS,

Designed for First-Class Workmen Only. Smooth and Fast Cutting Saws Made to Run Entirely Without Set, in Dry Seasoned Lumber Only.

THESE saws are particularly adapted for fine Cabinet Work, Sawing Mitres, and in all instances where rapid and smooth cutting is required. The use of a shooting plane and board can be dispensed with where used, and they will cut a joint sufficiently smooth to glue without planing. 6-point saws of this make will cut smoother than the finest ordinary dovetail saw ever made, thereby saving time and labor in sharpening, and the 6, 7, and 8-point hand-saws take the place of the 10, 11, and 12-point of the ordinary make.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' "ACME" No. 120.



ACME, Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Carved and Polished Apple Handle, Skew back, 5 Rivets.

A fast smooth-cutting saw; runs entirely without set in dry, seasoned lumber. Designed only for first-class workmen.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' No. 77 SAW.

Extra London Spring Steel. Warranted. Polished Apple Handle, 4 Rivets.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS' SAWS.

☞ ASK YOUR DEALER TO GET THEM FOR YOU.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, - - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NOTE.—"The Saw," How to Choose It, and How to Keep It in Order; together with Book of Specialities in "Tools." Sent free, on receipt of name and Post-office address.

To Organized Labor.

Hall Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2.

We again beg to call your attention to the fact that *The Evening Item* and *The Sunday Item* is still a non-union office, and still refuses to pay its printers a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

We are vigorously pushing the boycott against them, and ask that you renew your efforts to the end that *The Item's* circulation may be still further reduced.

While well satisfied with the aid and support given us in the past, it is a fact that thousands of good union men are patronizing that paper, ignorant of that paper's position toward organized labor and considering it a union paper.

We are fighting for a principle and a right—the right of workingmen to organize for the common good and to secure and maintain a fair and uniform scale of wages.

This fight is your fight, and if every union man will do his little a grand result will be attained.

All that is necessary is to thoroughly advertise the fact of boycott.

The following are the Newspapers of the City employing Organized Labor:

MORNING,

Public Ledger, Record, Press, North American, Inquirer, Times.

AFTERNOON,

Telegraph, Bulletin, Call, News, Herald, Star.

WEEKLY,

Sunday World, Republic, Mercury, Dispatch, Taggart's Times, Saturday Night, Railway World, Catholic Standard, Sporting Life, Medical Register, Journal of United Labor.

The Sunday Item and Transcript are the only non-union Sunday papers in the city.

Committee,

Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2.

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1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
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HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
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15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
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19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
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28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

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Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

All Tinners' Unions

Throughout the United States and Canada are hereby invited to send Delegates to the next Convention of the Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers International Association, to be held at the City of Peoria, Illinois, on January 29th, 1889, at 10 A. M.

Correspondence with all cordially invited; and Unions not in the I. A. can obtain rules governing their admission by addressing Albert W. Chatfield, G. S., Sixth and Washington Streets, Kansas City, Mo.

A. BARNES, G. P.

Established 1866.

CHAS. SVENDSON

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Regalia, Badges, Knights' Equipments and Military Goods.

OVER 1300 FLAGS AND BANNERS MANUFACTURED.

No. 84 Court St., CINCINNATI, O.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigar Makers' International Union, held at Chicago, in the month of September, 1880, the following label was adopted as a trade mark to be pasted on every box of cigars made by Union men:

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, an organization opposed to Infernal-shop, COOLY, PRISON, or FILTHY TENEMENT-HOUSE WORKMANSHIP. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.

All Infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

A. Strasser, President,
C. M. I. U. of America.

If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to filthy tenement-house factories, smoke none but union made cigars.

If you favor *shorter hours of labor*, smoke union-made cigars.

If you favor a permanent organization of labor, strictly union shops, do not purchase the product of scabs, rats and blacklegs.

THE COLOR OF THE LABEL IS LIGHT BLUE.

The above Label was endorsed by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, by the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York, by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, Illinois and Ohio; and by a large number of Local Assemblies and Districts of the Knights of Labor.

SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON THE BOX.

THE CARPENTER

THOSE WHO BUILD PALACES SHOULD NOT DWELL IN HOVELS.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD IS THE RESULT OF LABOR.

VOLUME VIII.—NO. 12. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 15th, 1888. PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Stay away from all California towns and from the Pacific Coast, as they are over-crowded, and also from

St. Joseph, Mo.	Owosso, Mich.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Chicago, Ill.
La Crosse, Wis.	Marine City, Mich.
Sheffield, Ala.	Marlboro, Mass.
Wichita, Kansas	Huntsville, Ala.
Savannah, Ga.	Fostoria, Ohio.
Homestead, Pa.	Seattle, Wash. Ter.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Alton, Ill.
Troy, N. Y.	Jeffersonville, Ind.
Beatrice, Neb.	Kansas City, Mo.

ITEMS OF TRADE INTEREST.

THE BRICKLAYERS International Union holds its Annual Convention in Cleveland, O., the first Monday in January next.

CARPENTERS AND Masons are requested to stay away from Minneapolis, Minn., as little business is being done and wages are low at present.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In the severe conflagration and loss of life by the great fire in this city, Carpenters' Union 72, has donated $50 to the relief of the sufferers.

BOSTON, Mass.—On the first Sunday of December, a conference of delegates from all central labor bodies and councils was held to arrange for a concerted eight hour movement in this city and vicinity for 1890.

THE ORGANIZED labor of Philadelphia and vicinity refuses to purchase Roig and Lansdorf's cigars, as the firms have locked out their old employees to reduce wages, and is now hiring non-union men and scab labor.

IT IS REPORTED that the stone for the new Government building at Pittsburg is coming from the South and non-union men will be sent to cut it. The union men will enter a protest against the discrimination.

SCOTLAND.—The union joiners of Dumbarton, have received an advance of five per cent. in wages. The joiners of Dundee made a general demand for an advance, and have compromised without a strike on 6½ pence per hour.

A COLLEGE of carpentry for women has been started in the old university town of Cambridge, Eng. It is intended not so much to teach the trade, as to develop manual dexterity among women—so to not pound their thumb-nails in frantic efforts to drive a tack.

DETROIT, Michigan.—The Carpenters' Unions of this city are inaugurating a series of public meetings for the winter season to strengthen their ranks and induce non-union men to join. The first of the series was under the auspices of Union 32, and proved very encouraging.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash. Ter.—A large public reunion of all the trades and labor organizations of this city was recently held, and Mayor Hoover presided. Among the many able speakers was Bro. A. D. Jones, of the Carpenters' Union. The organization of a Trades' Council has been perfected.

THERE is not one member of either the English or German Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners idle in Dayton, Ohio. This shows wherein a union benefits those who are members. As soon as a brother reports himself out of work each membe hustles around until he finds a job for him. So says the Dayton *Workman*.

THE WALKING Delegates of the Carpenters' Unions of New York and Brooklyn make weekly reports of their actions in detail, and said reports are sent to each affiliated union of carpenters in the district in which the delegate is employed. The reports are models of practical good work, and demonstrate the value of having such efficient officers.

IN PARIS organized labor has established what is known as "the Labor Bourse" or Labor Exchange, where men of all branches of labor can seek employment without cost. The institution is supported financially by the municipal council of Paris. Last year 20,000 francs were donated by the city government for its support. All the labor organizations make it their headquarters.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The headquarters of all the Carpenters' Unions of this city is at Room 14, 163 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Bro. James Brennock, the old veteran, is in charge of the employment bureau. Business men and employers can find good mechanics at the shortest notice by applying at the headquarters. Trade here is very dull, and workmen ought to avoid coming to Chicago this winter.

ON THE completion of the tenth anniversary of the Paterson *Labor Standard*, J. P. McDonnell, the manly and genial editor, was presented by his labor friends with a new dress of type for his paper. He well deserved this testimonal of respect for his sterling fidelity and heroic sacrifices and years of arduous toil for the working classes. The statute books of New Jersey bear the imprint of a score of labor laws from his pen, and his fealty to the cause is indisputable.

THE MANUFACTURE of wire nails was first undertaken in this country about seventeen years ago, when a German mechanic brought over and operated a half-dozen machines for their production in Kentucky. Wire nails, however, did not grow at all satisfactory in public estimation until after the big nail strike in 1885, when wrought nails became so scarce that wire nails had to be resorted to. A boom being thus given to them, improved machines for their manufacture immediately seized on American inventive genius, and as a result several kinds of machines cropped up, and were put in use.

THE CARPENTERS' UNION OF NORFOLK, VA.

This union, one of the strongest in the city, though not the oldest, says the *Labor Advocate*, is making rapid progress. The membership now numbers about 250. Fifteen new members were admitted during the past month. Nine hours, we learn, will constitute a day's work in the future with them. The line will shortly be drawn through the card system between the union and non-union men, or, to make it plainer, a union man will, under no circumstances, work with a non-union man. This might be construed by some people who do not stop to think, as unjust, but it is not unjust. What right has any man got to a share of blessings and privileges created by others, that he himself refuses to help to create?

THE VALUE OF UNIONS.

Old Watson had a large manufactory, and being prosperous and naturally of a kindly turn of mind, was on very amicable terms with the Union, of which his employees were members. But for all his good feelings towards the Union, he seemed to have an undercurrent of contempt or lack of respect for the principles of the Union, and was in the habit of pointing out defects to his employees when the subject chanced to come up between them.

"There is one great injustice about your Union, Dick," he remarked to one of his employees one day.

"What is that, Mr. Watson," asked Dick.

"Why insisting that every one shall have the same pay. You know as well as I do that Jones, for instance, is not worth as much to me as you are, and yet you insist that I shall pay him as much as I do you."

"Well, granting for the sake of argument, that what you say is true," replied Dick, "about Jones, it is necessary for my protection that Jones shall have, if not the same pay I get, the minimum wages prescribed by the Union." "But," he added slyly, "there is nothing in the Union scale which prevents you from giving me more than that minimum, if you think me worth it."

"How necessary for your protection—that Jones shall have the minimum?" asked the old man, carefully ignoring Dick's suggestion.

"Well," answered Dick, "to illustrate the matter, according to your idea, the men ought to be divided up into two dollar men, the poorest workmen; three dollar men, the ordinary mechanics; and four dollar men, the most skilled and naturally apt. But if that arrangement were made, what would be the consequence? The first time business got a little dull, all the four dollar men and about half the three dollar men would be laid off. If things got duller, all the three dollar men might have to walk the plank; but the two dollar men would hold the fort as long as any work were done at all."

"But I should think," broke in old Watson, "the present plan would work so much hardship on the poor workman—by insisting that he shall have as much as the more skillful, and therefore making his employment less desirable to the employer—that he would refuse to join your Union."

"You have cracked the nut, sir," said Dick, "and that accounts for the fact that rats, scabs—non-union men, by whatever name known—are slouches and incompetents in their trades. The Union does work in the interest and to the advantage of the good mechanic. True, there are a few competent men among these rats and scabs, but they are almost invariably men whose moral characters are out of plumb somehow. There is a streak of dishonesty in there make-up somewhere."

"But you must recognize the fact, Dick," said the old man, "that while some of the men are worth more than the three dollars which you fix as the wages, others are not worth that much."

"I agree with you there," replied Dick, "but if you will look over the ground you will find there are as many who are worth over three dollars as there are who are worth under that sum, so that three dollars is a fair average. And if the good workman can afford to put himself on an quality with his less skilful fellow-workman, and so bring up the average of the less skilful at the expense of reducing his own, he is to be commended, and the employer is not a loser by it."

"I never thought of that," said old Wilson.

"If the Union," resumed Dick, "ever recognizes that one man is worth more than another, and fixes different rates for different men on the same work, then good-bye to skill, for the cheap and less competent men will hold all the situations, and high-priced and more skilled will walk the streets."—*The Craftsman.*

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

Now that the political campaign is over, we, as workingmen, should pull of our coats and start into a campaign agitating the "eight hours system." Let all labor organizations take up this matter. The Cigarmakers' Union have set the example. The Iron Molders' Union and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have declared in favor of shorter hours of labor. Now let the K. of L. buckle on the armor and stand by the plank in the Declaration of Principles, which reads, "To shorten the hours of labor by a general refusal to work more than eight hours." It is an admitted fact by nearly everybody, irrespective of party feeling, that the best way to employ the idle labor of the country is to shorten the hours of labor of those who are employed, and no better work can claim the attention of organized labor than to bring about such a condition. According to statistics from all quarters there are about 1,000,000 idle men in the country at present, leaving something over 16,000,000 employed. Now, let us suppose, for a moment, that the hours of labor, at present being ten, is shortened by two, the result wil be 32,000,000 hours of labor to either be employed by some other persons or that number of hours of labor lost to the wealth of the world. To prevent that loss we will be enabled to call into active work the entire force of idle labor of the country, and the natural result which will follow will be an advance of wages, an increase of consumption by the producers, an increased business activity of the merchants, and a general prosperity, which always follows industry. Let us organize and agitate in our organizations for a shortening of hours of labor.

Dayton, O., Workman.

DUTY OF UNION MEN.

1. Attend the meetings of the Union.
2. Discuss matters in a friendly spirit.
3. Agitate for high dues and high benefits.
4. Keep your dues paid in advance.
5. Secure work for brother members in preference to all others.
6. Patronize union-made goods.
7. Help other trades to organize.
8. Work constantly to build up and strengthen the Union.
9. Always remember that a high sense of your position, as a union man, will give strength and vigor to your mind and raise our Brotherhood in the opinion of others.

—*The Painter.*

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE CARPENTER has been delayed a few days this month, in order that our members may have a full report of the Proceedings of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, lately held in St. Louis.

THINK OF IT!

The eloquent Patrick Henry said: We can only judge the future by the past. Look at the past.

When Egypt went down, three per cent. of her population owned ninety-seven of the wealth. The people were starved to death.

When Babylon went down two per cent. of the population owned all the wealth. The people were starved to death.

When Persia went down one per cent. of the population owned all the land.

When Rome went down 1,800 men owned the world.

For the past twenty years the United States has been rapidly following in the footsteps of these old nations. Here are figures:

In 1850 capital owned thirty-seven per cent. of the nation's wealth.

In 1870 the capitalists owned sixty-three per cent.

In 1880 they owned seventy-six per cent.

Just think of it! Two million own three-fourths of the fifty million.

The two million are idle and untaxed, and draw into their rapacious maws, at least three-fourths of all the wealth annually produced by the working masses. A burning shame!

The result is near and is inevitable.

Hearken to our words. Don't turn a deaf ear, but prepare for it. Educate, emancipate.—*Labor Advocate.*

THE "SUCKER."

We find him every where, in every sphere of life, among all classes, in every condition, in the shop, in the office, in the store, in the union, in the assembly, in the convention. There is no position, no relationship in life so sacred that it may not be subjected to the snivelling, sneaking influence of this prostitute. His general characteristic may be found in the book of Genesis, chapter iii, verse 15, "On thy belly shalt thou go . . . all the days of thy life." Devoid of manhood himself, he cannot recognize it in others. He is a patent, back-acting, automatic liar, and all men are prevaricators. Without courage sufficient to be a robber, he is generally a petty, pilfering thief.

You can tell him generally by a peculiar twist of his sinister physiognomy, reminding one of Dante's Mephistopheles, though sometimes this indication is lacking. But watch the play of his facial muscles when the boss comes to interview him. See the "spaniel fawn." Hear the insinuations on the honesty, sobriety or ability of his fellows. Listen to him tell all the little, mean trifles. See him spreading his net, spider-like, to ensnare his fellow, in saying something derogatory to the overseers, that he may, Judas-like, betray the man whose confidence he holds. But if, like his prototype, he would hang himself, "it would be consummation devoutly to be wished," and society would be relieved of this mongrel breed, this satire on manhood—the sucker.

—*Indianapolis Journal.*

THE CARPENTER.

Published at No. 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

Entered at the Post-office at Philadelphia as second-class matter.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1888.

LABOR.

BY MRS. F. S. OSGOOD.

Pause not to dream of the future before us!
Pause not to weep the wild cares that come o'er us!
Hark! how Creation's deep, musical chorus,
Uninterrupting, goes into heaven!
Never the ocean waves falters in flowing;
Never the little seed stops in its growing;
More and more richly the rose-heart keeps glowing,
Till from its nourishing stem it is riven.

"Labor is worship!" the robin is singing,
"Labor is worship!" the wild bee is ringing,
Listen! that eloquent whisper upspringing
Speaks to thy soul from our nature's great heart.
From the dark cloud flows the life-giving shower;
From the rough sod blows the soft-breathing flower;
From the small insect, the rich coral bower:
Only man, in the plan, ever shrinks from his part.

Labor is life! 'Tis the still-water faith;
Idleness never despaireth, bewaileth;
Keep the watch wound, for the dark rust assaileth!
Flowers droop and die in the stillness of noon.
Labor is glory!—the flying cloud lightens;
Only the waving wind changes and brightens;
Idle hearts only the dark future frightens;
Play the sweet keys wouldst thou keep them in tune.

Labor is rest from the sorrows that greet us;
Rest from all petty vexations that meet us;
Rest from sin promptings that ever entreat us;
Rest from world-syrens that lure us to ill.
Work, and pure slumbers shall wait on thy pillow;
Work! thou shalt ride over Care's coming billow;
Lie not down wearied 'neath Woe's weeping willow!
Work with a stout heart and resolute will!

Droop not tho' shame, sin and anguish, surround thee;
Bravely fling off the cold chain that hath bound thee!
Look to yon pure heaven smiling beyond thee!
Rest not content in thy darkness—a clod!
Work for some good, be it ever so slowly!
Cherish some flowers, be it ever so lowly!
Labor! All labor is noble and holy—
Let thy great deeds be thy prayer to thy God!

WHAT IS TRADE UNIONISM?

"What is Trade-Unionism? What essential and definite part of the labor reform fight can it claim as its particular province?"

The labor movement is based on the belief that certain things are out of joint in the industrial world. That those who work for a living are often times prevented from receiving the return for their labor which should be theirs. That certain conditions surrounding working people to their detriment, are the result not of the individual fault of the worker, but of man's greed and inhumanity, and must be remedied by collective effort.

Trades Unionism in its simplest meaning may be defined as the union of wage-earners upon the natural lines of trade interest to secure larger returns for and better conditions around their labor.

We say the natural line of union, because men occupied at the same calling have more interest in common than men occupied in divers trades. This does not imply that the carpenter and printer have not many interests in common, which they may well pursue in the bonds of federation, but that that part of their life devoted to the earning of bread and butter touches more closely those of their own craft.

The Trade Union recognizes this fact, and hence its main effort is expended for craft benefit.

Aphorisms are reversible. It is true that "an injury to one is the concern of all." It is also true that a "help to one is a help to all," when the phrase is used in like sense.

To use another illustration: The labor movement has three spheres of effort: 1, To secure for the wage-earner a larger share of that reward now taken by the capitalist. The "distinctive part" of Trade Unionism is for more wages, less hours of labor, decent treatment of the workers. These things have been sought for by the Trade Unionist for many years and the well-attested history of the labor movement bears witness to great successes gained in these directions, although new obstacles constantly developed demand incessant and untiring effort.

In the second place the labor organization fights monopoly based on special privileges and legislative enactment.

The average employer is as much concerned in this fight as is the wage-earner. He is also paying tribute to the power of trusts. Speculation imposes its burden on him. Jay Gould fleeces him. Every unjust tax, every useless expenditure of government, every needless profit to the middleman, every extortion of the transportation company, every squeeze by "trusts" or combination, reduces his margin of profit and consequently the share he can render to the wage-earner.

Progressive Trade Unionism recognizes the importance of joining with the employer against these evils, of making common cause with him for honest government and anti-monopoly.

In the third division of effort the Trade Union is also active, viz., that of developing the fraternal and mutual-assisting spirit among the workers themselves, of stimulating that standard of honor which makes it a crime to take an unfair advantage of a brother workman. This is no slight part of the Trade Union work, and closely allied to it is the protective or benevolent features of the organization which generally increases as the organization grows in experience and strength.—*Exchange.*

LESSENED HOURS OF LABOR.

The hours of labor as a whole have been diminished. In the factory ten hours have become customary in place of eleven or even twelve; the usual hours of work in textile factories forty or fifty years ago having been thirteen and even fourteen. In the building trades, nine and ten hours have become customary in place of eleven and twelve or even more. In all the great retail shops and wholesale warehouses in which goods are distributed, the hour of closing is earlier and the hour of opening is later than it used to be. The optimist can thus find on every side facts which sustain his view that the general struggle for life is becoming easier and not harder, while the statistics of the life insurance companies prove that the duration of life is lengthening. Forty or fifty years since, the daughters of the farmers of New England worked thirteen hours a day in the cotton factory in order to earn $175 a year; to-day French Canadians, working ten hours a day, earn $300 a year; yet the cost of labor is less now than ever before. In a broad and general way it might be proved that Uncle Sam and his children have obtained such power over the mechanism of production and distribution during the past twenty-five years, that if the long hours of work required thirty years ago to produce the materials for a narrow and poor subsistence were now applied under the new conditions, the same hours would yield at least one-third more of all the necessaries of life than they did then.—EDWARD ATKINSON in *The Forum.*

PROTEST AGAINST EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

Allow me through the people's organ to express my astonishment that you, as an exponent of the people, should advocate any system or theory which will tend to pull down and destroy the beautiful and ornamental.

As society is now constituted we have two classes, the needful and the ornamental. The useful are that large class who by hard labor of muscle or brain produce things that tend to the comfort and happiness of our people. They are rough, uncouth, hard-handed and unpolished—not ornamental by any means—and must be kept down. To keep them down the present hours of labor should be increased instead of decreased. If we do not keep the common herd of useful mechanics at work—at hard, unremunerative toil—they will have time to think, then good-bye peace, quietness and contentment; good-bye to our ornamental class who "toil not, neither do they spin." This eight-hour craze must be squelched, or what will become of 500 lawyers in this city who fatten on the dissensions of the people? What will become of more than 600 real estate dealers whose gilded signs now ornament our streets? What will be the sad fate of some 400 drunkard-making shops which now make business for our ornamental police and help fill our ornamental State prisons, jails, poorhouses, hospitals and lunatic asylums? What shall we do for cheap servants to keep bright and polished the luxurious palaces of our rich and ornamental masters?

Would you give our useful class time to think that they are the people who have produced and made all these fine residences and built all these miles of railroads and constructed all these beautiful palace cars and street car lines, etc.? Now we must stop this foolishness. People have too much leisure: they are becoming too unrestful, and if this thing keep on a great many will get time to become acquainted with their own families, to read and think. Hurrah! howl for anything to divert the budding brain of the workers from thinking of their natural rights. Why, if the workers should once realize their power they might all at one time see fit to take, say two days' rest, and then what?

Did you ever think of the consequences if all the workers in the land should quit work, play the ornamental for only two short days? Should that happen what good would the wealth of the ornamental be? No servant, no waiter, no lackey! We must keep the people at work; long hours and small pay. They must be kept in ignorance, for "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."—L. A. W. in *Arbitrator.*

CLAIMS APPROVED.

No. 430.—ADAM NEFF, age 55, admitted Aug. 17, 1886, Union 201, Paducah, Ky., died of Pseudo Leucocythaencia, Sept. 8.

No. 512—MRS MARY A. MCDONALD, age 27, wife of Danl. A. McDonald, admitted April 15, 1887, Union 218, East Boston, Mass., died of Consumption, Sept. 7.

No 517.—JOHN DALEY, age 42. admitted Oct. 6, 1887, Union 99, Cahoes, N. Y., died of Consumption, May 8.

No. 518—MRS. BRIDGET CALLAHAN, age 37, wife of William Callahan, admitted Aug. 22, 1887, Union 269, Lowell, Mass., died of Peritonitis, Sept. 17.

No. 519.—HENRY T. JOHNSON, age 24, admitted June 16, 1887, Union 188, Findlay, Ohio, died of Typhoid Fever, Oct. 8.

No. 520.—MRS. CAROLINE H. STEELMAN, age 48, wife of Samuel Steelman, admitted April 2, 1886, Union 20, Camden, N. J., died of Phthisis Pulmonalis, Oct. 19.

No. 513.—FRITZ MUELLER, age 27, admitted Feb'y 1, 1887, Union 241, Chicago, Ill., died of Typhoid Fever, Oct. 7.

No. 544.—DEVER TORRENCE, age 29, admitted Jan. 24, 1888, Union 328, East Liverpool, Ohio, died of Typhoid Pneumonia, Sept. 29.

No. 515.—ANTOINE REICHERT, age 22, admitted Jan. 25, 1888, Union 275, Newton, Mass., died of Typhoid Fever, Sept., 18.

No. 516.—MRS. AUGUSTA PLACMIK, age 24, wife of Joseph Placmik, admitted April 9, 1886, Union 172, Newark, N. J., died of Puerperal Eclampsia, Oct. 2.

EXPULSIONS.

HUGH Y. BOYCE and DAVID DOUGLAS, rejected by Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa., for incompetency.

BENSON HASKINS and EUGENE MOTT, from Union 334, Saginaw, Mich., for hiring non-union men and violating working rules.

W. W. BLOOD, from Union 113, Kansas City, Mo., for violating working rules.

DAVID HALL, from Union 186, Steubenville, O., for hiring non-union men.

[illegible]N DOWRIA, of Union 18, Hamilton, Canada, for contempt of Union.

WM. LENCKIE, from Union 32, Detroit, Mich., for violating Constitution and contempt.

JONES HARRIS, from Union 315, Elmira, N. Y., for violating his obligation.

MICHAEL SHIELDS, from Union 440, Nicetown, Pa., for working piece work.

I. H. CRUMBLY, from Union 379, Ashland, Wis., for defrauding the Union of its funds.

FRED. FITZ from Union 179, Tacoma, W. T., for violating of his obligation.

H. D ZECHNAN, expelled from Union 356, Reading, Pa., for habitual drunkenness and

H. S. FURRY, rejected from the same Union for incompetency.

D. WOLF, from Union 316, San Jose, Cal., for working against Trade rules and E. E. AKERS, from the same Union for defrauding his fellow members.

JAMES R BOOTH, from Union 437, Tallapoosa, Ga., for disregarding his obligation.

PATRICK MULCAHEY, JAMES DURNING and HENRY HILBERS, from Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., for injuring interests of the Union.

H. W. ARNOLD, from Union 148, Lincoln, Neb., for immoral conduct and dishonesty.

JOS. R. BURNETT, from Union 440, Nicetown, Pa., for violating working rules of the district.

A. I. MASSEY from Union 45, Shreveport, Ia., for slandering members of the Union.

WM. MURPHY, from Union 18, Hamilton, for violating rules of union.

JOS. J. RANDOLPH, from Union 260, Salina, Kan., for defrauding the union of funds. He leaves his family destitute.

ALONZO RUSSELL, from Union 256, Savannah, Ga., for contempt of the union.

J. M. PEOPLES and HENRY H. WRAZE, from Union 55, Denver, Colo., for violating the working rules of the union and for contempt.

M. M. LEDFORD, from Union 384, Asheville, N. C., for contempt of union.

AUG. PELLMAN, rejected by Union 209, Cincinnati, O., on account of bad character.

GEO. TASKER, from Union 32, Detroit, Mich., for defrauding the union of funds due and for general bad conduct.

DANIEL SULLIVAN, rejected by Union 122, Germantown, Pa., for incompetency.

NAPOLEON LOVEJOY or LAMOREAUX was suspended from Union 111 Lawrence, Mass., in 1886. Unions in New York State and elsewhere are cautioned against retaining him in membership or admitting him until he has squared up with Union 111.

All members of the U. B. are warned to beware of JOHN MCGEE, late of West Superior, Wis., who is supposed to have boueht an interest in a Planing Mill in Spokane Falls, W. T., or Vicinity. He is about 5 feet 7½ inches in height, weighs perhaps 150 pounds, has reddish-brown hair and gray eyes and left West Superior in debt to his late employes for sums ranging from $25 to $150. Any further information will be gladly furnished by A. McArthur, Box 667, West Superior, Wis.

IN ALL the excitement of the most exciting of many campaigns, the one through which we have just passed, there is one man who has always kept his spirit level. The carpenter, foolish one, the carpenter.

IN REGARD to the preservation of timber the *Timberman* says: "Go back to the ancient forestry rules for cutting timber, extant in Norway, France, Germany and Britain, in A. D. 900, and timber will live for ages. That was simply to never cut oak, ash, yew or fir for ship-building or weather-exposed purposes earlier than May, or later than August."

FOR SHARPENING tools, instead of oil, which thickens and smears the stone, a mixture of glycerine is recommended. The proportions of the composition vary according to the class of tools to be sharpened. One with a relatively large surface is best sharpened with a clear fluid, three parts of glycerine being mixed with one part of spirits. A graver, having a small cutting surface, only requires a small pressure on the stone; and in such cases the glycerine should be mixed with only two or three drops of spirits.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Office of the General Secretary, 124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General-President—D. P. Rowland, 107 Glenway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General-Treasurer—James Troy, 2026 Christian St., Philadelphia. Pa.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—H. Lloyd, 25 Elizabeth St. Toronto, Canada.

Second Vice-President—J. S. W. Saunders, 411 Lyon St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Fourth Vice-President—J. E. Connelly, 44 Congress St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fifth Vice-President—W. H. Kliver, Grand Crossing, Cook Co., Ill.

Sixth Vice-President—W. W. Wood, 87 Virginia St., Wheeling, W. Va.

Seventh Vice-President—T. J. Ferris, 3403 Lawrence St., Denver, Col.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Con. Thorn. C. G. Stockhausen, Charles H. Wells (all of Philadelphia, Pa.), Thos. J. Fleming, Camden, N. J. W. J. Phillips, Germantown, Pa.

MONTHLY REPORT.

(The monthly report, as below, includes on first line, the charter number of the local union, name of city, and state of trade. The second line gives the name and post-office address of the Financial Secretary of the local union, and the amount of moneys received by the G. S. from said union for tax and supplies for the month ending **Nov. 30, 1888,** inclusive. All moneys received in December will appear in next month's CARPENTER. The [*] denotes the unions not having sent in their monthly F. S. report. Whenever any error appears, notify the G. S. without delay.)

		Nov. Page.	Nov. Tax, etc.
ALABAMA.			
	MOBILE—Dull. 9 hours.		
89.	Ed. Marschal, S. S. Elmira, 3d W. Bayou	92	14 70
92.	(Colored) J. T. Heathman, E Broad St., near Congress.	43	4 60
389.	SHEFFIELD—Dull. Crowded. Ward Parker	15	2 80
ARKANSAS.			
479.	FORT SMITH	30	...
327	HELENA. P. Robertson, Box 60	* 10	1 45
469.	HOT SPRINGS.	17	5 00
	LITTLE ROCK—Dull.		
292.	D. W. Gaskill, Box 371	49	11 25
106.	(Col.) E. Burks, 1800 Chester St.	* 12	1 30
CALIFORNIA.			
47.	ALAMEDA—Quiet. 9 hours. John Larkin, Box 16	49	4 90
365.	FRESNO—Crowded. 9 hours. C. F. Chipman, Box 557,	54	7 55
56.	LOS ANGELES—Crowded. 9 hrs A. Vinette, Station F.	366	...
433.	(East) R. E. Shaw, 103 S. Walnut	35	...
439.	(West) Geo. C. Parish, 240 Morris St.	45	7 30
289.	MONROVIA—Dull. 9 hours. J. F. Twitchell, Box 170	14	1 00
36.	OAKLAND—Dull. 9 hours. J. F. Gallin, 1419 Ninth St.	*356	34 10
303.	ONTARIO—Crowded. 9 hrs. W. S. Wolfe	20	4 30
195.	PASADENA—Prostrate. 9 hrs. C. D. Simons, Box 1044	116	...
114.	REDLANDS—Quiet. 9 hours. J. Hendrickson,	* 18	8 40
235.	RIVERSIDE—Medium. 9 hrs. S. R. Jumper, Box 270,	36	...
341.	SACRAMENTO—Medium. 9 hrs. J. G. Monkhaus, State House Hotel	* 69	12 40
86.	SAN BERNARDINO—Flat. 9 hrs. H. Wegnori, Box 797	79	14 30
182.	SAN DIEGO—Very dull; 9 hrs. F. Hurlburt, Box 327	162	16 00
	SAN FRANCISCO—Dull. 9 hrs.		
22.	N. L. Wandell, 14 Hayes St.	587	105 65
304.	(Ger.) H. Bruecker, New Atlantic Hotel	42	10 10
316.	SAN JOSE—Very dull. 9 hours. T. W. McClellan, Box 996	165	28 00
35.	SAN RAFAEL—Dull. 9 hours. Chas. I. Jacobs, Box 673	38	6 30
232.	SANTA ANNA—Quiet. 9 hrs. N. L. Galbraith, Box 33	51	6 40
226.	SANTA BARBARA—Dull. 9 hrs. W. N. Day, Box 510	57	5 70
133.	SANTA CRUZ—Slack. 9 hours. G. W. Reid, Box 353	59	5 70
293.	SANTA MONICA—Dull. 9 hrs. W. W. Dexter	21	2 10
75.	SANTA ROSA—Prostrate. Wm. Griffin	*	... ...
337.	STOCKTON—Dull. Geo. H. Field, 469 Eldorado Street	* 19	2 80
CANADA.			
161.	BELLEVILLE—Dull. 59 hours. Richard McPherson	28	6 00
280.	BRANTFORD—Dull. 59 hrs. John L. Kew	* 24	...
83.	HALIFAX, N. S. Brisk. 9 hrs. A. Northup, 6 Birmingham St.	198	20 50
18.	HAMILTON—Dull. 55 hours. Wm. Nex. 42 James St., No.	49	5 00
194.	LONDON—Very dull. 9 hours. Edward Aust, 670 King St.	36	6 30
	MONTREAL, Stay away, dull.		
134.	(French) O. Lavigneur, 181 Beaudry St.	84	9 40
311.	(French) Ovide Proulx, 3101 Notre Dame St., St. Cunegonde, Canada	63	5 20
376.	Sam'l Slater, 137 Chatham St.	29	3 40
297.	NIAGARA FALLS—Dull. W. E. McCredie, Box 112, Niag. Falls, South	* 11	3 10
375.	PETERBOROUGH—Dull. C. Westlake	44	4 25
38.	ST. CATHARINES—Dull. 9 hrs. Henry Bald. Louisa St.	67	10 55
397.	ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—Fair. 59 hrs W. E. Case, 212 Waterloo St.	84	8 20
128.	ST. THOMAS—Flat. Crowded. H. A. Osgood, Box 222	20	2 00
	TORONTO—Dull. 50 hours.		
27.	And. Graham, 95 Peter St.	* 86	16 60
279.	And. Monteith, 218 McCaul	25	5 00
335.	(West.) Daniel Byrne, 16 Waterloo St.	* 25	2 20
342.	(East.) Jno. Ross, 403 Gerrard	16	1 70
343.	WINNIPEG, MANITOBA—Dull. R. Bell, Box 56.	55	3 60
COLORADO.			
55.	DENVER—Dull. 8 hours. J. P. Greenwood, 1166 11th	146	14 85
410.	PUEBLO—Crowded. Stay away. James Hall, 305 E. Sixth St.,	64	$11 90
460.	SOUTH DENVER. J. R. Smith, European Hotel	21	12 50
46.	TRINIDAD—Dull. D. O. Jones	27	2 70

		Nov. Page.	Nov. Tax, etc.
CONNECTICUT.			
115.	BRIDGEPORT—Medium. 9 hrs. Geo. B. Doring, 200 Warren St.	36	6 60
121.	DANBURY—Dull. Stay away. Geo. L. Smith, 4 Liberty St.	73	8 30
43.	HARTFORD—Fair. 59 hours. Frank Murray, 37 Church St.	* 62	7 30
49.	MERIDEN—Improved. 9 hrs. Geo. J. Stanley, 213 Colony	* 49	4 49
97.	NEW BRITAIN—Crowded. 59 hrs. Sam'l L. Whaples, 369 Park	* 41	4 30
126.	NEW HAVEN—Dull. 9 hours. Thos. Kennedy, 56 Ames St.	* 26	...
137.	NORWICH—Quiet. 9 hours. Fred. Wilson, 266 W. Main St.	53	5 30
DELAWARE.			
40.	WILMINGTON—Crowded. John J. Shannon, 205 Monroe	*104	7 15
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.			
190.	WASHINGTON—Dull. 83—9 hrs. A. H. Johnson, 810 I St., N. W.	11	2 55
FLORIDA.			
224.	(Col.) JACKSONVILLE—Flat. S. B. Taylor, 137 Market St.	* 24	4 40
74.	PENSACOLA—Slack. 9 hours. R. H. Massey, Box 4	60	12 95
127.	(Colored) A. B. Pettiway	* 36	5 50
	ST. AUGUSTINE—Crowded.		
259.	J. H. Poore, Box 864	62	...
455.	(Col.) J. H. Williams, Box 611	* 17	...
GEORGIA.			
	AUGUSTA—Flat.		
150.	J. D. Young, 1641 Woodlawn	29	5 90
136.	(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 418 Broad	* 46	...
	BRUNSWICK—Quiet.		
387.	Chas. L. Steiner	* 37	...
42.	(Colored) L. P. Pinckney,	* 37	...
	MACON—Dull.		
144.	G. H. Trolinger, care C. R. R. Car Shops	33	...
448.	(Col.) Titus Deloach, 22 Holt	25	...
	SAVANNAH—Dull		
286.	A. W. Owens, Box 190	33	3 20
57.	(Colored) P. A. Proctor, 267 Gwinnette St.	57	16 75
437.	TALLAPOOSA—Slack. J. M. Pitts	20	1 25
	THOMASVILLE—Dull.		
339.	W. T. Roberts	* 12	...
457.	(Col.) S. J. Smith,	19	...
ILLINOIS.			
79.	ALTON—Dull. Plenty of men. T. J. Chapman, Box 265	* 12	2 30
207.	AURORA—Very dull. D. E. J. Lintner, 263 Pennsylvania Ave.	* 7	...
70.	BRIGHTON PARK—Quiet. 8 hrs Charles Fournier	30	4 00
	CHICAGO—Quiet. 8 hours.		
1.	James Pake, 4320 Cottage Grove Ave.	*130	23 00
13.	S. Stennett, 1040 Lincoln Ave., Lake View, Ill.	149	7 75
21.	(French) S. Sauvageau, 223 Aberdeen St.	*110	12 50
28.	W. S. Weeks, 465 31st St.	356	37 40
54.	(Bohem.) A. Cada, 107 Fisk St.	194	19 90
73.	(Ger.) Anton Schackmuth, 175 Napoleon Pl.	59	6 10
181.	(Scand.) C. T. Olsen, 36 Rice St.	85	9 50
241.	(Ger.) F. Ewert, 419 Dudley St.	*119	66 50
244.	(Ger.) A. Ruhland, 378 Augusta Street	* 141	15 35
256.	(Boh.) V. Kral, 727 Loomis St.	87	8 30
284.	(Pol.) P. Masiak, 641 Dickson	* 18	3 00
291.	(Ger.) J. Stuhlfaut, 61 Rees St.	116	13 88
395.	Wm. T. Edmondson, Box 273, Humboldt Park, Ill.	15	...
416.	A Hamilton, 633 S. Rockwell	23	2 30
419.	P. A. Pauls, 18 Mark St.	* 28	2 80
369.	DANVILLE—Middling. W. G. Gunnisca, 507 Chandler	* 13	...
169.	EAST ST. LOUIS—Fair. 9 hrs. Albert Bailey Box 92	69	11 90
71.	ENGLEWOOD—Slow. 8 hours. S. H. Jones, 6402 Winter St.	* 35	6 15
281.	FREEPORT—Dull. Abner Johnson, 197 Clark	27	...
141.	GRAND CROSSING—Middling. John S Lightbown, Box 187.	18	1 80
243.	(Ger.) HUMBOLDT—8 hours. R. Schmidt, Box 19, Simmons P. O., Ill.	* 28	2 80
162.	HYDE PARK—Fair. 8 hours. A. Horlock, 4608 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago	* 92	11 70
319.	JACKSONVILLE—Dull. E. T. Mason, 926 S. Clay Ave.	38	3 80
442.	JOLIET—Dull. J. Jackson, 627 Cass St.	* 14	...
434.	KENSINGTON—Fair. Marins Rougeron Box 18 Gano P. O.	24	50
240.	(Ger.) LAKEVIEW—8 hours. H. Kaden, 921 Belmont Ave. (Gross Park P. O.)	102	10 00
446.	OTTAWA. Henry Wiesner	* 9	...
	PEORIA—Dull. 9 hours.		
245.	John C. Brady, Box 94	32	3 75
313.	(Ger.) E. Flemmig, 1410 1st.	* 18	...
189.	QUINCY—Fair. 59 hours. A. D. Young, 609 S. 12th St.	39	7 80
166.	ROCK ISLAND—Quiet. 59 hrs. R. G. Hudson, 1423 7th Ave.	33	9 10
199.	SOUTH CHICAGO—Fair. 8 hrs. S. Eggleston, Box 541	41	...
15.	SPRINGFIELD—59 hours. John Sime, 18th & Jackson.	24	5 50
	TOWN OF LAKE—Dull. 8 hrs.		
23.	Thos. P. Doran, Lake Hall, 315 Root St.	* 48	5 50
88.	Geo. Dahlmann, 325 B. 58th, Englewood, Ill.	* 40	4 10
242.	(Ger.) A. Mannig, 4722 Frazer St.	* 20	...
INDIANA.			
352.	ANDERSON—Overcrowded, W. W. Fifer	23	2 50
383.	AURORA— J. J. Henderson, Cochran, Ind	19	1 90
463.	BRAZIL— I. M. Cox	68	10 35
90.	EVANSVILLE—Good. J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut St.	46	6 60
	FORT WAYNE—Good.		
153	J. O. Brown, 279 W. Main St.	38	4 75
374.	(Gr.) D. Boedeker, 81 Wall St.	* 8	1 60
	INDIANAPOLIS—Mod. 58 hrs.		
60.	(Ger.) Herman Meyer, 427 E. Vermont St.	44	4 80
299.	A. J. Mankin, 14 Brookside Av.	156	15 30
332.	JEFFERSONVILLE—Dull. W. T. Parks, Box 253.	32	...
265.	KOKOMO—Quiet. Thos. J. Mason, Box 848.	29	2 90
429.	MUNCIE—Dull. S. C. Cochrane	16	...
19.	NEW ALBANY—Dull. 9 hours. J. W. Switzer, Lock Box 246.	36	6 40
105.	OAKLAND CITY—Dull. A. Bell	* 20	5 50
48.	TERRE HAUTE—Crowded. John Ohmart, 909 S. 3d St.	* 26	8 58
IOWA.			
108.	CEDAR RAPIDS—Very dull. W. H. Baylis, 60 Fifth St.	* 12	...
156.	CRESTON—Dull. Men leaving. I. B. Jordan, Box 359	13	1 30

		Nov. Page.	Nov. Tax, etc.
68.	DES MOINES—Work scarce. J. A. Lamborn, 1927 High St.	15	$2 50
38.	MUSCATINE—Very poor. C. O. McBride, 60 Mulberry	15	2 80
	SIOUX CITY—Dull. 59 hours.		
147.	H. O. Potter, 414 Iowa St. . *	25	. . .
151.	(Scan.) A. Eeckman, Box 630*	25	. . .
	KANSAS.		
159.	ARMOURDALE—Dull. Crowd'd H. B. Stewart, 717 Euclid Ave., Kansas City	25	2 50
264.	ATCHISON—Middling. 9 hrs. H. Stark, 620 S. Seventh St.	23	3 55
163.	CHANUTE—Quiet. L. A. Clevenger, Box 200 . . *	16	. . .
65.	CONCORDIA—Very dull. M. M. Scott	14	. . .
384.	FORT SCOTT—Very dull. W. S. Holt, 201 S. Clark St.,	17	. . .
408.	GIRARD—Very dull. J. H. Bergman . . . . . *	14	. . .
386.	HUTCHINSON—Dull. J. N. Reyer	60	25 80
402.	KANSAS CITY—Dull. L. D. Newton, 47 Minnesota av	14	2 55
412.	MCPHERSON—Dull. . . . . *	22	. . .
376.	PITTSBURG—Overcrowded. Adam Wurster	24	2 90
260.	SALINA—Overcrowded. M. R. Foster, 215 Seventh St.	*22	3 30
158.	TOPEKA—Many idle. Chas. Milne, 109 Jackson St.	72	13 20
123.	WICHITA—Overcrowded. J. K. Adams, 508 Eagle St. .	33	. . .
	KENTUCKY.		
	LOUISVILLE—Middling.		
7.	W. F. Snow, 33 and D Sts. . *	38	3 55
274.	(Ger.) J. H. C. Tebbe, 709 Laurel St.*	16	1 80
201.	PADUCAH—Very dull. Stay away. A. L. Wheeler, 821 Court St. .	28	3 20
149.	PRINCETON—Dull. A. E. Jacobs . . . . . *	17	. . .
	LOUISIANA.		
76.	NEW ORLEANS—Dull. J. G. Brosnac, 142½ S. Liberty	15	1 60
	SHREVEPORT—Quiet.		
45.	Peter Gerson	39	6 10
217.	(Colored) W. J. Graves, 1338 Texas Ave . . . . . *	14	2 40
	MAINE.		
345.	BATH—Medium. Alpheus Grove	42	4 00
407.	LEWISTON—Fair. R. Flagg, 46 Court St., Auburn	27	4 57
344.	PORTLAND—Quiet. W. H. Goodwick, 22 Casco St.*	69	6 10
	MARYLAND.		
29.	BALTIMORE—Dull. 9 hours. H. W. Dale, 404 Courtland St.	243	40 20
	MASSACHUSETTS.		
221.	ARLINGTON—Good. 59 hours. R. B. Harwood, Box 350 . . *	27	2 50
333.	ATTLEBORO—Very dull. Calvin B. Goff	10	2 20
30.	BOSTON—Very dull. 53 hrs. C. E. Jordan, 35 Broadway (City Extension)	657	105 90
130.	BROCKTON—Dull. 9 hours. Eli Shattuck, 30 Snell St. .	35	4 37
321.	BROOKLINE—Quiet. 9 hours. J. D. McIntosh, Pearl St. .	42	4 30
	CAMBRIDGE—Dull. 9 hours.		
138.	D. Maloney, 3 Wyeth Square	153	21 00
204.	(Harvard Square). A. B. Taylor, 7 Clarendon Avenue, West Somerville, ...	21	6 95
324.	CHARLESTOWN—Dull. 59 hrs. J. F. Kelly, 3 Bunker Hill Ct.	14	1 40
135.	CHELSEA—Medium. 59 hrs. H. J. Miller, 18 Cherry St. .	44	4 40
400.	CLINTON— J. T. Marshall	8	80
373.	DEDHAM—Fair. 9 hours. D. P. Conroy	37	11 60
218.	EAST BOSTON—Good. 9 hrs. Hector McKay, 5 Union Pl.	107	19 45
403.	FALL RIVER— Lawr. Hayden, 60 Maple St.*	38	. . .
396.	FITCHBURG—Fair. T. Richardson, 21 Hazel St.	28	5 70
389.	GLOUCESTER— G. R. Parsons, 166 Main St.*	43	8 00
82.	HAVERHILL—Dull. 59 hours. M. H. Cushman, 33 Emerson	36	3 60
424.	HINGHAM— Odin Campbell, North St. .	12	1 10
95.	HOLYOKE—Fair. E. J. Mahoney, 19 O'Connor*	20	2 30
156.	HYDE PARK—Slack. 9 hours. B. Daly, Box 337	45	6 60
	LAWRENCE—Dull.		
111.	Geo. Kingston, 5 Florence Pl.	42	4 20
314.	(French)—Jos. Labonte, 21 Chester St. . . . . *	15	5 00
445.	LEOMINSTER—Fair. Geo. W. Cogswell.	14	5 80
269.	LOWELL—Medium. H. E. Davis Box 705. . . . . *	116	16 50
430.	LYNN—Good. H. Saunders . . . . . *	40	. . .
152.	MALDEN—Good. Plenty men. C. W. Conklin, 185 Lebanon	27	2 70
154.	MARLBOROUGH—Dull. Crowd. G. W. White, 32 Devens St. . *	55	6 30
423.	MEDFORD— Chas. E. Wilson, Box 491 . .	27	4 40
192.	NATICK—Middling. 9 hours. N. J. Swenson, Box 477 . .	76	5 00
409.	NEW BEDFORD— C. H. Barden, Hunter St. . .	29	2 70
275.	NEWTON—Quiet. James Randall, Lock Box F.	114	16 40
193.	NORTH ADAMS—Bright. 59 hrs. A. Equinton, 34 E. Union St.*	32	3 20
435.	NORWOOD—Fair. Chas. T. Turner, Box 8 . .	23	3 55
444.	PITTSFIELD— Ed. Jeffers, 12 Lake St . . .	40	8 50
417.	QUINCY—Fair. 59 hours. W. F. McCalder, Box 27, S. Quincy	63	9 00
67.	ROXBURY—Fair. 9 hours. M. Fisher, 12 Winslow St. . *	109	25 83
140.	SALEM—Fair. 9 hours. J. H. Murphy, 6 Messervy St. *	30	3 75
24.	SOMERVILLE—Flat. 9 hours. T. Donahue, 24 Church St.	54	12 30
220.	S. FRAMINGHAM—Middling. Albert R. Reid, Box 402 . .	67	12 70
96.	SPRINGFIELD—Dull. 9 hours. Stephen L. Malone, Box 1298.*	102	18 70
415.	TAUNTON—Quiet. C. W. Mason, 18 Purchase St.	29	2 70
216.	WALTHAM—Dull. 9 hours. A. D. Wright, 8 Union St. . *	44	6 40
331.	WATERTOWN—Fair. 59 hrs. Jos. N. Alarie, Box 165 . . *	16	2 10
420.	WEYMOUTH—Dull. John J. Downs, E. Braintree.	16	. . .
421.	WOBURN— J. W. Smith, Box 462 . . .	39	3 90
93.	WORCESTER—Very dull. Thomas Brady, 173 Front St.	94	9 40
	MICHIGAN.		
85.	ANN ARBOR—Crowded. 59 hrs Chas. Poland, 85 Broadway	40	4 25
77.	BATTLE CREEK—Improving. M. M. Haynes, 125 Clay St. .	20	3 50
129.	BAY CITY—Very dull Jos. A. Lessard, 304 Stanton	72	. . .
418.	CHARLOTTE—Dull. J. H. Bacon, Box 634	23	3 70
357.	DELRAY—Fair. 9 hours. George S. Moran . . . . . *	34	1 75
	DETROIT—Fair. 9 hours.	Nov. Page.	Nov. Tax, etc.
10.	F. A. Mellick, 775 Rivard St.*	356	$57 70
32.	J. Siemon, 708 Howard St. .	145	22 55
9.	G. A. Scheich, 12 Jay St. . .	121	25 05
219.	(Ger.) G. Seelbinder, 327 Sherman St.	224	35 50
250.	John Lavelle, 887 4th ave . . *	51	10 20
452.	(Machine Hands), J. B. Fournier, 718 Champlain St. . . *	39	2 50
	EAST SAGINAW—Brisk. 9 hrs.		
163.	O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th St.*	65	10 00
466.	(Ger.)	13	10 00
65.	GRAND RAPIDS—Quiet. 10 hrs W. S Jones, 625 S. Division St.	82	8 50
80.	HASTINGS—Dull. Miles Main	13	1 40
26.	JACKSON—Quiet. C. M. Goodale, 317 Backus St.	67	10 25
260.	LAKE ODESSA. Frank E Smith, Box 18, . *	18	1 50
278.	MANISTEE—Dull. C. G. Headland, cor. 5th and Sycamore Sts	14	1 75
372.	MARINE CITY. Wm. Kliemann	36	11 50
392.	MARQUETTE—Dull. Stay away J. Bertrand, 603 N. Third St.	70	7 30
215.	MENOMONEE—Quiet. R. S. Grocock, Box 565, Marinette, Wis. . . . . *	11	2 25
100.	MUSKEGON—Dull. 9 hours. G. H. Sprague, 38 Chestnut St.	81	13 10
110.	OWOSSO—Crowded. Loyd Webb, Box 23 . . . . *	25	2 20
347.	PORT HURON—Medium. Stephen Wilson, 1319 Ninth	20	4 00
334.	SAGINAW CITY—Quiet. Geo. Hicks, 306 N. Bond St.	64	14 12
322.	WEST BAY CITY—Crowded. S. A. Brown, Box 139	*27	. . .
	MINNESOTA.		
364.	ALBERT LEA—Dull. W. P. Farnham, Box 386 . . *	19	25
361.	DULUTH—Overcrowded. J. H. Robinson, 131 18th Av, West	75	4 25
120.	LITTLE FALLS. John Doran	20	5 00
	MINNEAPOLIS—Quiet. Crowd.		
34.	Thos McCourt, 12 No. 8th St.	*37	6 00
411.	(Scand.) T. N. Flaten, 1913 2½ Street, South	20	2 70
	ST. PAUL—Dull. 9 hours.		
87.	A. J. Metzger, 417 Rondo St.	68	12 10
157.	(Ger) F. Aufenast, 515 Thomas	42	4 40
212.	(Scan.) P. L. Lindskog, 69 E. Eleventh St. . . . . *	10	. . .
	WINONA—Quiet.		
362.	R. E. Huffman, 555 Olmsted St.	81	11 65
427.	(Mill) John Case, 362 Vine St.	11	3 40
	MISSISSIPPI.		
317.	BILOXI—Fair. 9 hours. W. T. Harkness, Box 8 . . .	11	1 10
	GREENVILLE.		
456.	W. H. Vaughn, Box . . . . *	10	8 50
470.	(Col.)	19	10 00
	MISSOURI.		
255.	HANNIBAL—Very dull. Morris Dilts, 207 S. Eighth St.*	19	325
	KANSAS CITY—Dull, crowded.		
113.	R. C. Robinson, 2201 E. 18th	27	5 40
160.	S. W. Sawin, 1418 Grand Av. *	167	35 70
441.	NEVADA—Fair. J. O. Berry, ...	*35	. . .
98.	SEDALIA—Business dead. J. W. Travis, 315 Harvey St. *	11	1 00
377.	SPRINGFIELD—Dull. A. J. Vaughan, 876 Boonville	15	3 50
	ST. JOSEPH—Very dull.		
91.	T. J. St. John, 18th & Jule Sts.	44	5 35
295.	J. W. Williams, 1905 Angelique St.	54	9 20
	ST. LOUIS—Dull. 9 hrs.		
4.	W. N. Whipple, 1515 Washington Ave.	*74	. . .
5.	(Ger.) J. Egle, 2210 Menard St.	43	4 30
12.	(Ger.) J. G. Gorg, 2236½ Dodier	45	4 80
257.	H. H. Goldsmith, 1717 Bacon	52	9 90
	NEBRASKA.		
353.	BEATRICE—Poor. 59 hours. S. H. Manon, 1308 Elk St. .	*17	. . .
248.	CRETE. C. A. Hill.	18	5 25
231.	KEARNEY. J. S. Horne, Box 837.	11	80
148.	LINCOLN—Dull. 9 hours. J. W. Emberson, Box 716 . .	*79	1 75
330.	NEBRASKA CITY—Very poor. C. N. Painter	*12	. . .
	OMAHA—Flooded. 53 hours.		
58.	H. W. Rust, 18th & Vinton Sts.	135	13 50
271.	(Ger.) R. Butke, 841 S. 22d St.	22	4 60
112.	SOUTH OMAHA—Dull 59 hours. Wm. McCollister, Box 616 .	*51	12 60
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
386.	DOVER—Quiet. John E. Leizer, 30 Cushing St	36	8 30
118.	MANCHESTER—Quiet. Chas. W. Powell, 540 Maple St.	71	. . .
393.	NASHUA. Jas. Hopwood, 3 McDonald's Ave.	37	3 70
	NEW JERSEY.		
428.	ATLANTIC CITY—Dull. A. Moore, 23 Mississippi Ave.	72	6 50
20.	CAMDEN—Fair. 9 hours. T. J. Flemming, 310 Walnut*	261	41 10
467.	EAST ORANGE. H. H Underwood, 37 Centre	16	. . .
167.	ELIZABETH—Dull. 9 hours. E. M. Sendal, 213 Union St. *	76	5 60
391.	HOBOKEN. R. Monahan.	32	. . .
232.	MILBURN. J. H. White, Short Hills, N.J.	19	1 90
	NEWARK—Flat. 9 hours.		
119.	G. Winnett, 264 13th Ave. . .	394	30 50
172.	(Ger.) R. Mueller, 244 Charlton*	155	15 50
308.	I. T. Syphers, 84 Garside St. *	20	2 09
310.	(Sash, etc.) N. Schubert, 16 Prince St.	*45	. . .
	ORANGE—Fair. 9 hours.		
253.	Val. Strobert, 52 Snyder St.	*30	. . .
477.	Virgil Cox.	30	. . .
325.	PATERSON, Oscar Zabriskie.	70	. . .
399.	PHILLIPSBURG—Good. . . .	*15	. . .
155.	PLAINFIELD—Quiet. 9 hours. Levi C. Kline, Box 249. . .	72	7 85
31.	TRENTON—Middling. 9 hrs. O. B. Gaston, 221 Mercer St.	32	4 00
358.	VINELAND—Bad. $2 to $2.25. Geo. P. Capen	12	2 40
	NEW YORK.		
274.	ALBANY—Fair. 53 hours. G. H. Anderson, 20 N. Lark St.	28	2 70
6.	AMSTERDAM—Fair. 59 hours. O. H. Delamater, 26 Garden	*51	5 70
453.	AUBURN N. Van Auken, 24 E. Genesee St.	14	5 70
262.	BALLSTON—Very dull. Martin Larrabee, Box 95 . .	18	4 00
402.	BATH BEACH—Quiet. 53 hrs Frank Schulze	28	. . .
131.	BINGHAMTON—Fair. A. H. Doolittle, L. B. 113 . .	45	3 50
	BROOKLYN—Very dull. 9 hrs.		
109.	D. Jarvis, 369 Bridge St. . . .	485	. . .
175.	W. F. Bostwick, 287 Lorimer St.	146	33 40
223.	Jas. H. Collins, 108 Greenpoint Ave.	60	. . .
247.	G. Paynton, 1349 Fulton Ave.	123	24 68
258.	W. T. Hall, 2140 Fulton St. . .	35	3 70
296.	(E.D.) C. E. Byrns, 141 Skillman Ave.	25	2 40
349.	(Sash, etc.) W. J. Shaw 888 Atlantic Avenue. . .	20	1 70
381.	W. H. Cornell, 1088 Herkimer St.	90	. . .
451.	George W. Oelker, Sackman St. East New York . .	126	14 80
471.	W. F. Shaw, 191½ Eighth St. S. Brookyln	189	. . .
	BUFFALO—Fair.		
9.	G. Bickelman, 152 Goodrich	195	47 50
355.	(Ger) A. F. Goehle, 208 Stanton	114	12 70
99.	COHOES—Middling. 9 hours. S. A. Waterman, 106 Jackson	61	6 10
315.	ELMIRA—Dull. E. M. McAllister, 609 E. Church	112	24 30
323.	FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Fair. 59 hours. Edward Briggs, Box 85 . . .	22	5 90
200.	FORT PLAIN—Middling. Charles W. Sauer . . . . . *	11	2 20
229.	GLENS FALLS—Quiet. 59 hrs. L. Thompson. 265 Glen St.	49	9 60
139.	GLOVERSVILLE—Dull. J. G. Smith, 144 W. Fulton St.*	58	7 05
272.	HERKIMER—Dull. C. H. Mack . . . . . *	25	2 50
173.	HOOSICK FALLS—Good. 59 hrs. Edwin Chapman . . . . . *	16	2 10
405.	HARLEM—9 hours . . . . . *	21	. . .
	LONG ISLAND CITY—		
404.	Geo. F. Arthur, Box 17 . . .	*10	. . .
465.	Michael J. Casey, 79 Munson	24	. . .
283.	LITTLE FALLS—Very dull. A. A. Miller, 22 Arthur St. .	16	2 85
301.	NEWBURGH—Dull. 9 hours. H. Batchelor, 78 Benkard . *	84	13 70
	NEW YORK CITY.		
51.	W. B. Forrest, 200 W. 128th .	232	. . .
63.	Aaron Hunter, 145 E. 57th .	168	. . .
64.	J. U. Lounsbury, 14 Leroy . .	118	. . .
340.	A. Watt, Jr., 444 W. 49th . .	375	. . .
382.	T. J. Brennan, 16 0 3d. av. .	361	. . .
464	Vincent Sauter, Jr., 2994 3d av	90	. . .
468.	Henry Farmer, 346 E. 4th . .	204	. . .
473.	Wm. Kane, 334 W. 36th . . .	85	. . .
478.	Jas. Kennedy, 1110 Wash. av.	30	. . .
350.	NIAGARA FALLS—Quiet. R. G. Paige, Box 140	36	3 60
474.	NYACK— Frank Wool	20	. . .
302.	OGDENSBURGH—Quiet. Frank Beach, 36 Kiah St. .	34	3 40
101.	ONEONTA—Very quiet. C. L. Ward, Box 1151 . . . *	44	10 90
443.	OSWEGO—Fair. F. W. Preston, 140 W. Van Buren St	42	3 60
203.	POUGHKEEPSIE—Medium. W. A. Hawley, 90 Catharine	93	14 39
	ROCHESTER—Quiet. 9 hours.		
72.	Jacob Kolb, 8 Sherman St. .	165	29 60
179.	(Ger.) J. Theis, 632 North St.	55	10 70
251.	RONDOUT—Medium. Harry Dunn, Box 639 Kingston, N. Y.	34	3 30
249.	SARATOGA—Dull. Stay away. C. L. Champine, Jr., 67 N. 2d St	24	2 40
146.	SCHENECTADY—Fair. 9 hrs. W. H Crosb . , 606 Terrace Pl	83	15 15
413.	SHEEPSHEAD BAY— J. J. Hall, Box 71	46	. . .
	SYRACUSE—Very dull. 59 hrs.		
15.	(Ger.) Fred. Hafermalz, 199 Butternut St	122	22 20
124.	J. C. French, 16 Delhi St. . .	197	33 15
363.	(Fr.) N. Lavaute, 30 Pattison	21	. . .
78.	TROY—Middling. 9 hours. Thos. Soutar, Box 145 . . .	54	5 40
125.	UTICA—Dull. John B. Andes, 14 Philip St.	*55	7 50
307.	WATERFORD—Middling. J. C. McGill, Box 589	19	. . .
233.	WAVERLY—Scarce. M. Hotalin	22	2 20
252.	WEST TROY—Moderate. 8 hrs. G. W. Sherwood, 1000 23d St	27	2 60
273.	YONKERS—Crowded. 58 hrs. W. H. Berry, 275½ Main . .	85	17 30
	NORTH CAROLINA.		
384.	ASHEVILLE—Dull. A. Shell, Box 81	49	10 55
	OHIO.		
84.	AKRON—Dull. Many leaving. Jac. Glass, 111 Thornton St.	32	5 10
17.	BELLAIRE—Dull. 9 hours. G. W. Curtis	53	8 12
44.	BOWLING GREEN—Dull. H. B. Brooks, Box 52	19	3 80
143.	CANTON—Improving. 59 hrs. C. E. Shoof, 109 S. Cherry St.*	67	6 70
	CINCINNATI—Dull. Crowded.		
2.	C. A. Rockwood, Box 135 . .	316	58 80
209.	(German) J. A. Leininger, 90 Findlay St.	120	12 10
326.	(Mill wrights) F. W. Smith, 149 Lewelien, South Cumminsville	*9	. . .
61.	COLUMBUS—Middling. C. M. Smithers, 261½ N. High*	14	4 75
	CLEVELAND—Dull—9 hours.		
11.	J. W. Chrisford, P. O. . . .	199	25 25
39.	(Bohem.) S. Jindrich, 28 Mead*	24	2 40
234.	(Ger.) Wm. Deuring, 121 Hoyt Ave . . . . . *	93	9 30
419.	(Ger.) F. Behrens, 1194 Clark St.	32	4 85
	DAYTON—Dull.		
104.	J. H. Garner, 211 S. Henry St.	76	17 60
346.	(German.) Paul Wirth, Wortman Ave., N. Dayton . . .	41	3 25
328.	EAST LIVERPOOL—Dull. 9 hrs. Harvey McHenry	50	5 00
188.	FINDLAY—Very dull. R. H. Walle 615 West St. . .	110	. . .
202.	FOSTORIA—Dull. Crowded. F. M. Smith, Box 180	56	9 05
267.	LIMA—E. G. Taylor, 832 W. High St.	11	40
14.	MARTIN'S FERRY—Slack. 9hrs. J. H. Madden	33	6 30
270.	MIDDLETOWN—Dull. 59 hrs. W. H Countryman, 21 Moore	*17	. . .
294.	PIQUA—Flat. Stay away. Ed Speelman, 529 Park Ave.*	13	1 70
168.	SALEM—Crowded. Stay away. John K. Test	*14	2 70
107.	SANDUSKY—Very dull. James Cross, 528 Railroad St.*	17	6 70
186.	STEUBENVILLE—Medium. Chas. Caldwell, Box 346 . .	47	7 50
25.	TOLEDO—Fair. 9 hours. C. W. Murphy, 524 Erie St. .	238	38 80
183.	WELLSTON—Dull. E. C. Wallace	44	4 40
171.	YOUNGSTOWN—Middl'g. 9 hrs. N. E. Holland, 120 Baldwin St.	77	9 30
	OREGON.		
348.	LA GRANDE—Dull. 9 hours. C. R. Thornton	7	. . .
50.	PORTLAND—Very dull. 9 hrs. T. F. Mahan, 5 Caruthers St.	213	28 60
	PENNSYLVANIA.		
211.	ALLEGHENY CITY—Medium.	409	71 10
237.	C. L. Mohney, McNaugher Av. (Ger.) E. Mueller, 43 Herrmann St., Troy Hill . . .	72	16 30
246.	BEAVER FALLS—Fair. 9 hrs. W. H. McClarren, Jr., 1822 Sixth Ave.	63	6 30
254.	BELLEFONTE—Very dull. Richard W. Miller	24	2 90
180.	BRADDOCK—Fair. 9 hours. J. V. Branthoover . . . . . *	76	11 35
450.	BRYN MAWR. Walter Warnick, Box 113, Rosemont P. O.	29	4 90
222.	BUTLER—Very dull. Wm. F. Lytle	26	2 50
116.	ERIE—Dull. H. A. Lillibridge, 1601 German	40	3 60
422.	FRANKFORD—Fair. 9 hours W. H. Cheeseman, 4602 Leiper	50	10 40
401.	FRANKLIN. S. Wise, Box 935	*16	. . .
122.	GERMANTOWN—Quiet. 9 hrs. W. J. Phillips, 22 Jefferson	123	16 70
462.	GREENSBURG— W. T. Zimmerman, Box 126	44	22 90
398.	GREENVILLE—Dull. 9 hours. T. M. Campbell	19	2 20
287.	HARRISBURG—Quiet. J. H. Keath, 1611 Fourth St.	*44	5 90
288.	HOMESTEAD—Slack. 9 hrs. Edwin Rowe, Lock Box 18 .	16	24 00
205.	JOHNSTOWN—Fair. John Way, 392 Bedford St. .	31	2 50
208.	LANCASTER—Dull. G. Miller, 234 W. James St.	92	15 80
436.	LOCK HAVEN—Crowded. J. B. Sperring	18	3 35
177.	MCKEESPORT—Fair. 9 hours. T. W. Davis, Lock Box 134	97	34 60
438.	MANAYUNK—Fair. J. S. Harley, 507 E. Jefferson	44	9 25
431.	MANSFIELD—Dull. J. N. Dushane, Box 259, Mansfield Valley P. O. . .	50	10 50
184.	MIDDLETOWN—Medium. Ammon W. Beard	*10	90
187.	MONONGAHELA CITY—Dull. 9 hours. Geo. V. L. Wickerham . . .	12	1 30
440.	NICETOWN. Colbert Walker, 3878 Nice St.	30	. . .
206.	NEW CASTLE—Dull. 59 hours. E. Morrow, 201 Chestnut St.*	25	3 50
388.	NORRISTOWN—Quiet. Elmer Slough, 622 Astor St.	32	3 10
414.	OIL CITY—Quiet. J. Young, ...	15	2 25
	PHILADELPHIA—Dull. 9 hrs.		
8.	Con. Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.*	576	63 60
227.	(Kensington) John J. McKinstry, 2358 E Susquehanna Av.	111	22 55
238.	(German) Paul Ruge, 444 Dillwyn St. . . . . *	116	12 00
239.	(W. Phila.) J. H. Bircks, 4022 Poplar St.	174	26 30
306.	(Southwark) L. D. Gorman, 1211 Monterey St	119	. . .
359.	(Mill hands) Samuel L. Stem, 2405 Stewart St.	74	7 40
81.	PHILIPSBURG—Quiet. H. H. Hewit	*25	. . .
	PITTSBURGH—Dull. 9 hrs. Secretary of District Council —W. P. Patten, 61 Mahan Av., Pittsburg		
	Business Agent—A. M. Swartz, 54 Esplanade St., Allegheny City.		
142.	G. A. Rankin, 71 Carroll St. Allegheny City	306	35 65
164.	(Ger.) J. P. Dreikosen, 153 16th St., S. S.	147	26 30
165.	(East End) Robert Toppin, 206 Highland Ave.	125	33 60
230.	(South Side) B. B. Baumgardner, 386 Webster Ave. .	156	15 10
385.	(West End) G. H. Burton, 387 Rebecca St., Allegheny City	44	5 00
476.	(Stair Builders)	15	. . .
	W. G. Anderson, 69 Ackley St., Allegheny City . . .		
236.	POTTSTOWN		
336.	READING—Fair. Overcrowd'd T. Kissinger, 929 Buttonwood	86	13 50
368.	ROCHESTER—Dull. A. N. Gutermuth . . . . . *	20	2 00
37.	SHAMOKIN—Medium. Isaac A. Kerlin, Box 327 . .	40	6 60
268.	SHARON—Poor. 9 hours. G. W. McClary, Box 511 . .	*51	5 60
185.	SHARPSBURGH—Med. 9 hrs. William C. Pfusch . . . . *	31	3 10
276.	TARENTUM—Very dull. 9 hrs. James Goldinger	19	4 30
459.	UNIONTOWN— J. J. Bare, Box 513 . . . . . *	45	4 75
370.	VERONA—Dull. 9 hours. J. A. Householder . . . . *	82	8 25
102.	WILKES-BARRE—Quiet. G. W. Nichols, 25 Hakes al .	23	7 50
458.	WILKINSBURG. C. C. Freeman.	13	3 75
266.	WILLIAMSPORT—Crowded. Levi F. Irwin, 646 Centre St.	66	7 00
191.	YORK—Quiet. Plenty men. Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn St.	99	10 18
	RHODE ISLAND.		
176.	NEWPORT—Medium. A. Duffany, cor. Perry and Spring	56	11 00
145.	PAWTUCKET— Bernard Burns, 44 Branch*		. . .
94.	PROVIDENCE—Fair. Frank Shanley, 51 Evergreen	58	11 75
	SOUTH CAROLINA.		
	CHARLESTON—Overstocked.		
52.	(Col.) J. F. Drayton, 5 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave.	115	13 75
69.	(Col.) COLUMBIA—Dull. A. W. Curtis	14	. . .
	TENNESSEE.		
	CHATTANOOGA—Crowded.		
213.	D. E. Andrews, Box 401 . .	10	. . .
309.	(Colored) B. J. Higginbotham, 764 . . 6th St	*12	. . .
174.	JACKSON—Moderate. J. T. Holmes	24	3 40
225.	KNOXVILLE—Crowded. J. R. Scott, 169 Hardee St. .	99	17 50
394.	MEMPHIS—Dull. 59 hours. James Cannon, 40 Washington St.	35	3 50
	TEXAS.		
300.	AUSTIN— A. W. Thielepape, 305 W. 13th St.	*8	. . .
198.	DALLAS—Quiet. 9 hours. H. F. Stiff, Box 299.	75	7 50
371.	DENISON—Dull. J. W. Hull	21	3 90
277.	FORT WORTH—Crowded. W. F. Remington, 323 St. Louis Ave.	25	2 50
426.	GREENVILLE—Dull. F. M. Metcalf . . . . . *	26	1 00
461.	MARSHALL— W. N. Harrison	14	
210.	PARIS—Dull G. N. Martin . . . . . *	31	
367.	SAN ANTONIO—Quiet. P. U. Rothenflue, 67 Utica St.	15	5 00
406.	TYLER—Flat. M. J Kilpatrick . . . . . *	30	. . .
117.	WACO—Moderate. J. E. Ulander, Box 725 . . .	*39	3 90
	VERMONT.		
329.	BURLINGTON—Dull. Sidney T. Green, 24 School St.	74	. . .
53.	RUTLAND—Fair. 59 hours. A. P. Wait, 20 North St. . .	43	4 30
	VIRGINIA.		
390.	DANVILLE—Fair. W. G. Carlisle, N. Danville.	*10	. . .
285.	NORFOLK—Quiet. 58 hours. C. H. Powers, cor. Chapel and Charlotte Sts.	101	10 10
320.	PETERSBURGH—Dull. W. A. McCulloch, 411 West St.	22	3 15
132.	RICHMOND—Dull. 9 hours. J. H. Biesen, 412 W. Broad St.	65	7 70

		Nov. Page.	Nov. Tax, etc.
	WASHING. TERRITORY.		
351.	SEATTLE. Dull. Overcrowd'd. Robert Martin, Box 816 . .	45	9 70
41.	SPOKANE FALLS—Crowded. John C. Bodley, Box 85 . .	34	6 50
197.	TACOMA—Quiet. 9 hours. A. S. Knight, 1404 Pacific St.	*82	. . .
	WEST VIRGINIA.		
261.	BUCKHANNON—Slack. W. H. Ferris, Box 153 . . .	88	2 00
475.	NEW CUMBERLAND.	10	5 00
425.	WELLSBURG—Dull. Samuel Patterson, Box 243 .	*12	. . .
3.	WHEELING—Fair. 9 hours. E. Grosscurth, 82 New Jersey	182	36 80
	**WISCONSIN

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month,

AT

124 North Ninth St., Phila., Pa.,

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P. J. McGUIRE,

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1888.

The office of the General Secretary since October 1st has been removed to No. 124 Morth Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. It is in a good central location, right in the heart of the business quarter, only a short distance from the post-office. The continued growth of the brotherhood demanded this change.

SEVERAL typographical blunders appeared in the November issue, owing to absence of the G. S. We ask the indulgence of our readers.

A CORRECTION.

The vote on the Amendments to the Constitution as published in October paper places Unions 29, 90 and 115 in the affirmative. They desire to be counted in the negative, though adopting the larger number of the amendments. This makes the result 228 unions in favor and 50 unions against the amendments. By virtue of the defeat of Amendments No. 7 and 9 in regard to the Protective Fund, Amendment No. 40, relating to the same subject, though adopted, was not inserted in the new constitution. It would be in conflict with the expressed will of the unions, as shown in the negative vote on Amendments Nos. 7 and 9.

THIRTY NEW UNIONS.

During the past month charters have been granted to the following twelve new unions: 120, Little Falls, N. Y.; 460, S. Denver, Colo.; 461, Marshall, Tex.; 462, Greensburg, Pa.; 463, Brazil, Ind.; 466, E. Saginaw, Mich. (German); 469, Hot Springs, Ark.; 470, Greenville, Miss. (colored); 472, N. La Crosse, Wis.; 474, Nyack, N. Y.; 475, New Cumberland, W. Va.; 476, Pittsburgh, Pa. (stair builders). The following 18 lodges of the United Order have applied for charters, and the same have been granted: Lodges 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 17, of New York City, and lodges 7, 11, 15, 19 and 25 of Brooklyn, N. Y., and lodge 16, of Paterson, N. J.; 27, of Hoboken, N. J.; 28, E. Orange, N. J.; 35, Sheepshead Bay, L. I., and 37 of Long Island City, N. Y.

ELECTION OF GENERAL TREASURER AND GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

At the joint meeting of all the local unions of Philadelphia and vicinity, Nov. 30, the following were chosen for the ensuing term from Jan. 1, 1889:

James Troy, General Treasurer, re-elected unanimously.

C. Thorn, A. B. Kerr, H. B. Walters, Chas. Becker and W. J. Phillips were elected members of the General Executive Board. The first four are residents of Philadelphia, the fifth is a resident of Germantown, Pa.

TWO DEFAULTERS ARRESTED.

Andrew Phillips, formerly Financial Secretary of Union 273, Yonkers, N. Y., embezzled the capita tax of said union, and his case was placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

L. B. Turner, ex-Treasurer of Union 366, Hutchinson, Kan., defrauded said union of $50 in monies and absconded to Xenia, Ind. The Sheriff was sent after him and now Turner languishes in Hutchinson jail.

THE AMALGAMATED.

The November report of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows 464 branches and 25,226 members, of whom 763 are on unemployed benefit, 500 on sick benefit and 249 superannuated. This evidences no gain in the number of branches, and a decrease of 259 members since the October report. In the American District the membership is 2,132, a loss of 52 members over October report, and 200 of a loss since September. The principal loss is in New York City. The extra levies or assessments in the Amalgamated have been enormously high the past year, and considerable dissatisfaction exists in regard to the exclusion of the American and Colonial Branches from the nomination of a General Secretary.

IS CHEAP LABOR A BENEFIT TO THE COMMUNITY?

A moment's reflection will convince any rational man that such labor is a positive injury, a curse to society. In India and China wages are lower, perhaps, than among any other civilized or partially civilized people. Yet these countries are, industrially considered, the poorest on the globe. Machinery and transportation are of the most primitive character, and production relative to population is miserably small. In the United States, on the other hand, wages are higher than in any other nation engaged in industrial pursuits. Here machinery is perfection itself. Nowhere in the world is invention so aided, so fostered, so active, and nowhere is production so great, while the increase in wealth is simply unprecedented.

It would perhaps be wholly unnecessary to draw a distinction between the social condition of the Americans and Chinese. It may be laid down as a general proposition that can not be controverted, that the rate of wages determines the social, moral, and intellectual status of a people. Low wages mean cheap men, ignorant, degraded, dangerous citizens.

But, viewed from the standpoint of the purely material interests of the country, any general reduction in wages must be regarded as a public calamity. The machinery and appliances invented and used by American workingmen, and by the aid of which production has been so vastly augmented, could never be produced by a people among whom a low rate of wages prevailed. Cheapen labor and you destroy the incentive that spurs men to effort and improvement. Low wages signify debasement, ignorance, degradation, brutality. High wages signify intelligence, ingenuity, invention, and a higher order of manhood.

Of course the dearness or cheapness of labor affects the production of wealth primarily in the distribution only, but ultimately it will be found that wages and cheap labor will seriously affect the production of wealth itself.

The poorly paid laborer is rarely a skilled laborer. High wages mean skilled labor, and skilled labor means increased production. Low wages may make a few men more wealthy, but this result is reached by making a vastly larger number greatly poorer, production is lessened, the community as a whole is injured in its material interests, while the State is injured by the debasement and degradation of its citizens.

A general reduction of wages will lower the moral, social, and intellectual tone of American labor is equally certain. Degraded, unskilled, pauperized labor results in decreased production and consequent loss of national wealth. That high rates of wages tend to elevate workingmen, render them more skilful, more inventive, more productive, and beneficial to the community, has been conclusively demonstrated by the industrial history of the civilized world. These are the considerations that induce me to support this bill, and which prompted me to introduce it in this House.

Every permanent increase in wages has marked an epoch in the progress of the country where such increase has occurred toward national, physical, and intellectual greatness.—*Hon. Martin A. Foran.*

PAY UP YOUR DUES.

Is organization necessary? Yes, is organization beneficial to the working classes? It is, for the history of labor teaches us that without organization workingmen are unable to keep up their wages. Where workingmen have been well organized wages have increased and the hours of labor lessoned. To-day we find the orators upon the public rostrums declaring that the only protection workingmen have, is through organization. To-day the press of the country in furnishing statistics of wages in support of their arguments both for and against a reduction of the tariff, show clearly that in localities where workingmen are organized the wages are best. To-day every person possessed of common sense must admit that organization is the toiler's best protection.

This, then, being the undeniable truth, why should any workingman hold aloof from the organizations that were instituted for his benefit? Is it because they are willing that others shall bear the brunt of the battle while they reap the benefits, or because their reasoning powers are not sufficiently developed to see that by the united and co-operative efforts of their fellow-workmen the price of labor is kept up. But are there not members of labor organizations who are willing that others should bear the expenses of keeping up their societies or assemblies? Yes, there are many such. What are they called, unfair men or scabs? No, they are known as delinquent or suspended members. Are they delinquent because they have not the means to pay their dues, or are they wilfully negligent in paying their dues? Some have failed to pay their dues through being out of work and from other causes. Others, to their shame be it said, refuse to pay their dues if they find the organization lenient, and would rather impose upon good paying members than settle their honest debts. Now what should be done to the man who, while he enjoys the protective benefits of his organization, refuses to fulfill his obligation and pay his dues, and not only that, but makes it a boast that he can get the "cream of the work" while good paying members are idle. There can be but one answer to that question. The member who will not pay his dues, boasts of it, and laughs at his most honest brothers is worse than any scab. Members of that kind should be given to understand that they cannot trifle with organized labor. There is no half way. Either pay your dues and live up to the rules of your organization or get out. When you are out the members who remain true to their organization will know who you are and what you are.

No need for further explanation, and delinquents who wish to retain the protection of organization Must Pay Up.—*Ex.*

INTERNATIONAL TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

On November 6, assembled in London, England, delegates from the various trades' unions of every civilized nation in Europe, 123 delegates were present—79 represented the English Trades' Union Congress with a constituency of 850,000 trades' union members. Ten delegates from Belgium represented 5,400 members, 13 from Holland with 6,750 members, 2 from Denmark with 20,000 members, 3 from Italy represented 20,000 members, 18 from France represented 200,000 trades unionists, and delegates were also present from Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Spain. In all this International Congress represented 1,100,000 trades unionists. The work of the Congress was to make a connected movement for a general reduction of the hours of labor, and a uniform system of factory laws in each country.

AUCTIONED OFF HIS LABOR.

There are only two carpenters in New Boston, Neb., a town which is small, but growing rapidly. One of them was taken sick a few days ago, when the other man promptly gave it out that he would lend his services to the highest bidder. Something like an auction was held, and the lucky carpenter dropped the hammer at $5.50 a day for a job of three weeks.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION; NOW IN SESSION IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Third Annual Convention opened in Central Turner Hall, St. Louis, Mo., December 11, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon and is likely to remain session five days. President S. Gompers in the Chair, and P. J. McGuire acting as secretary. The hall was profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and along the front of the music balcony was spread a white canvas, edged with the national colors, and bearing the words: "Welcome Delegates."

Addresses of welcome were extended the Convention by Mr. S. S. Bass, of St Louis, Mo., and Prof. C. M. Woodward of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. The report of the Committee on credentials showed the following delegates present representing the organizations named:

International Typographical Union—Robert Y. Ogg, Detroit; E. C. Ives, St. Paul; C. F. Taylor, Louisville; O. R. Lake, St. Louis.

Trade and Labor Assembly, Chicago, Ill.—John W. La Vine.

Federated Trades' Council, Milwaukee, Wis.—Emil Appelhagen.

Baltimore Federation of Labor—Samuel B. Hasson.

Detroit Council of Trade and Labor Unions—Samuel Goldwater.

Trades and Labor Union, St. Louis—Frank A. Hill, David Erbleding.

Cleveland Central Labor Union—Frederick Ackermann.

Brooklyn Central Labor Union—James H. Perry.

Central Labor Union of Boston—Frank K. Foster.

Iron Moulders' Union of North America—P. F. Fitzpatrick and John G. Weaver, Cincinnati; James P. Hodley, of Troy.

Journeyman Tailors' National Union—N. Forsberg, Henry Werdes, of St. Louis.

International Union of American Cigarmakers—Fred Haller, of Buffalo; J. F. Mahoney, of Springfield, Mass.; Samuel Gompers, New York, John S. Kirchner, of Philadelphia.

Illinois Miners' Protective Association of Illinois—P. H. Donnelly, Daniel McLaughlin.

Ohio Miners' Amalgamated Association—Christopher Evans, Alex Johnson.

Indiana Miners—P. H. Penna.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—W. H. Kliver, of Chicago; H. Blackmore, of St. Louis; Francis Fildew, of Detroit; W. J. Shields, of Boston.

International Furniture Workers' Union—Henry Emrich, of New York.

American Flint-Glass Workers' Union—William J. Dillon, of Pittsburg, Pa.

New England Shoe Lasters' Protective Union—Edward L. Daley, of Boston.

German-American Typographia—Hugo A. Miller, of New York.

Journeymen Bakers' National Union of the United States—August Delabar, of New York.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America—A. W. Anderson, of Baltimore.

Granite Cutters' National Union—David Archie, of St. Louis.

National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States—Charles F. Bechtold, of St. Louis.

Progressive Tile Layers' Union—John McIver, of New York.

Builders' Laborers' Union of Syracuse—James J. Cain, of Syracuse.

Horse-Collar Makers' National Union—Thomas Holland, of St. Louis.

German Progressive Waiters' Union—Ernest Reinhardt, of St. Louis.

Boiler Makers' International Union—Robert Bower.

Amalgamated National Association of Iron and Steel Works—William Weihe and William Martin, of Pittsburgh, and James H. Nutt, of Youngstown, O.

Metal Workers' National Union—George W. Appel, of Baltimore.

Box Sawyers and Nailers' Union, No. 1, of St. Louis—Robert L. Volz.

Federal Labor Union of New York—Hugh McGregor, of New York.

Making a total of 50 delegates, representing over 4,000 local unions or subordinate branches, with a membership of over half a million men. The attendance of delegates would have been much larger had the convention not been held so far West.

The credentials of the delegates of the National Association of Stationery Engineers were laid over, as the organization was not as yet legally affiliated with the Federation.

The credentials of Thomas Shaw, of the Amalgamated Carpenters were laid over until later in the session to be acted on.

President Gompers then read his annual address and report to the Federation, in which he considered all questions affecting that organization. On the most important matter—that of the eight-hour movement—the president spoke emphatically in its favor and advocated the appointing of a certain day in the year 1890 when the trades unions of the entire country should, with one voice, demand the establishment of eight hours as a day's work, and that to prepare for vigorous action. Mass meetings should be held all over the country on February 22, 1889. "Eight Hour Leagues" should be formed everywhere to create sentiment in favor of the movement. This was the key-note of the address, and the frequent applause with which it was interpreted showed plainly that the convention was unanimous on that question. The speaker also advocated the necessity and benefit of strikes at the proper time, saying that the knowledge of when to strike was an art that was not as yet fully understood, and that the fact of always being prepared to strike would secure concessions for the trade which otherwise would be hard to obtain. The feature of female and child labor was treated, and the organization of female trades unions approved, while child labor as it now exists was condemned and the passage of a law prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age was suggested, to save them from the ignorant greed of parents and the avarice of employers. Other important topics treated were those of education, political action, labor congresses and industrial divisions.

The address was most heartily received and was referred, as provided by the constitution, to a committee on the president's speech, with instructions to refer that portion of it regarding the eight-hour movement to a special committee of seven to be appointed by the president.

COMMITTEES.

The other committees appointed are: On president's speech—Wm. J. Dillon, Frank K. Foster, Alex. Johnson, Henry Emrich, W. H. Kliver.

On secretary's speech—Chas. F. Taylor, Robert Bowen, John W. La Vine, R. C. Valz, John J. Cain.

Constitution—Wm. Wiehe, R. Y. Ogg, Francis Tildew, John L. Kirschner, Samuel Goldwater.

Resolutions—Fred. Haller, M. Fitzpatrick, Ed. L. Daily, H. Blackmore, David Erhling.

Labels and Boycotts—Dan McLaughlin, Chas. H. Bechtold, Fred. Ackermann, Emil Applehagon, Hugh McGregor.

At the second day's session, a special committee of seven on the Eight Hour Question was appointed and it is more than likely the suggestion of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and proposed by President Gompers on this subject will be adopted and a general movement for eight hours will be made in June 1890.

A vast mass of resolutions on various subjects of interest to workingmen were then introduced. The harsh treatment of oystermen in Chesapeake Bay, Md., was explained and other outrages on various trades were narrated by Delegates.

A general statement received from G. Edmundston, treasurer of the Federation, Washington, D. C., was then read by the secretary, showing the receipts and disbursements for the year to November 30, 1888. Cash on hand December 1, 1887, was $25.95, while the balance at the closing of this year is over $600, to which President Gompers added that $700 had been received since, so that the balance now on hand is

over $1,300. The treasurer stated that the detailed account would be given in the printed official reports.

The committee on the president's report offered the result of their work. They recommended a rigid enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation of foreign labor under contract, and in regard to the proposed strike assessment they suggested that the matter be referred to a popular vote of the different unions in the Federation to be taken within six months from the adjournment of this convention. The establishment of a weekly official journal was urged and the suggestion made that it be placed in charge of a committee of five to be appointed by the president. The committee impressed upon the convention the duty of aiding the miners in their efforts towards organization, and advised that the organizers of the Federation be instructed to lend them all the assistance possible. They approved the organization of female trade unions, and reported in favor of the passage of a bill through the two houses in Washington prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age. The per capita tax section of the president's report was referred to the committee on finance, and the question of industrial divisions to the committee on organization. The referring of the Eight-hour question to the special committee, the recommendation for the enforcement of the law against importation of foreign labor under contract, and the establishment of an official journal were approved.

The matter of a strike assessment of 2 cents per week brought out the full oratorical strength of the convention. The statement was repeatedly made by several speakers that not only the temporary success, but the very existence of the federation, depended upon the state of the treasury, and that this assessment upon the 500,000 members of the Federation of Labor would bring $10,000 per week into the treasury in case of any strike.

It was next decided to send out organizers among the coal miners to strengthen their organization.

Much of the time of the second day was taken up by committee work.

In the third day's session, the question of admitting the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters was taken up, and on motion of the delegates of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the convention unanimously decided to not admit the Amalgamated Carpenters to the Federation and sustained the reasons given by the United Brotherhood for not recognizing more than one organization in any trade. The sentiment of the dozen or more delegates who spoke on the question was overwhelmingly in favor of the United Brotherhood controlling the trade affairs of tho Carpenters of America.

In relation to the Eight Hour Question the convention decided to arrange for simultaneous Mass meetings in all cities of the country, the first to be held on Feb'y. 22, 1889, (Washington's Birthday), next one on Independance Day, to be followed by one on Labor Day, the period of agitation to conclude on Washington's Birthday 1890, the practical demand for eight hours to be finally made on May 1, 1890.

In the mean time the Executive Council is to issue a pamphlet giving a thorough exposition of the question in all its bearings. The Council shall also issue circulars to all manufacturers and corporations, requesting them to meet representatives of the Federation in order to arrive at a peaceable solution of the question. The Council shall also gather statistics from all unions affiliated in relation to their present hours of labor, their membership, number probably affected by the demand, and what financial assisstance if any may be required by them.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing term :

President—S. Gompers, of the Cigarmakers Int. Union.

First Vice President—Dan. McLaughlin, of the Illinois State Miners' Association.

Second Vice-President—Wm. Martin, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

Secretary—P. J. McGuire, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Treasurer—H. Emrich, of the International Furniture Workers.

Trustees—Hugo Miller, of the German American Typographia ; Aug. Delabar, of the National Bakers' Union, and Josiah B. Dyer, of the Granite Cutters' National Union.

The Convention then devoted its consideration to a discussion of the question of appealing to all Union men to insist upon purchasing Union Label goods whenever possible. A number of boycotts were then endorsed, among others being Milwaukee Beer and Roig and Langsdert's (Philadelphia) Cigars.

The proposition of the Committee on Constitution to increase the salary of the President was voted down. A proposition to aid the Journeymen Brewers financially was referred to the affiliated organizations

Edward L. Daley, of the Shoe Lasters' Protective Union, here arose and read a dispatch from the Secretary of his organization stating that W. L. Douglas had acceeded to the terms of the Union. He thanked the Federation and the affiliated unions for the vigorous manner with which the boycott had been pushed, and requested that the same be lifted and an endeavor be made to repair the damage done. Upon motion the request was complied with, and the boycott on W. L. Douglas' shoes declared off.

After selecting Boston as the place for holding the next convention the President declared the third session of the American Federation of Labor adjourned *sine die*.

It would be unfair to close this brief outline of the proceedings of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor without saying that it has seldom, if ever, been our pleasure to attend a convention where more genuine fraternal feeling was manifested, or the discussions more able and dignified. The press and public with one accord proclaimed the Third Convention of the Federation a complete success. Its deliberations and conclusions will live in the memory of the toilers and be largely productive of good results to the masses.

THE development of trades unionism has been one of the most remarkable features in the history of the past half century, and it cannot be doubted that it is destined to exercise a still greater power in the future. When workmen first attempted to defend their own interests by the same methods as were allowed to the classes engaged in commercial or professional pursuits, they were met by police interference, fines and imprisonment. It was only after many struggles that the popular cause triumphed. The organized army of labor which the adoption of the principle formed has greatly improved the condition of the mass of workingmen.—*Melbourne Age.*

WORKINGMEN have often been accused of a desire to prevent the introduction of improved machinery. This is false. What we demand is that the laborers shall receive the benefits of the increased production of labor-saving machinery. Our enemies have taunted us with a name that belongs to themselves ; they are the enemies of progressive civilization. They favor long hours and low wages under which improvements cannot be increased or civilization advanced. The onward march of subdivided labor and the union of laborers cannot be prevented, for we are marching on to Less Hours, Higher Wages and a better civilization.

Paterson Labor Standard.

BE CAREFUL.

The story is told of an ancient African who, while hoeing corn, thought he saw the head of a toad projecting above the ground, and therefore promptly brought his hoe down with the intention of cutting off the toad's head. When he came to find out that it was his own toe he had cut off instead of a toad's head, he remarked (?) "some folks is born to be careless." Those of our readers who laugh at this ancient African may afterward think of the many times they have been careless. For example, they have often put a ladder "most anywheres," and gone up it to do a little work, without thinking any more about the consequences, or the absolute danger, than did the darkey in the story told above.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

NOVEMBER 1, 1888.—Special order: arrangements for election of G. E. B. and G. T. for the ensuing two years. G. S. authorised to issue circular calling on Local Unions in Philadelphia and vicinity to meet in joint meeting, Nov. 30, 1888.

G. S. further instructed to issue a circular for general vote of local unions on the handling of strike funds, whether the funds in trade troubles shall be sent as under old law, or pass through the hands of G. E. B.

Appeal from Decatur, Ala., for financial relief on account of Yellow Fever. Union ready to lapse, only four members left in the city. G. E. B. decides they cannot render financial aid to individuals and urge them to start up the union.

Com. Union 8, in the Burkeitt claim case reopened for further testimony.

NOV. 3 —Claim disapproved. A. H. Flewelling. Union 259, St. Augustine, Fla., sick when admitted.

Appeal Carpenters' Council, Pittsburgh, against Union 165, East End, for resigning from Council without first paying its debts for tax to said Council. G. E. B. rule the resignation cannot be accepted until the debt for tax is paid and good reason shown for resigning.

Com. Union 23, in reference to balance of picnic fund due by Unions 71 and 242. Union 23 is requested to furnish said unions with a full itemized statement of receipts and expenses of said picnic.

Unions, lapsed through removal of members: 46, Bartow, Fla.; 51, Charleston, S. C.; 63, Canajoharie, N. Y.; 109, Galveston, Tex.; 120, Jackson, O.; 175, Decatur, Ala.; 178, New London, Conn.; 223, Lyons, Kan.; 314, Milford, Mass.; 325, St. Joseph, Mich.; 340, Oshkosh, Wis.; 382, Pawtucket, R. I. (French); 381, Newburyport, Mass.; 391, Concord, N. H.; 413, Wonsocket, R. I.

Nov. 8.—Special order. Further reconsideration of Burkeitt claim. Testimony of various witnesses offered. Case laid over.

Com. Union 10, Detroit. Mich., in Mrs. S. Ashton claim. A third time disapproved.

Com. R. J. Bowman, Kansas City, Kan., complaining of manner of trial of Bro. Wingate. of Union 113, Kansas City, Mo. Action of Union 113 sustained, but said union is urged to strictly enforce rules as to piece work and hiring non-union men.

Appeal of Chas. Kemmecke, President, Union 288, Philadelphia, against fine levied on him. He claims union has no such power, and he was sick and could not attend meeting. G. E. B. decides a union has power to fine any officer for neglect of duty, but in this instance recommend the fine to be remitted.

Auditing committee report accounts of G. S. examined for October and found correct.

Nov. 10.—Appeal Union 239, West Philadelphia. G. S. instructed to write for further particulars.

Claims disapproved: Homer Mayer, Phillipsburg, Pa. (sick for three years previous to joining); Jacob Pembleton, Charleston, S. C. (books of union not kept in accurate style); W. T. Gard, S. Framingham, Mass. (three months five days in arrears); Mrs. M. E. Rutherford, Jeffersonville, Ind. (union in arrears).

Special hearing was then given to seven witnesses in the Burkeitt claim. Laid over until next meeting.

Nov. 17.—J. Burkeitt claim. Union 8, Philadelphia, disapproved. (Member in bad health when admitted).

T. P. Seely, appeal against Union 188, Findlay, O. Referred to hear from union.

Union 84, Akron, O., as to figurative password. Laid over.

Appeal Union 239, West Philadelphia, requesting payment of funeral expenses of Bro. Noros. G. E. B. declined to do so as the claim was not legal, and G. E. B. have no power to donate moneys in such a case.

Claim disapproved: John Manning, Union 359, Philadelphia. (Sick when admitted).

Nov. 24.—Com. Union 8, Philadelphia. Are dues chargeable in advance? G. E. B. decide dues are charged on first of month, but a man does not fall in arrears until end of month.

Com. J. F. Hall, Union 55, Denver, Col., desires to know if contractors must withdraw from the union ? E. B. decide the local unions can, by vote in each case, allow them to continue as members, provided they do not violate the Constitution.

Com. Union 122, Germantown, Pa., protesting against method of electing G. E. B., as provided in new Constitution, and claiming amendment of G. E. B. was the one adopted and not the motion of Bro. Thorn. G. E. B. decide protest has been entered too late.

Appeal T. P. Seely, Union 188, Findlay, O. Referred for further evidence a second time.

Com. Union 33, Boston, in regard to action of President in not entertaining a motion to fine a member one dollar for misappropriating benefits of a sick member. G. E. B. sustained the action of the President, and rule said member should be expelled.

Com. H. A. Lowey, attorney in Laidig case, St. Louis, Mo. Referred to G. S. to investigate when in St. Louis.

Appeal R. Taylor, Union 371, Winona, Minn. Action of union sustained.

Appeal J. Townsend, Union 82, Halifax, N. S., in case of John Halleck. Referred to union.

Com. Union 206, New Castle, Pa., desiring aid to establish nine hour day. Referred for further particulars.

Appeal from Carpenters' Council, Wheeling, W. Va., and vicinity asking special dispensation to be exempt from uniform initiation fee, as the smaller unions can not charge $10 fee the same as Wheeling. Laid over.

Appeal J. H. Wood, Union 2, Cincinnati, O., against C. A. Rockwood, for reinstating W. C. Hunter. E. B. decide action of Bro. Rockwood was evidently with best intentions, and on the ground he had full power between meetings; nevertheless, it was not strictly legal.

Claim disapproved: Mrs. M. J. Tooker, Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J. (Member three months and seven days in arrears.

ABORIGINAL CARPENTRY.

At the Smithsonian Institution at Washington are collected as many of the aboriginal tools of America as the officers have been able to gather.

"Of course," said H. F. McLeod, one of the attaches of the Institution, "aboriginal carpentry was the chief trade of our predecessors on this continent. The Indians and the mound builders had a very good idea of wood-working. You will see even now some very pretty joining done by Sioux Indians. Their tent poles make a fit which many a white carpenter would not like to try to better.

"The best carpenters, of course, were the Aztecs, who had arrived at quite a high stage of art, and whose tools, although they knew nothing of steel, are really excellent. We have a few of their tools at the Smithsonian, but the best collection is, of course, in the City of Mexico. The material used was almost wholly glass, especially for the finer parts of their wood-cutting. To chop trees they used flint axes, and for the rough hewing out of logs the same, but when it came to the accurate fitting in of the hewn timber, they handled glass knives, chisels, and saws very deftly and with beautiful results. There is a ceaba wood post in Washington with hieroglyphics and faces cut upon it, all with glass. You can see bits of the aboriginal chisel still sticking in a corner of the wood, where it broke off three centuries ago under the hand of the workman. The Aztecs knew how to make a very good and manageable glass, and their best cutting blades, swords, daggers and spears, saws, chisels and axes were made of it. When the edge dulled they broke it from the end instead of sharpening it, and got a new cutting line.

"You can see a great deal of aboriginal carpentry still in use among the Moqui Indians of the United States. Of course they use our tools now, but they follow their old patterns. They know how to make ladders, and they swing their doors on hinges from the top, and they know how to mortise timbers—knew how long before Columbus landed in America. Of course they use our tools differently from our way. The chisel they push rather than hammer, and they work the board up and down on a fixed saw rather than the saw on the board, but withal they get creditable results. The framework in the Pueblos is quite as honest as anything we have in America."

UNION MADE GOODS.

Ask your dealer for stoves with the union label on them. Unions could not adopt a more certain and speedy way of strengthening their positions as labor organizations than by instructing their members to keep making inquiries at the various stove stores in their localities for union labelled stoves. As no one is more sensitive or quicker to catch on to a demand for goods than a dealer who spreads his net to catch customers, let them once get the impression that there is a demand for stoves with the union label on them and you can rest assured that they will send their orders to the foundry for that kind of ware, with the reminder that if they can't furnish the article they will have to transfer their custom to some foundry firm that can. And this sensitive feeling you will find equally applies to a foundryman as well as a dealer, for when he finds that several of his former buyers have gone where they can get what they want, "the union label on their stoves," he will in turn ask the consent of the union for it, and when that stage of the game is reached the union has the chance to specify on what terms they can have the use of the label. Although it may be worse than wormwood for them to take, you will find they will, as a general thing, swallow this nauseating drug and make wry faces rather than lose the custom of a dealer. Let every union in the organization instruct her members to pursue this course, and let the members carry it out faithfully ; depend upon it there will be improved and marked changes in the condition of some of the localities where the cheap and non-union made stoves are crowding out the stoves made by competent and well-paid union molders.—*Iron Molder's Journal.*

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

1885.

July 1.—The Brotherhood is not responsible for any benefit in case a member intrusts his dues to another party who fails to deliver them, and the member dies or is injured meanwhile.

1887.

Feb 25.—A union can not admit or retain a carpenter whose wife is in the saloon business.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as honorary members.

It is prudent for local unions in one District not to admit members resident in each other's jurisdiction.

March 19.—Unions of wood-working machine hands can be chartered provided they comply with the Constitution.

April 16.—Articles of agreement between employers and journeymen in trade matters do not need to be submitted to G. E. B.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and they are not allowed benefits if they follow that occupation.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

June 28.—Sash and blindmakers can be admitted if they comply with Constitution.

Administration papers necessary where there are two or more legal heirs claiming a benefit.

During a strike a member laid off for want of work is not entitled to strike-pay.

July 16.—Members to get strike-pay must answer roll-call once every day, and must do picket duty when called on.

July 30.—Members coming from unions with low initiation fee, can not be charged in another city with a higher fee, to make up the difference.

August 3.—Widowers with children are entitled to full strike-pay; widowers without children, single men's pay.

Oct. 22.—All official business with and appeals to the G. E. B. must be written in the English language.

Oct. 22.—After a member is legally suspended, a L. U. has no further jurisdiction over his actions.

Nov. 22.—When a strike or lockout takes place, an employer, if a member, must pay all legal assessments, same as a journeyman.

1888.

Jan. 23. — All protests or appeals against decisions of G. E. B. must hereafter be filed within thirty days after decisions of G. E. B.

March 10.—A local union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

May 5.—If a candidate for reinstatement is rejected, money paid for reinstatement should be refunded to the candidate.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Fifth General Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 6-11, 1888.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That the Brotherhood is, and always has been, ready to co-operate with the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization in advancing the principles enunciated by that order—in educating and uplifting the masses in all branches of honorable toil.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently ; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

BUILDING BOOMS.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the west, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That, while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system, which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Resolved, That we most severely censure the course of the Canadian government in appropriating moneys to assist immigration, as it is to the detriment, not only of the citizens of the Provinces, but to the workingmen of America at large.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

THE EIGHT HOURS' SYSTEM.

WHEREAS, We believe a material reduction of the hours of labor would result to our advantage ;

Resolved, That this Convention state a time, not later than June 1, 1890, when the eight hour work day shall be put in force, the same to be submitted to the Local Unions for their approval, a two-thirds vote being necessary to adopt.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

THE RELATION OF WAGES AND PRODUCTION TO SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

In a very ably prepared paper read before chiefs and commissioners of the various State Labor Bureaus, Prof. A. S. Bolles, a leading scientist gives expression to these thoughts:

"Ignoring the fact, however, that the wants of mankind can be supplied in a much briefer space of time than before, the manufacturer endeavors to employ his men in the old-fashioned way of ten or twelve hours a day or longer, and the inevitable consequence is that in a few months, or in a year or two at most, he makes the unwelcome discovery that he has surfeited the world with goods; and then a veritable cyclone visits trade; business suffers; bankruptcy ensues; succeeded by a long and dreary period of depression and recovery. These cyclones or depressions in trade are one of the features of modern civilization. A distinguished Englishman a few years ago endeavored to trace a similarity between them and the sun spots. He seemed to think that one occurred about every seven years. It is certain that they occur much too frequently to be pleasant or profitable for any one.

It is sometimes asked, are there any persons in the world poorly clad? Are there persons who want more bread? Certainly. Are not numberless wants unsatisfied? Certainly. Why, then, do you say that there is an overproduction? Why do you say that the mills must stop running, or be put on shorter time, in order to produce less, if more bread is needed, and more clothing, and more tools and implements of every kind? We reply that a want without the means to gratify it must be omitted, for the very reasonable assumption that no man can long afford to produce and give away his things. This means bankruptcy. A manufacturer, for example, in times of depression cannot afford to make cotton cloth and give it away to the naked islanders living in the South Sea. By so doing he would soon be in the hands of creditors.

Clearly enough, then, we must keep within the realm of consumers having wants, and also the means to gratify them; in other words, have means enough to give a fair equivalent for the things desired. Keeping within this realm, we assert most positively that there can be, and often is, an overproduction of commodities. A man with a good overcoat does not need a duplicate. A man with the latest style silk hat does not need a second until this has become unfashionable or worn out. A man who has eaten a good dinner does not need a second until the next day. Therefore, we repeat, human wants have boundaries, rational limitations, and when enough has been produced to satisfy these, the line should be drawn, production should cease. To go beyond that line is to go into danger, and loss will be experienced in due time in depression of trade, with which the world has has become familiar.

If this be true, the proper course of industrial development is to reduce working hours to a point at which the products will balance or satisfy the demand; and, when this is done, there will be a larger margin of leisure that may be employed in other ways.

But it is asked, if fewer hours are fixed for the laboring man would he be the gainer? Does he not, in truth, wherever they have been adopted, go into the alehouse and while them away there? Does he not become worse through additional leisure? In many cases the answer may be in the affirmative. He is like the horse that has broken away from his prison-house into the open field. If the leisure is given him, but is misimproved, this is no argument for depriving him of it, for he may learn, through harsh lessons, that he should use his precious hours differently; or, if he does not learn this, his children, at least may, and probably will. We believe, therefore, that society will soon recognize what machinery has wrought in the way of enabling men to satisfy all their wants in less time than formerly, and that the workingmen will also learn how to put that leisure to the best uses.

Suppose that manufacturers should run their machinery fewer hours each day or week than before, in consequence of the increased product, as previously described, the question remains for answer, shall the workingmen be paid as much for fewer hours as they were paid before? This question is not so important on careful analysis, we believe, as may be imagined. If wages are correspondingly reduced, then, of course, the power of the workingman to consume is correspondingly diminished. The effect of this would be, in the end, that the manufacturer would be obliged to sell at a reduced price; consequently, the smaller wages paid to the workingman would buy as much as the wages paid under the old régime. This is one way of looking at the question.

Let us take another view. Suppose a workingman was paid as much for the fewer hours as for the larger number. Of course his ability to consume would be the same as before. We will also assume that he will spend his entire earnings, and therefore the quantity of product manufactured would remain the same. It can be clearly seen, however, that the manufacturer's profit must be reduced. In other words, this arrangement would have the effect of diminishing his profit or of increasing the cost of production, which would be the same thing. If he was paying all he could afford to pay before reducing the hours of labor, leaving no, or only a narrow profit for himself, then, of course, he would be obliged to reduce wages in the event of diminishing the hours of employment. Otherwise he would continue production at a loss. It must be admitted that he could not afford to do this permanently, for it would mean bankruptcy. We come, then, in sight of one side of this problem, namely, that the utmost which the manufacturer can afford to pay as wages is a sum that will not exceed the profits of his business. In other words, he cannot afford to pay so much for his wages as would involve a permanent loss in production. Up to this point, deducting a sufficient sum for his own living, and the wear and tear of his plant, and the payment of interest and all expenditures pertaining to his business, he can pay as much for wages as he pleases.

What he ought to pay is a fair wage for the service rendered. If permanently reducing the hours of employment, the wage actually paid would doubtless vary in different cases. In some, where the employer's profit is very large, he perhaps could afford and would pay as much for the shorter term of employment as for the longer. In other cases, where the margin of profit is very small, the employer would be obliged to reduce his wages to such a point as would leave something for himself. All wages would be graded between these two poles in adjusting them to the new condition of things.

We may look at another side of this question. Suppose the employer did find it actually needful to reduce the wage correspondingly with the shorter hours. would not the workingman be as well off as he is now? At first it might seem as though he would be the loser by such a change. Of course, his power of consumption would be diminished. But suppose he was employed in the old way for the longest day and receiving the old wage. What then? As we have previously said, the result of thus employing him would inevitably be, that after a year or two of prosperity the market would become glutted with products which could not be sold, and the producer would be obliged to stop at varying intervals in order for the consumer to overtake him. Regarding the period of prosperity and depression as one, the entire earnings received by the workingmen would be no greater probably than would be received by him for the shorter hours under the new régime, and with regular employment. Therefore, we conclude, that if a reduction in his wage should be needful, in more or less cases under the new condition of things, he would fare quite as well as he does now with higher wages paid part of the time, but followed by inactivity or idleness, with loss of pay, during another portion."

TIRED TOOLS.

A correspondent of the *Iron Industry* says: Tools, like men, grow tired. I have seen a first class chisel get tired and act as though it was possessed of the King of Sheol. It would not keep its edge, and the more I sharpened it the sooner it would lose its edge. I called the attention of a shop mate, a grizzled old veteran, to the peculiar behavior of the chisel. He looked it over and handed it back to me, saying: "The tool is all right, only a little tired. Lay it aside and let it rest. It will become all right, again, just like a man who is tired." I did not believe the old fellow, and I really thought he was crazy to talk about a tool getting tired, but as there was no help for it the tool was laid aside. I do not remember how long it was left to rest, but when it was again sharpened and used it appeared to hold its keenest edge as well as it did before it got tired. Barbers tell me how their razors in constant use get tired in the same way, and wood-choppers say their axes sometimes seem to get soft all at once. Possibly constant and hard usage may cause changes in crystallization that would account satisfactorily for the peculiarity alluded to. Locomotive engineers often observe peculiar misbehavior in their machines, which may possibly be the result of continued heating, friction, and pounding. When a tool gets tired, or a machine balky, give it a rest.

TWO GRAMMARIANS were wrangling the other day, one contending that it was only proper to say, "My wages *is* high," while the other noisily insisted that the correct thing was, "My wages *are* high." Finally they stopped a day laborer, and submitted the question to him. "Which do you say, 'Your wages is high,' or 'Your wages are high?'" "Oh, off wid yer nonsense," he said, resuming his pick, "yer nayther of ye right; me wages is low, bad luck to it."

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, December, 1883.

P. J. McGuire's Ansprache an Zimmerleute und Schreiner.

P. J. McGuire ist auf seiner jährlichen Agitationstour nach dem Westen begriffen. In einer Rede an die Zimmerleute und Schreiner sagte er folgendes: Die Organisation der Schreiner und Zimmerleute verliere leider im Winter immer viele Mitglieder, weil Arbeit rar sei, aber mit besserem Wetter würden die Union wieder erstarken. Im Jahre 1881 sei die Bruderschaft mit zwölf Unionen in's Leben getreten. Jetzt seien 48 Unionen mit nahezu 53,000 Mitgliedern vorhanden, deren Zweck es sei, die Interessen des Gewerbes zu heben. Ehe eine Organisation existirte, hätten die Zimmerleute beinahe nur so viel wie ein Tagelöhner verdient, trotzdem sie gute Arbeit und ihr eigenes Werkzeug liefern mußten, und dies sei daraus entstanden, daß viele Leute, die nur einen Nagel einzuschlagen verstanden, als Zimmerleute für irgend welchen Lohn arbeiteten. Um eine Conkurrenz unter solch' demoralisirenden Umständen unmöglich zu machen, seien die Unionen entstanden.

„Der Arbeitgeber, der einen gewissen festen, von Handelskammern 2c. festgestellten Preis für Materialien zu zahlen hat, soll auch seinen Arbeitern einen gewissen, festgestellten Lohn zahlen. Die Arbeiter hätten nichts, als ihre Arbeitskraft zu verkaufen, und viele von ihnen arbeiteten unter einer demoralisirenden Conkurrenz für irgend welchen Lohn, um nur das Leben zu fristen. Mit fortwährend verbesserter Maschinerie sollten auch die Zimmerleute wenigstens damit eine Wohlthat erreichen, daß sie kürzere Arbeitszeit erringen, und der Beschluß, achtstündige Arbeitszeit einzuführen, sollte unter allen Umständen aufrecht erhalten werden.

„Es sei kein vernünftiger Grund dafür vorhanden, warum nicht jeder Zimmermann der Union beitreten sollte. Der Preis der Lebensmittel, die sie kauften, sei durch Handelskammern u. s. w. festgestellt, während die ihre Arbeitskraft verkaufenden Arbeiter den Preis derselben durch den Arbeitgeber feststellen ließen. Die letzteren seien dies seit langer Zeit gewöhnt und glauben ihre guten Rechte eingeschränkt, wenn Arbeiter den Preis ihrer Arbeit feststellen. Warum sollten die Arbeiter sich nicht vereinigen und den Lohn feststellen, wenn z. B. im Baufache sich Bauholz-, Nägel-, Thüren- und Fensterrahmen-Truste bilden, um den Preis der zu verkaufenden Materialien festzustellen und auf einer gewissen Höhe zu erhalten? Es müsse ein Arbeiter-Trust gebildet werden. Das seien die Unionen, welche dazu bestimmt seien, ungerechte Conkurrenz zu beseitigen. „Conkurrenz ist die Seele des Geschäfts", sagten die Arbeitgeber, aber wenn ihnen die Conkurrenz weh thue, organisirten sie sich. Der Arbeiter, der seine Arbeit zu einem billigeren Preise anbiete, verursache Herabsetzung des Lohnes im Allgemeinen, und zwinge solche Arbeiter, welche der Intelligenz des 19. Jahrhunderts nachzuleben sich bemühten, sich Entbehrungen aufzuerlegen, ihre Kinder vor der Zeit aus der Schule zu nehmen und zur Arbeit zu senden u. s. w.

„Andererseits verständen auch viele Arbeitgeber von ihrem Geschäfte gar nichts, verließen sich dabei ganz auf den Vormann und nähmen Contrakte zu solchem ruinösem Preise an, daß, obgleich sie hohen Profit beanspruchten, manchmal ihre Arbeiter gar nicht bezahlten. Contraktoren sollten sowohl ihre Kunden wie ihre Arbeiter zufrieden stellen. Man sei gegen Stückarbeit, lange Arbeitszeit und niedrige Löhne, es könne in 8 Stunden genug Arbeit verrichtet werden. Es sei Reichthum genug im Lande, aber zu viele Drohnen, welche nur von den Arbeitern lebten, aber Gewalt hätten, um dieselben sich dienstbar und unterthänig zu erhalten. Im Jahre 1878 sei hierzulande Reichthum im Werthe von $7,000,000,000 produzirt worden, wovon auf 7/10 des Volkes, die Arbeiter und Farmer $1,500,000,000 und auf 3/10, die Drohnen, $5,500,000,000 entfallen seien. Das bedeute auf einer Seite Armuth, Unwissenheit, Sklaverei und Elend, auf der anderen Gewalt, Luxus und Intelligenz. Das Arbeitsproblem liege in der Frage: „Wie kann der Arbeiter den vollen Werth der von ihm verrichteten Arbeitsleistung empfangen?" Daß diese Frage gelöst werden würde, darüber bestände kein Zweifel, denn Erziehung und gemeinsames Handeln würden eine Lösung herbeiführen. Das Lohnsystem werde schließlich vernichtet und Cooperation eingeführt werden.

Redner schilderte sodann, wie der 8stündige Arbeitstag weder vom Congreß noch den Legislaturen, sondern nur durch gemeinsames Handeln der Arbeiter selbst eingeführt werden könne und führte die Steinhauer in New York, die Cigarrenmacher u. s. w. zum Beweise an.

„Seit dem Kriege hauptsächlich seien viele große Fabriken und Etablissements entstanden, in denen fortwährend verbesserte Maschinerie eingeführt werde. Anstatt daß Maschinerie der Sklave des Arbeiters sei, wäre es umgekehrt. Es sei wahr, der Arbeiter sei heute in besseren Umständen als vor 40 Jahren, aber das Kapital sei in derselben Zeit im Verhältniß ungeheuer gewachsen, ebenso die Civilisation, und da seien die Arbeiter leider stark zurück. Als im Jahre 1835 für das 10stündige Arbeitssystem agitirt wurde, seien genau dieselben Gründe dagegen angewandt worden, wie heute gegen das 8- oder 9-Stundensystem. Die Wohlthaten der Civilisation sollten nicht nur den Reichen zu Gute kommen. Leider müsse er sagen, daß die Unwissenheit und Selbstsucht der Arbeiter deren größte Feinde sind. Es sei ein Verbrechen, länger als 8 Stunden zu arbeiten, denn die Arbeitslosen, die sonst Arbeit erhielten, drückten, um Beschäftigung zu erhalten, die Löhne herab. Wenn Arbeitskraft rar sei, erhielten die Arbeiter hohe Löhne. Man nehme z. B. die Advokaten an, die eine der besten Unionen im Lande hätten. Ein Mann könne noch so viel wissen und einen Prozeß zu führen verstehen, der Richter, der sozusagen ein „wandelnder Delegat" ist, frägt ihn nach seiner Karte, d. h. ob er zur „Bal" zugelassen ist, und weist ihn zurück, wenn das der Fall nicht ist.

Er erklärte, wie viele sich der Union nicht anschließen wollten, weil sie ihre persönliche Freiheit beschränkt fürchteten, während heutzutage doch jeder unter unserer Gesellschaft einen Theil seiner Freiheit opfern muß, und wie andere beiträten, nach ein paar Wochen jedoch sogleich eine große Lohnerhöhung erwarteten und wieder austreten, wenn ihr Erwarten getäuscht werde. Alle Unionen sollten Unterstützungen bei Krankheits- und Todesfällen gewähren und einen Fond dafür gründen.

Auf „Strikes" übergehend, sagte er, er könne sich Powderly, der sich gegen alles derartige Vorgehen ausgesprochen habe, durchaus nicht anschließen. Es sei oftmals das letzte Mittel, um gerechte Forderungen zu erreichen. Selbst wenn verloren, sei der Strike oftmals ein Sieg, denn er zeige dem Arbeitgeber, der große Verluste erlitten habe, daß es am Ende doch besser sei, mit den Arbeitern zu unterhandeln. Zum Kriegführen gehöre Geld, und eine wohlgefüllte Unionskasse sei, um den Sieg zu erringen, unerläßlich.

Sie ständen den Arbeitsrittern nicht feindlich gegenüber, aber diese hätten sich auf ein ihnen unpassendes Feld begeben, was schon dadurch bewiesen werde, daß fast jeder von ihnen inangurirte Strike verloren gegangen sei. Dem Orden der Arbeitsritter stehe Erziehung auf sozialem und politischem Gebiete zu, den Gewerkschaften die Regulirung der Lohn- und Arbeitszeitfrage u. s. w. Die Arbeitsritter sollten einsehen lernen, daß sie die Unionen nicht zerstören können, sondern daß es besser ist, wenn Hand in Hand gearbeitet wird. In der American Federation of Labor bestehe nicht das "one-man power" wie an der Spitze der Arbeitsritter, es sei eine demokratische, aber nicht autokratische Leitung vorhanden.

Man bringe den Arbeitern fortwährend die Tariffrage vor Augen, sage ihnen, Reduktion der Zölle bedeute niedrige Löhne u. s. w., aber zu gleicher Zeit importirten die größten Schreier "pauper labor" von Europa für ihre Fabriken, Minen u. s. w. und bezahlten Hungerlöhne, die, wie sie vorgeben, durch Importirung billiger Sachen den Arbeitern ersparen wollen. Die Arbeiter sähen wohl ein, daß ein hoher Schutzzoll oder niedriger Zoll für sie von keiner Bedeutung sei.

Zum Schlusse ermahnte er alle, treu zur Union zu halten und anderen Gewerkschaften im Nothfalle Hülfe zu leisten, nicht durch Resolutionen, sondern durch Geld, weil sie dann auch in Trubel auf Unterstützung rechnen könnten, und forderte auf, für 8stündige Arbeitszeit im Allgemeinen überall zu agitiren.

Strikes, ihre Ursachen und Folgen.

„Strikes, ihre Ursachen und Folgen, sind Dinge, die das Interesse, welches die Arbeiterbewegung hervorgerufen, schon seit Jahren in Anspruch genommen", so sagt Commissioner Beck in seinem amtlichen Bericht als Commissioner des New Yorker Arbeits-Bureau. „Wäre der Arbeiter ruhig geblieben und hätte Alles schweigend ertragen, wie er es seit Jahrhunderten gethan, mit nur gelegentlichen Ausbrüchen, so wären wir in die Fußtapfen unserer Vorfahren getreten. Aber die langen Strikes, die Arbeiter-Organisationen die wiederholten Störungen für Geld machende, kapitalistische Anlagen, haben die Aufmerksamkeit auf die Forderungen und Wünsche der Arbeiter geleitet.

Die Ursachen der Strikes wurden eine wichtige Frage. Das Resultat der Strikes ist ein sehr wichtiger Gegenstand. Der Lohnarbeiter lebt durch seinen Lohn. Ohne Arbeit, kein Lohn; ohne Lohn, keine Nahrung, kein Obdach, weder für ihn, noch für Diejenigen, die von ihm abhängig sind. Es muß in der That ein großes, starkes Motiv sein, was einen Mann bewegen kann, die Arbeit einzustellen und sich selbst alles Erwerbes und Lohnes zu berauben. Er macht häufig Irrthümer, aber es ist ihm immer furchtbarer Ernst. Er beweist dies durch Selbstaufopferung, der schärfste Prüfstein für Treue und Princip, wenn nicht für Urtheilskraft und Klugheit. Selbst wenn der Striker von seiner Organisation Unterstützung erhält, so ist dieses nur eine Hülfe, und niemals ein Lohn um seine Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen, sondern nur, um ihn über Hindernisse hinweg zu helfen.

Strikes haben geholfen die Löhne zu erhöhen, die Arbeitszeit zu verkürzen, die Lage nicht einzelner Arbeiter, sondern der Menschen zu verbessern. Ein Strike in einem Etablissement, wegen vernünftiger Gründe, endet oft mit einer allgemeinen Verbesserung.

Die Bäcker haben ihre Arbeitszeit von 18 auf 12 Stunden reduzirt. Den Neunstunden-Tag verdankt der Arbeiter einem Strike. Die Löhne in verschiedenen Gewerken sind von 10 Proz. bis auf 30 Proz. gestiegen, weil die Arbeiter in verschiedenen Shops sich organisirt und ihre Forderungen zu stellen sich entschlossen haben. Selbst ein „verlorener" Strike ist nicht immer ein unbedingter Verlust. Derselbe mag ein Versprechen, oder eine Verbesserung in anderer Weise mit sich führen. Wenn der Arbeitgeber auch den Strike nicht in seinem eigenen Heim, an seinen Nahrungsmitteln, seiner Bekleidung fühlt, wie seine Arbeiter, so hat er doch Rechnungen und Miethe zu zahlen, sowie anderen Forderungen zu begegnen, so daß es ihm nicht einerlei sein kann, ob sein Geschäft stillsteht oder nicht. Selbst wenn ein Strike erfolglos ist, so bringt derselbe ihn doch auf den Gedanken, ein solcher könnte sich wiederholen und verhängnißvoll für ihn werden. Die Furcht vor einem anderen Strike steht ihm immer vor Augen und bewegt ihn, Gerechtigkeit zu üben. Die Majorität der Arbeitgeber ist ihren Arbeitern geneigt. Sie sind gewillt, das zu zahlen, was das Geschäft gestattet, soweit sie dieses verstehen. Zwischen Geschäftsleuten besteht starke Conkurrenz, während der Lohnarbeiter eigentlich nur mit neu Hinzukommenden zu conkurriren hat. Ein bemerkenswerthes Resultat der Strikes, sowie der Organisationen im Allgemeinen, ist das Verlangen, von einer Saison bis zur anderen feste Raten zu stellen.

In dem Strike-Unterstützungs-Fond finden wir einen starken und interessanten Beweis für die Solidarität, die unter den Lohnarbeitern herrscht. Die Unions unterstützen nicht nur ihre Mitglieder, sondern unterstützen sich gegenseitig in moralischer und finanzieller Hinsicht, gerade wie die Kapitalisten. Die Unionen stehen zusammen, um ihr Princip zu vertheidigen, und bringen der Sache halber große Opfer dar.

Im Cigarren-Geschäft erhalten die Frauen dieselben Löhne wie die Männer; ebenso ist es in den Textil-Gewerken.

In anderen Industrien jedoch, die hauptsächlich von Frauen betrieben werden und in denen es keine Organisation giebt, sind die Löhne bis auf das niedrigste Niveau herabgedrückt und stehen die Arbeiter im immerwährendem Kampf mit dem Verhungern.

Ein wichtiger Punkt in jetziger Zeit im geschäftlichen Leben ist die Combination von Kapitalisten, nicht im legitimen Gewerbe, sondern Conkurrenz unter einander zu vermeiden und um sich gegenseitig zu unterstützen. Gegen wen? Es giebt nur zwei Dinge, gegen die das Kapital sich vereinigen kann: die Consumenten oder die Lohnarbeiter.

Diese kapitalistische „Combine" erscheint unter verschiedenen Namen; der heutigen Tages am bekanntesten ist „Trust". Wir haben solche Verbindungen der Kohlenbarone, der Kohlen- und Fettöl-Fabrikanten, der Brauer, Zuckersieder, Gummi-Fabrikanten, Gas-Compagnien u. A.

Der Strike ist der letzte Protest des Arbeiters gegen die Gier, Unterdrückungslust und Rücksichtslosigkeit der Bosse. Der Strike ist nur eine der Phasen des sozialen Kampfes, er schädigte beide Parteien und sollte nur in Anwendung kommen, wenn alle andern Mittel zur Beilegung von Differenzen erschöpft sind. Die Interessen der Arbeitgeber sollten bei Feststellung der Preise und Geschäftsregeln in Erwägung gezogen werden, denn der Verkauf von Waaren wird durch die Produktionskosten mit Rücksicht auf den stets schwankenden Faktor der Conkurrenz bestimmt.

Der Arbeiter weiß dies und er sollte deshalb, wenn er vernünftig sein will, solchen Lohn annehmen, wie der Arbeitgeber ihm, ohne seine eigenen Interessen allzusehr zu schädigen, zahlen kann. Es ist absurd, Arbeit und Lohn als einen einfachen Tausch zwischen gleichen Größen anzusehen.

Der Arbeiter muß seine Arbeit verkaufen, um nicht zu verhungern und da kommt es denn vor, daß er solche Löhne zu acceptiren hat, bei denen er die Vortheile und Rechte, welche die Gesellschaft ihm bietet, und zu denen er als Mensch berechtigt ist, nicht genießen kann.

Er ist eine lebende Waare mit häuslichen sozialen und politischen Verpflichtungen und Erwartungen. Die Gesellschaft erlaubte ihm nicht, seine Freiheit zu verkaufen, aber sie gestattet ihm, seine Gesundheit und seinen Ruf preiszugeben, er kann im verfaulten Schiffe zur See gehen, in ungesunden Shops arbeiten und seinen Nachkommen das Mark aus den Knochen pressen, indem er seine Kinder vorzeitig früh zur Arbeit anhält—gegen Alles das hat die Gesellschaft aber nichts einzuwenden.

Zum Strike greift der Arbeiter daher nur, wenn er durch die Noth dazu gezwungen ist. Die Löhne und Lebensweise vergangener Jahrhunderte bieten keinen Vergleich für die Jetztzeit: sie gehören der Geschichte an; sogar die enorme Erleichterung der Produktion und die riesige Vermehrung der Produkte kommen hier nicht in Betracht, denn die Bedürfnisse der Menschen haben sich in demselben Maße vermehrt. Und außerdem—ist nicht der Arbeiter gleichzeitig ein Producent? Bringt er nicht sein Gehirn und seine Muskeln als Beitrag zum nationalen Fortschritt und ist ihm nicht gelehrt worden, daß dem „Ochsen, der drischt, das Maul nicht verbunden werden soll?"

Leider hat das Publikum unser Bureau nicht in dem Maße durch Information unterstützt, als wünschenswerth gewesen wäre,

denn der Amerikaner haßt nichts mehr als Eindringen in seine Privatangelegenheiten.

Und die Angaben, welche wir erhielten, waren in vielen Fällen ungenau. Das ist aber gerade nicht, was wir wollen. Wir wollen die Thatsachen korrekt ermitteln und deshalb sollten vor Allem die Arbeiter sich der Pflicht genaue Angaben zu machen, nicht entziehen.

Der Strike ist eine der wichtigsten Erscheinungen in der modernen Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung. Wenn ein Strike erfolgreich ist, so ist das das sicherste Zeichen, daß ein Konflikt durch zeitige Zugeständnisse hätte vermieden werden können. Aber wenn ein Strike erfolglos war, ist es immer noch nicht gesagt, daß die Ursache dafür nicht begründet war. Die Erfolglosigkeit beweist nur, daß der Strike übereilt war.

Hauptsächlich junge Organisationen, welche ihre Flügel probiren möchten, übereilen sich, während alte Organisationen, die Erfahrung besitzen, nur im äußersten Falle zum Strike schreiten.

Zur Neunstunden-Bewegung in Deutschland.

Die Berliner Maurer sind weitsichtige und vorsichtige Leute. Anfangs letzten Monats haben sie in einer von 3000 Mann besuchten Versammlung beschlossen, nächstes Frühjahr die Forderung neunstündiger täglicher Arbeitszeit und eines Stundenlohnes von 60 Pf. zu stellen. Die Bauherren sind also nunmehr unterrichtet und können auf diese Forderungen hin, die neuen Bauverträge abschließen. Die Berliner Maurer sind vorzüglich organisirt und von lebhaftem Corpsgeiste beseelt, so daß zu erwarten ist, sie werden die gestellten Forderungen auch durchsetzen. Motivirt werden die Forderungen der neunstündigen Arbeitszeit unter anderem mit der stetig sich steigernden Einführung der Maschinenarbeit im Bauwesen, welche Arbeiter überflüssig machen.

Vom Internationalen Gewerkschafts-Congreß.

Der vielberufene Internationale Gewerkschafts-Congreß wurde am 6. d. M., Morgens 10½ Uhr, in der St. Andrew's Halle zu London durch das Parlamentarische Comite der englischen Gewerkvereine eröffnet. Einem Bericht über den Congreß entnehmen wir das Folgende:

Es sind im Ganzen 123 Delegirte anwesend, 75 englische und 44 ausländische. 11 Mitglieder des „Parlamentarischen Comites" vertreten die 817,000 englischen Gewerkvereinsmitglieder, welche die Bradforder Jahresversammlung beschickt hatten; die 68 andern englischen Delegirten sind Sonder-Bevollmächtigte von 356,000. Gewerksvereins-Mitgliedern. Unter den englischen Vertretern befinden sich die Unterhausmitglieder Crawford, Broadhurst, Burt und Fenwick, die beiden letzteren als Bevollmächtigte von 12,000 Northumberländer Bergleuten; ferner drei Damen: Frau Annie Besant, Frl. Sarah Chapman und Frl. E. J. Simor, letztere als Bevollmächtigte des Londoner Frauen-Gewerkschaftsrathes. Von den ausländischen Bevollmächtigten vertreten 10 Delegirte aus Brüssel, Antwerpen, Gent und La Hestre 5400 belgische Gewerkschaftsmitglieder; 13 holländische 6750 Arbeiter; 2 dänische die 20,000 Gewerkschaftsmitglieder zählende „Dänische Gewerkschafts-Föderation"; die Mailänder die ebenfalls 20,000 Gewerkschaftsmitglieder umfassende Italienische Arbeiterpartei; endlich 18 Abgeordnete aus Paris, Lyon, St. Etienne, Charenton und Chantine gegen 200,000 organisirte französische Arbeiter, hierunter die Pariser Arbeits-Börse mit 140 Syndikatskammern und die vereinigten Syndikatskammern und Corporativgruppen des Loire-Bezirks. Alles in Allem sind auf dem Congresse gegen 850,000 englische und 250,000 festländische, zusammen 1,100,000 Arbeiter vertreten. Das ist bedeutend mehr, als auf den drei vorangegangenen internationalen Gewerkschafts-Congressen, von denen der erste 1881 in Chur und die beiden anderen 1883 und 1886 in Paris stattgefunden haben.

Das Mechanics Lien-Gesetz.

Wenn irgend ein Gesetz von den Legislaturen, das die Arbeiter in irgend einer Weise beschützte, fabrizirt wurde, dann ist es hinterher von kapitalistisch gesinnten Richtern stets für unconstitutionell erklärt worden. So ist es dem Gesetz gegen die Tenementhausarbeit in New York ergangen, so dem Gesetz gegen das Trucksystem, und jetzt ist auch das „Lien-Gesetz" in Pennsylvanien für ungültig erklärt worden.

Das dortige Staats-Obergericht hat das Mechanics Lien Law von 1887 als verfassungswidrig erklärt. Es geschah in höchst summarischer Weise. Der Pittsburger Holzhändler H. C. Gearing hatte eine Lien gegen den Eigenthümer Haygood und den Contraktor McLean im Betrage von $708.92 eintragen lassen. Das Gericht erster Instanz erklärte dasselbe als ungültig, weil die Akte von 1887, auf Grund welcher es eingetragen war, verfassungswidrig sei. Gearing appellirte und der Fall kam vor das Obergericht. Der gegnerische Anwalt hielt die Unconstitutionalität aufrecht.

Während er sprach, verließ Richter Parson seinen Sitz und sprach leise mit jedem seiner Collegen. Als er wieder auf seinen Platz zurückkehrte, frug Oberrichter Gordon ob außer der Verfassungswidrigkeit noch eine andere Frage zu verhandeln sei. Dies wurde verneint, worauf Richter Gordon erklärte: „Wir entscheiden, daß das Gesetz unconstitutionell ist." In einigen Tagen soll eine schriftliche Begründung der Entscheiduug erfolgen.

„Dieses Urtheil wird hunderte, ja tausende von schwebenden Prozessen und Liens berühren. Die Legislatur nahm in ihrer letzten Sitzung eine Akte in Form eines Zusatzes zu den Gesetzen von 1836 und 1845 an. Diese Akte gab Handwerkern und Arbeitern das Recht, Liens für Löhne gegen Häuser eintragen zu lassen, an welchen sie beschäftigt waren. Lieferanten von Material müssen, wenn sie des Gesetzes theilhaftig werden wollen, dem Eigenthümer oder seinem Vertreter binnen zehn Tagen nach Ablieferung Notiz geben. Das Lien mußte binnen 60 Tagen eingebracht werden. Die obige Entscheidung läßt die Bauhandwerker wieder in dem Stande, wie es vor Passirung dieses Gesetzes gewesen.

— Die Entfaltung der Gewerkschaftsidee ist eines der hauptsächlichen Merkmale in der Geschichte des letzten halben Jahrhunderts, und unzweifelhaft ist dieselbe ausersehen in Zukunft noch bedeutendere Macht zu erlangen. Als die Arbeiter begannen, Versuche zu machen, ihre eigenen Interessen auf friedliche Weise zu wahren, im Gegensatz zu den in commerciellen und professionellen Berufsarten engagirten Klassen, begegneten sie Einmischung der Polizei, Bestrafung und Gefängniß. Erst nach vielen Kämpfen triumphirte die gute Sache. Die organisirte Arbeiterarmee, welche durch Ergreifung des Gewerkschaftsprincips gebildet wurde, hat die Lage der arbeitenden Massen bedeutend gehoben.

(Melbourne Age).

— Die Arbeiter werden oft beschuldigt, daß sie gegen Einführung von Maschinen seien. Diese Beschuldigung ist unbegründet. Was wir verlangen ist, daß die Arbeiter den Nutzen der durch Maschinen erzielten vermehrten Produktion genießen sollen. Unsere Gegner haben uns mit Namen geschmäht, die sie treffend auf sich selbst anwenden können; sie sind die Feinde einer fortschrittlichen Civilisation. Sie sind für lange Arbeitszeit und niedrige Löhne, bei denen eine wahre Verbesserung nicht erreicht und Civilisation nicht befördert werden kann. Der Anmarsch auf getheilte Arbeit und zur Union der Arbeiter läßt sich nicht hindern, wir befinden uns bereits auf dem Wege zu kürzerer Arbeitszeit, höheren Löhnen und einer besseren Civilisation.

(Paterson Labor Standard.)

In Dayton, Ohio, ist weder ein englisches noch ein deutsches Mitglied der Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners außer Arbeit. Der Dayton „Workman" schreibt darüber folgendes: „Dies zeigt was die Arbeit durch eine gute Organisation gewinnen. Sobald ein Mitglied der Brotherhood of Carpenter and Joiners arbeitslos ist, bemühen sich die anderen Union-Mitglieder und verschaffen ihm Arbeit."

— In Boston, Mass. tagte am ersten Sonntag im December eine Convention von Delegaten sämmtlicher Central Labor Vereine und Unionen. Es wurden Vorbereitungen getroffen, um 1890 den achtstündigen Arbeitstag in Boston einzuführen.

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RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held Aug. 6—11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, without the privilege of voting and exempt from the payment of dues for that year, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

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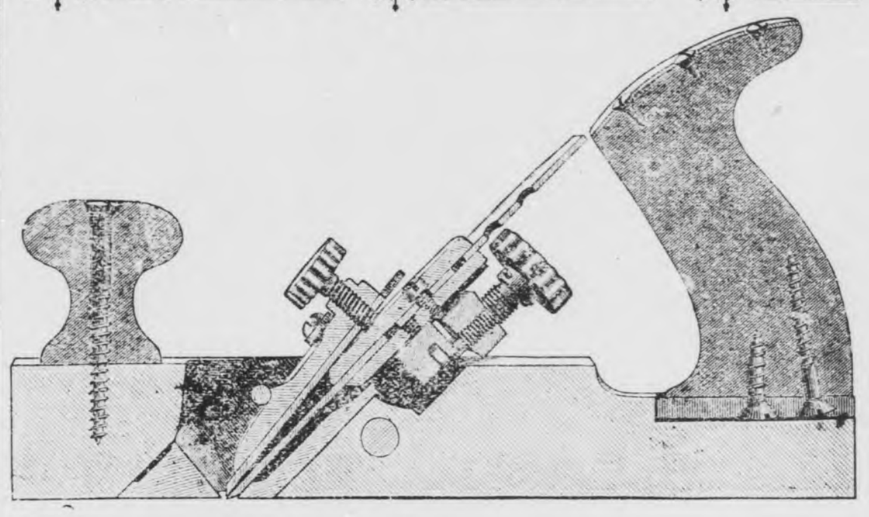

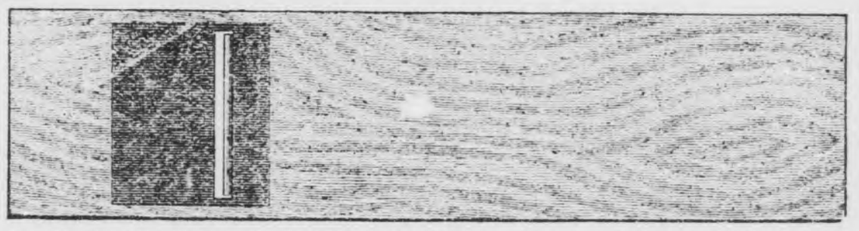

Dieses Werkzeug vereinigt in sich die Vorzüge aller Eisen- und Holz-Hobel, und besitzt viele Vortheile.

Der Hobel stellt sich selbst in jeder Beziehung und kann mit geschlossenen Augen der feinsten Arbeit angepaßt werden. Man braucht blos das Hobeleisen in den Lauf fallen zu lassen und der Hobel ist auf das Genaueste gestellt.—Wenn nach Vorschrift behandelt, kann das Hobeleisen nicht falsch gestellt werden. Kappe und Hobeleisen können in genau fünf Sekunden heraus genommen und wieder in die Lage gebracht werden, wie praktisch erwiesen ist. Dies allein erspart viele Tage im Verlauf eines Jahres, die sonst für das Stellen des Hobeleisens verwendet werden müssen. Die einzelnen Theile sind so eingerichtet, daß man die Schneide auch rechtwinklich zur Sohle einstellen kann, selbst wenn erstere beim Schleifen nicht genau rechtwinklig geblieben sein sollte. Das Keilloch ist vor Ausbrechen dadurch beschützt, das es sich in einem eisernen Block befindet.—Man kann selbst während des Hobelns durch Drehen der Schraube mit Zeigefinger und Daumen die Spahndicke variiren, da die Kappe nicht am Hobeleisen sitzt, sondern feststeht.—Der Hobel kann leicht und in zwei Sekunden von einem doppelten in einen einfachen und vice versa umgeändert werden. Er ist der schwersten und der feinsten Arbeit angepaßt.

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kann im Querschnitt über das härteste oder das weichste Holz gebraucht werden. Der hölzerne Hobelkasten wird in heißem Wachs oder Oel getränkt. Wir garantiren jedes Eisen. Man merke auf: wir garantiren jedes Eisen. Sollte eines gefunden werden, das nicht vollständig befriedigend ist, so sende man dasselbe binnen 30 Tagen zurück und ein anderes wird sogleich gesandt.

Alle Arbeit wird an diesen Hobeln auf das Sorgfältigste gethan, so daß, obgleich der erste Kostenpreis etwas größer als bei dem gewöhnlichen Hobel ist, sich dieses dennoch in einem Jahre schon durch die Zeitersparniß und in feinere Arbeit ausgleicht.—In der inneren Ausstattung neuerer Häuser in werthvollem Holze ist dieser Hobel unentbehrlich.

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J. F. Carey,	do.	"	George P. Capen,	do.	Architekt u. Baumeister.
W. L. Fisch,	do.	"	William G. Bobb,	do.	" "

Als Tischler schließe ich mich meinen Mitbürgern und Mitarbeitern an in der Empfehlung des automatisch-regulirenden Hobels, der in jeder Beziehung ein ausgezeichnetes Werkzeug ist, und alle Vorzüge besitzt, die sie demselben beilegen. Die Möglichkeit automatisch zu stellen ist an und für sich genügend um den Preis des Hobels an Zeit zu ersparen, und die Leichtigkeit mit welcher er sogar von denen die wenig Erfahrung haben, gehandhabt werden kann, machen dieses Werkzeug eine Nothwendigkeit in jeder Werkstatt.

Vineland, N. J., den 2. April 1888. Oliver D. Graves, Bürgermeister.

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Zeugnisse.

„Die Mitglieder der Schreiner- und Tischler-Union, No. 358, von Vineland, N. J., gebrauchen ohne Ausnahme den Gage automatisch-regulirenden Hobel der hier gemacht wird, und geben wir freudig Zeugniß, daß jedes Werkzeug befriedigend ist, und wir glauben, daß es wirklich der beste Hobel der Welt ist. Die Schneideisen sind die besten, die wir jemals gebraucht haben.

„Obgleich etwas höher im Preise als einige andere, sind sie dennoch die billigsten, indem sie ihren Preis in Zeit und Kraft ersparen, und es möglich machen, daß man schwierige Arbeit leichter, besser und schneller fertig bringt als irgend andere. Da uns die Fabrikante persönlich bekannt sind, so sind wir überzeugt, daß jedes Versprechen bis zum letzten Buchstaben ausgeführt wird." Edw. K. Brick, Präs. p. t.

20. Juni 1888. Geo. P. Capen, Sekr.

Prof. J. L. Morris, Sibley Collegium der Mechanischen Künste, Cornell Universität, Ithaca, N. Y. 16. März 1887.

„Ich bin daran ein feines Haus zu vollenden für eine unserer Universitäts-Gesellschaften, Wände, Decken und Treppen aus Herzeiche. Ich nahm den Hobel den sie mir geschickt haben hinüber und ließ ihn von allen Arbeitern dort versuchen. Sie sagen es ist der beste, den sie je gebraucht. Auch unsere regelmäßigen Schreiner stimmen mit diesem überein."

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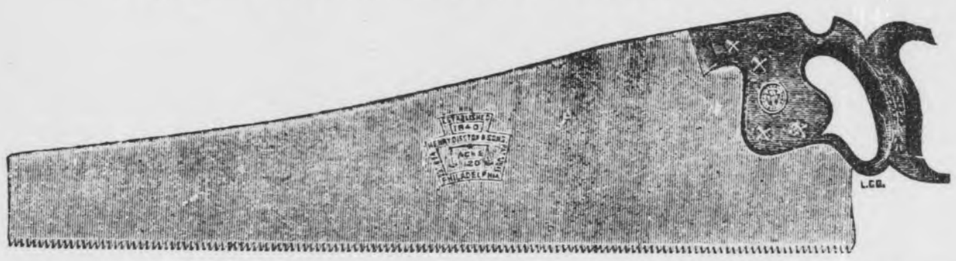

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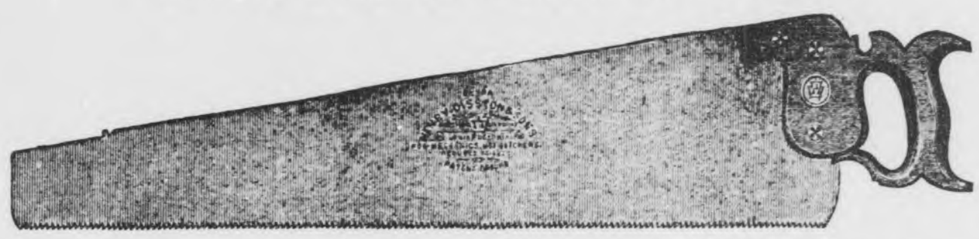

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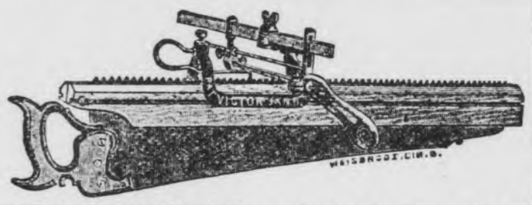

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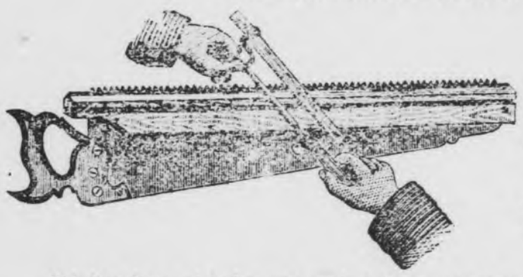

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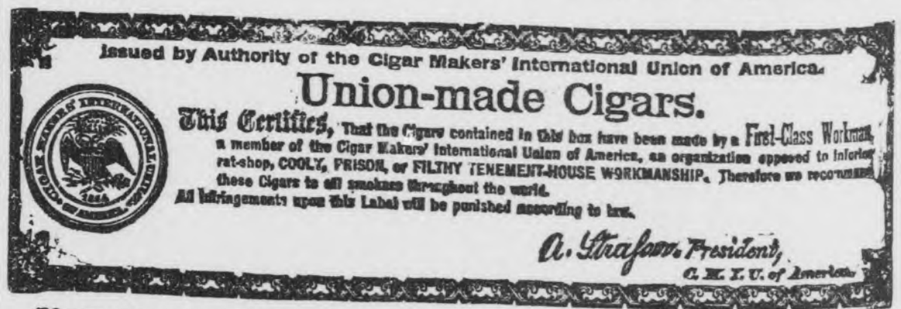

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